CASE NO. 86462

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

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ROWEN SEIBEL, MOTI PARTNERS, LLC; MOTI PARTNERS of Subjetue Court ENTERPRISES, LLC; LLTQ ENTERPRISES 16, LLC; TPOV ENTERPRISES, LLC; TPOV ENTERPRISES 16, LLC; FERG, LLC; FERG 16, LLC; CRAIG GREEN; R SQUARED GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT ACQUISITION, LLC; and GR BURGR, LLC,

Appellants,

VS.

DESERT PALACE, INC.; PARIS LAS VEGAS OPERATING COMPANY, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and BOARDWALK REGENCY CORPORATION,

Respondents.

District Court Case No. A-17-760537-B

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF

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APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS TO APPELLANTS' OPENING BRIEF

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Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Opposition to the Development Entities, Rowen Seibel, and Craig Green's Motion: (1) For Leave to Take Caesars' NRCP 30(b)(6) Depositions; and (2) To Compel Responses to Written Discovery on Order Shortening Time; and Countermotion for Protective Order and for Leave to Take Limited Deposition of Craig Green and Seal Exhibits 3-6, 8-11, 13, 14, and 16 Thereto, filed February 3, 2021	13	82	AA02612- AA02625
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Opposition to the Development Parties' Motion For Leave to File A Supplement to their Oppositions to Motions for Summary Judgment on Order Shortening Time, filed July 26, 2022	38	147	AA08072- AA08083
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply to Development Parties' Omnibus Supplement to Their Oppositions to Motions for Summary Judgment Filed by Caesars and Ramsay and Seal Exhibit 115 Thereto, filed June 2, 2022	34	132	AA07101- AA07112

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Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV – VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV, LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 thereto, filed March 17, 2023	42	167	AA09054- AA09065
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Response to Objections to Evidence Offered in Support of Motions for Summary Judgment, filed July 26, 2022	38	145	AA08051- AA08062
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Countermotion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV – VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-3, 15- 18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto, filed March 17, 2023	42	166	AA09042- AA09053

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Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Seal Exhibit 23 to Caesars' Reply in Support of its Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint, filed April 13, 2020	5	57	AA01156- AA01162
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Proposed Plaintiff in Intervention The Original Homestead Restaurant, Inc. d/b/a The Old Homestead Steakhouse's Motion to Intervene, filed October 23, 2018	2	27	AA00383- AA00388
Notice of Entry of Order Granting the Development Parties' Motion for Leave to File a Supplement to Their Opposition to Motions for Summary Judgment, filed December 27, 2021	33	118	AA06945- AA06956
Notice of Entry of Order Granting the Development Parties' Motion to Redact Their Oppositions to the Counter-Motion and Cross- Motion for Summary Judgment and to Seal All or Portions of Exhibits A-2, A-3, B, D-F, and I- N to the Appendix of Exhibits Supporting the Oppositions, filed October 27, 2022	41	162	AA08869- AA08878

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Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order of Dismissal of J. Jeffrey Frederick With Prejudice, filed August 28, 2019	2	37	AA00483- AA00487
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order of Dismissal With Prejudice, filed June 3, 2022	34	136	AA07165- AA07173
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Consolidate Case No. A-17-760537-B with and into Case No. A-17-751759-B, filed February 13, 2018	1	17	AA00218- AA00224
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Proposed Ordre to Extend Discovery Deadlines (Ninth Request), filed October 19, 2020	7	70	AA01494- AA01523
Notice of Order Granting Caesars' Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint, filed March 11, 2020	5	52	AA01093- AA01100
Objections to Evidence Offered by Caesars in Support of its Motions for Summary Judgment, filed March 30, 2021	20	98	AA04118- AA04125

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Objections to Evidence Offered by Caesars in Support of its Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VII of the First Amended Complaint), filed August 31, 2022	38	153	AA08151- AA08154
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Objections to Exhibits Offered in Support of Craig Green's Opposition to Caesars' Counter- Motion for Summary Judgment and Rowen Seibel and the Development Entities' Opposition to Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, filed October 12, 2022	39	157	AA08432- AA08435
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Omnibus Order Granting the Development Parties' Motions to Seal and Redact, filed February 8, 2022	33	126	AA07030- AA07038
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Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint), filed July 14, 2022 – FILED UNDER SEAL	35	139	AA07450- AA07475
Opposition to Motion to Amend LLTQ/FERG Defendants' Answer, Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaims, filed on October 14, 2019	3	39	AA00605- AA00704
Order (i) Denying the Development Entities, Rowen Seibel, and Craig Green's Motion: (1) For Leave to Take Caesars' NRCP 30(b)(6) Depositions; and (2) to Compel Responses to Written Discovery on Order Shortening Time; and (ii) Granting Caesars' Countermotion for Protective Order and for Leave to Take Limited Deposition of Craig Green, filed on February 4, 2021	13	85	AA02657- AA02664
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Order Granting Craig Green's Motion to Seal Exhibits 1-6 and 9-11 to His Motion for Summary Judgment, filed August 15, 2022	38	148	AA08084- AA08090
Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Motion for Summary Judgment No. 1 and Motion for Summary Judgment No. 2 and to Seal Exhibits 1-36, 38, 40-42, 45-46, 48, 50, 66- 67, 73, and 76-80 to the Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Caesars' Motions for Summary Judgment, filed January 28, 2022	33	124	AA07007- AA07016
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Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Opposition to the Development Parties' Motion For Leave to File A Supplement to their Oppositions to Motions for Summary Judgment on Order Shortening Time, filed July 26, 2022	38	146	AA08063- AA08071

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Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV – VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV, LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 thereto, filed March 16, 2023	42	165	AA09033- AA09041
Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply to Development Parties' Omnibus Supplement to Their Oppositions to Motions for Summary Judgment Filed by Caesars and Ramsay and Seal Exhibit 115 Thereto, filed May 31, 2022	34	131	AA07092- AA07100
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Order Granting Motion to Seal Exhibit 23 to Caesars' Reply in Support of its Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint, filed April 13, 2020	5	56	AA01152- AA01155
Order Granting Proposed Plaintiff in Intervention The Original Homestead Restaurant, Inc. d/b/a The Old Homestead Steakhouse's Motion to Intervene, filed October 23, 2018	2	26	AA00381- AA00382
Order Granting the Development Parties' Motion for Leave to File a Supplement to Their Opposition to Motions for Summary Judgment, filed December 27, 2021	33	117	AA06936- AA06944
Order Granting the Development Parties' Motion to Redact Their Oppositions to the Counter-Motion and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment and to Seal All or Portions of Exhibits A-2, A-3, B, D-F, and I-N to the Appendix of Exhibits Supporting the Oppositions, filed October 26, 2022	41	161	AA08862- AA08868
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Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint), filed October 12, 2022 – FILED UNDER SEAL	39	158	AA08436- AA08452
Reply in Support of Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment, filed October 12, 2022	39	155	AA08411- AA08422
Reply in Support of Motion to Amend LLTQ/FERG Defendants' Answer, Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaims, filed on October 17, 2019	3	41	AA00711- AA00726
Reply to DNT Acquisition, LLC's Counterclaims, filed July 25, 2018	2	23	AA00339- AA00350
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Request for Judicial Notice of Exhibits 39, 59, and 62 in Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Caesars' Motions for Summary Judgment, filed February 25, 2021	20	96	AA04076- AA04079
Response to Objections to Evidence Offered by Caesars in Support of its Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VII of the First Amended Complaint), filed August 31, 2022	38	152	AA08146- AA08150

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Response to Objections to Evidence Offered by Caesars in Support of Its Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint), filed October 12, 2022	39	156	AA08423- AA08431
Rowen Seibel and the Development Entities' Opposition to Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, filed August 31, 2022 – FILED UNDER SEAL	38	151	AA08123- AA08145
Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order, filed March 12, 2019	2	32	AA00423- AA00444
Stipulation and Order for a Limited Extension of the Dispositive Motion Deadline, filed February 17, 2021	13	87	AA02676- AA02686
Stipulation and Order of Dismissal of J. Jeffrey Frederick With Prejudice, filed August 28, 2019	2	36	AA00481- AA00482
Stipulation and Order of Dismissal With Prejudice, filed June 2, 2022	34	133	AA07113- AA07118
Stipulation and Order to Consolidate Case No. A-17-760537-B with and into Case No. A-17-751759-B, filed February 9, 2018	1	16	AA00214- AA00217
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The Development Entities, Rowen Seibel, and Craig Green's Answer to Caesars' First Amended Complaint and Counterclaims, filed June 19, 2020	6	62	AA01231- AA01281
The Development Entities, Rowen Seibel, and Craig Green's Motion: (1) For Leave to Take Caesars' NRCP 30(b)(6) Depositions; and (2) To Compel Responses to Written Discovery on Order Shortening Time, filed November 20, 2020 – FILED UNDER SEAL	7	71	AA01524- AA01591
The Development Entities, Rowen Seibel, and Craig Green's: (1) Reply in Support of Motion For Leave/ To Compel; (2) Opposition to Caesars' Countermotion for Protective Order; and (3) Opposition to Motion to Compel Deposition of Craig Green, filed December 7, 2020	12	78	AA02460- AA02469
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Verified Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial, filed February 28, 2017	1	1	AA00001- AA00036

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of BAILEY KENNEDY and that on the 27th day of September, 2023, service of the foregoing was made by mandatory electronic service through the Nevada Supreme Court's electronic filing system and/or by depositing a true and correct copy in the U.S. Mail, first class postage prepaid, and addressed to the following at their last known address:

JAMES J. PISANELLI Email: JJP@pisanellibice.com
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PISANELLI BICE PLLC Attorneys for Respondents, Desert Palace, Inc.;

400 South 7th Street, Suite
300

Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC;
PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency

Las Vegas, NV 89101 Corporation

/s/ Susan Russo
Employee of BAILEY❖KENNEDY

TAB 163

Electronically Filed 12/7/2022 8:35 AM Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT**

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ROWEN SEIBEL, CASE NOS. A-17-751759-B Plaintiff, A-17-760537-B DEPT NO. XVI vs. PHWLV LLC, TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS Defendant. AND RELATED CASES AND PARTIES

BEFORE THE HONORABLE TIMOTHY C. WILLIAMS, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 2022

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE:

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR MATTERS

APPEARANCES:

FOR ROWEN SEIBEL, MOTI ENTITIES, JOSHUA P. GILMORE, ESQ. LLTQ ENTITIES, TPOV ENTITIES, PAUL C. WILLIAMS, ESQ. FERG ENTITIES, CRAIG GREEN, R SQUARED GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, GR BURGR, LLC:

FOR PHWLV, DESERT PALACE, JAMES J. PISANELLI, ESQ. PARIS OPERATING COMPANY, MARIA MAGALI MERCERA ESQ. **BOARDWALK REGENCY:**

FOR GORDON RAMSAY:

JOHN D. TENNERT III, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: MARIA GARIBAY, COURT RECORDER TRANSCRIBED BY: JD REPORTING, INC.

MATTERS

CRAIG GREEN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO CRAIG GREEN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT; COUNTER-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST CRAIG GREEN; AND CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWAN SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES (RELATED TO COUNTS IV-VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT)

PHWLV, LLC'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES

GORDON RAMSAY'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES

ROWAN SEIBEL AND GR BURGR, LLC'S MOTION TO RETAX AND SETTLE THE COSTS CLAIMED BY GORDON RAMSAY

ROWAN SEIBEL AND GR BURGR, LLC'S MOTION TO RETAX AND SETTLE THE COSTS CLAIMED BY PHWLV, LLC

ROWAN SEIBEL AND GR BURGR, LLC'S (i) OPPOSITION TO GORDON RAMSAY'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES; AND (ii) COUNTERMOTION TO DEFER A RULING ON GORDON RAMSAY'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES PENDING OUTCOME OF APPEAL FROM DISTRICT COURT'S FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER GRANTING GORDON RAMSAY'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

ROWAN SEIBEL AND GR BURGR, LLC's (i) OPPOSITION TO PHWLV, LLC'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES; AND (ii) COUNTERMOTION TO DEFER A RULING ON PHWLV, LLC'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES PENDING OUTCOME OF APPEAL FROM DISTRICT COURT'S FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER GRANTING CAESARS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT NO. 2

LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, NOVEMBER 22, 2022, 1:34 P.M.

THE COURT: All right. I just want to say good afternoon to everyone and welcome you to the afternoon calendar. And I think we just had one matter on calendar this afternoon. That's the Seibel versus PHWLV, LLC, matter.

Let's go ahead and set forth our appearances for the record. Let's start first with the plaintiff, and then we'll move to the defense.

MS. MERCERA: Good morning, Your Honor -- or good afternoon actually. Magali Mercera on behalf of Desert Palace, Inc., Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, PHWLV and Desert -- or excuse me, Boardwalk Regency Corporation.

THE COURT: All right. And good afternoon, ma'am.

MR. PISANELLI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. James Pisanelli on behalf of the same entities.

THE COURT: All right. And good afternoon, sir.

MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, sir.

MR. GILMORE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Joshua Gilmore, also with Paul Williams, on behalf of Rowan Seibel, Craig Green and the Development entities.

THE COURT: Okay. And does that cover all appearances?

MR. TENNERT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John Tennert on behalf of Gordon Ramsay.

THE COURT: And good afternoon, sir.

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Okay. And I guess we'll try to work through what we can this afternoon and potentially reschedule.

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And in taking a look at the calendar, it's my understanding the first matter up would be Craig Green's motion for summary judgment; is that correct?

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MS. MERCERA: Yes, Your Honor.

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MR. GILMORE: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: And then there's a countermotion; right?

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MR. GILMORE: A countermotion and a cross motion to

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that, yes.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

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Ma'am, you have the floor. Oh, okay. You, sir.

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MR. GILMORE: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Joshua

This motion initially brought on behalf of Mr. Green,

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Gilmore here initially on behalf of Craig Green.

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and as you pointed out, we also had a countermotion against

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Mr. Green as well as a cross motion against Mr. Seibel and the

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development entities that was brought by Caesars.

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But I'm going to start with the focus on Mr. Green, and this is a motion that we brought just on his behalf.

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Someone who, by all accounts was working as a consultant for

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Mr. Seibel and companies that he owned and controlled. And

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it's important and we stressed this in our moving papers and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1$

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our reply that ${\operatorname{Mr}}$. Green was working for ${\operatorname{Mr}}$. Seibel and his

1 companies, not with him, for him.

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Now, if there's one thing I ask this Court to take away from this motion and from the opposition and countermotion filed by Caesars, one thing is there is no evidence before this court from Caesars saying we were unaware of these fees being paid to companies owned and controlled by Mr. Seibel. Three words: We didn't know. You can look for those words an affidavit from Caesars attached either to their opposition to this motion brought for Mr. Green or attached to the reply to their countermotion and cross motion, and yet you don't see it, an affidavit with three words saying we didn't know, right. And I stress that, and again I say if there's nothing else the Court takes from today, it's the absence of that evidence, the absence of an affidavit from Caesars saying we didn't know.

THE COURT: And why is that important?

MR. GILMORE: That's important, Your Honor, because every one of these claims, the conspiracy claim, unjust enrichment, intentional interference and fraud are all premised on a factual finding that Caesars was unaware that these fees were being paid to these companies.

And you take the fraud; right? That's the most obvious. Fraud by definition is deceit; right? It's the omission of a material fact that caused someone to act differently than they otherwise would have, right, and the

argument here by Caesars is there was a fraud-based duty to disclose that these fees were being paid to these marketing companies, and Caesars was unaware that these fees were being paid. That's not in this record, Your Honor. That's not before this Court.

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We're here on summary judgment deciding if there's sufficient evidence to go to trial on these claims against Mr. Green. Now, is the time to come forth with that evidence saying we didn't know, right -- whether an affidavit from Tom Jenkin, who was the global president of Caesars at the time; Gary Selesner, the president of Caesars Palace, one of the properties that had some of these restaurants; Jeff Frederick, the Vice President of food and beverage, the individual who by all accounts was the counterpart to Mr. Seibel during the course of the contractual relationship here, right; chefs from any of these restaurants, the individuals who were ordering product from these vendors at the time who were responsible for the day-to-day operations of these restaurants -- none of them has come forward with an affidavit for Your Honor to consider saying we didn't know. So I want to stress that, Your Honor. And again if there's nothing else you were to take from this motion today.

As I said when I got started, Mr. Green was a consultant for Mr. Seibel working for companies that were owned and controlled by Mr. Seibel and almost obvious --

THE COURT: There's a difference between being a consultant and an employee. Was he an employee?

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capacity.

MR. GILMORE: He was not an employee of Mr. Seibel, right. He was not an employee. He was a consultant for a company that he had formed, right, but as we point out in the *Collins* case from the Nevada Supreme Court, whether you're an agent or an employee, you still get the benefit, and this turns to my first argument which is the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine, right. If you're an agent, it's just the same. The protection still exists, and there's no dispute that he was an agent communicating on behalf of Mr. Seibel, the development entities when he's communicating with different employees from Caesars, when he's communicating with vendors for the

Mr. Green has no personal benefit that he is deriving from these relationships. These relationships predate him. If you look at the relationship with Pat LaFrieda, that's the meat supplying company, that relationship --

restaurants. So there's no dispute that he is acting in that

THE COURT: Is there any issue regarding whether or not there was a payment scheme of some sort as it pertains to vendors? Is that uncontroverted.

MR. GILMORE: Well, you say a payment scheme. I think it's uncontroverted that --

THE COURT: Well, I didn't want to call it a kickback

scheme because that's what they said, but some sort of payment scheme, some sort of arrangement where Seibel was receiving monies from the vendors?

MR. GILMORE: So I don't want to use the word scheme.

I'll use the word arrangement as you just --

THE COURT: Arrangement. I mean, that's why I didn't want to be argumentative. That's why I said this alleged --

MR. GILMORE: Sure.

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. GILMORE: So to that point, Your Honor, it's undisputed that there were four vendors that paid fees to two different companies, right, that those two companies, BR 23 and Future Star as they're referred to in the opposition and in the motion, neither of which is a party to this case, neither BR 23 nor Future Star.

It is also undisputed that no money was paid to Mr. Green, and no money was paid to Mr. Seibel. In fact, during the 30(b)(6) deposition of Caesars, which we attached that excerpt to our motion, that's Exhibit 11, we asked the most obvious question: Do you have evidence that Mr. Green benefited from these relationships? The answer, no, we don't have evidence of that.

So, yes, there are fees that were paid to these two entities, right, but that's not a scheme. It's not a kickback. It's not commercial bribery, the different ways Caesars tries

to coin or characterize those payments.

THE COURT: What is it?

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MR. GILMORE: What's that?

THE COURT: What is it then?

MR. GILMORE: They're marketing fees paid to companies owned and controlled by Mr. Seibel for introducing vendors to these restaurants.

THE COURT: Was there a preexisting relationship?

MR. GILMORE: Between Mr. Seibel and the vendors or between Caesars and the vendors?

11 THE COURT: Between Caesars and the vendors.

MR. GILMORE: No. The evidence before this Court is that Mr. Seibel introduced these vendors to Caesars.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GILMORE: That's the testimony that's before this Court. There is no competing testimony from a manager, from a restaurant operator, from the director of food and beverage saying we knew Pat LaFrieda. We knew Innis & Gunn. We were buying products from these vendors. The evidence before this Court is that Mr. Seibel introduced these vendors to Caesars.

So I want to focus on the claims that we have against Mr. Green. The first claim for conspiring with Mr. Seibel to harm Caesars, and we brought forward two independent bases for dismissing that claim, Your Honor. The first one, the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine, as a matter of law, if

someone is working as an agent of someone else, and that someone else is accused of conspiring with that person, it's a legal impossibility.

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And here the evidence is before this Court showing Mr. Green in his affidavit attached to the motion, in the testimony he was deposed a number of times, both individually as well as a 30(b)(6) designee for the different entities that are at issue in this lawsuit, and he testified, I was working at Mr. Seibel's direction. I was doing what he told me; right? This is somebody who was hired to work as a consultant for these companies. Caesars is only interfacing with him because he's being asked to do so on behalf of the development entities.

So the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine, based on the evidence, mandates dismissal of the claim for conspiracy against Mr. Green.

The arguments are made, well, he's personally benefiting from these relationships, which takes them out of the protections of the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine, but again, the evidence before the Court is there's not a dollar paid to Mr. Green.

THE COURT: So factually, does Mr. Green, under the facts of this case, meet the elements for a intracorporate conspiracy?

MR. GILMORE: The evidence, it does, Your Honor.

He -- by all accounts, Caesars doesn't dispute that he's acting for his individual advantage. Well, I'll be more specific:

Caesars doesn't present evidence that he's acting for his individual advantage because that's what takes you outside of the corporate -- Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine; right? If you're acting as an agent, and the evidence before this Court is he was acting as an agent. He was doing what he was told, right, by the person who hired him, and for these companies that he was working for. And so as a matter of law, based on the evidence that's in this record.

THE COURT: What about the relationship with Mr. Seibel?

MR. GILMORE: In terms of whether the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine protects him or not?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. GILMORE: Mr. Seibel would be subject to the same protections as the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine.

THE COURT: But I'm talking about vis-à-vis Seibel and Green.

MR. GILMORE: Both of these individuals, right,
Mr. Seibel, if you look at the relationship, he's the principal
of the development entities.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GILMORE: The development entities are alleged to have breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair

dealing, right, by not sharing these marketing fees with 1 2 Caesars. Well, the entities, of course, can only act through those who work for it, here that being Mr. Seibel and 3 Mr. Green. So you have one side of the equation on these 4 5 development entities who are only able to act through 6 Mr. Seibel and Mr. Green. So that's why the Intracorporate 7 Conspiracy Doctrine applies because you don't have an outsider. 8 You don't have a third party who's disconnected from this 9 relationship.

THE COURT: But Mr. Green is not an employee; right? Is he an employee?

MR. GILMORE: He's an agent.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. GILMORE: He's an agent.

THE COURT: So he's not an employee. We know that.

MR. GILMORE: Correct. But the *Collins* case from the Nevada Supreme Court says the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine applies to agents and employees. So it's not so limited as to somebody who's getting a W-2, is being a paid a salary every two weeks, and there's no dispute that Mr. Green is communicating with Caesars on behalf of --

THE COURT: Could it be argued that under a lot of conditions that individuals working in concert, one could always be alleged to be an agent of someone else?

MR. GILMORE: Well, they can allege that, right, but

1 we have to see what evidence is before the Court.

THE COURT: Okay, but, I mean, that's what I'm trying to make sure that we're clear. We know he's not an employee, and if he's an agent, and I don't remember seeing this, but did we have some sort of written agreement between Green and Mr. Seibel? As far as their relationship's concerned, anything like that?

MR. GILMORE: In terms of like a written contract memorializing his services?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GILMORE: Nothing to my knowledge, Your Honor, but the testimony from him, which is unrefuted by Caesars, is that he was working at Mr. Seibel's direction.

And you look at it from a practical perspective. Why else would he even know to communicate with Caesars?

THE COURT: But the only reason I bring that up, in almost any conspiracy, typically you have a ring leader or a leader, and a lot of individuals that are part of the conspiracy are working at the direction of somebody; right? And that's the only reason I bring that up. I'm trying to figure out --

MR. GILMORE: No, I appreciate that, and if you have somebody on the outside, I think that's the way you look at it. If you have somebody on the outside, right, a third party that's working in tandem in a sense or in concert, as you used

those words, Your Honor, if you have an outsider who's working in concert with employees of a company that's accused of wrongdoing, then you might have a basis to get outside of the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine.

THE COURT: Now here's my next question: Acting within the scope of their employment, I hear you say is a legal impossibility, but if something is being done illegally, how is that within the course and scope of employment?

MR. GILMORE: Well, so that's Caesars' argument, that this is illegal; right?

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. GILMORE: And there's no evidence that this is an illegal arrangement that existed between these marketing companies and the vendors for the restaurants.

THE COURT: But we can agree to this one fact that if it is illegal, then it wouldn't be acting within the course and scope of the employment relationship or the employmentlike relationship.

MR. GILMORE: Fair. So if it's illegal, right, but that's a legal conclusion that Your Honor has to draw, not a fact that Caesars can attempt to present to avoid summary judgment. So what facts do you have to show that this is illegal; right? And the answer is none.

THE COURT: Don't they cite a statute?

MR. GILMORE: They cite a statute about calling this

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commercial bribery, right, and they have to fit the definition of that, which would involve money being paid by an employee at Caesars, right, and you look at that and you say, okay, do you have Mr. Seibel talking to let's say the manager for one of these restaurants saying, buy product from Innis & Gunn because I'll get some money from them, and then I'll split that with you; right? That's where you would be fitting within the definition of that statute. It doesn't apply here.

So then what we do have and what I argued in the reply from Mr. Green as well as the opposition to the cross-motion is we look at the four corners of the contract, right, because that's what -- that's what frames our relationship. That's what guides us in this context, right. It creates the duties and responsibilities that flow between Caesars and the development entities and vice versa; right?

And what do we know from that contract? We're not partners. We're not joint ventures, and the significance of that then is you say what happens if business opportunities are presented during the course of this contractual relationship? Are parties supposed to present those to the other side before pursuing them themselves; right? I mean, your traditional partnership, for example, you have the requirement, most often unless you carve it out, to say a business opportunity that would be in furtherance of the purposes of the partnership needs to be presented to the other partners, right, before

you -- before you pursue it yourself.

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Here we're not partners, so the inverse. You have to have a clause that says business opportunities need to be presented to either side before one can pursue it without involving the other, and you don't have that here. These development agreements don't have what are referred to as noncircumvention clauses. That's just one way they refer to those clauses. Presenting business opportunities, right. So you look at the contracts, and you say is this prohibited under the contracts; right? No. The answer is no.

THE COURT: Is it prohibited under NRS 207.295?

MR. GILMORE: I don't have the statute in front of

me, Your Honor, but the answer from when we looked at it before

is no, this is not illegal conduct, right.

You have somebody who has introduced a vendor to a restaurant, right, who's made an introduction, a vendor from New York who's not selling product to a restaurant in Las Vegas, and in exchange for that introduction there's a fee that's going to be paid as a percentage of sales by that vendor.

The testimony from Mr. Seibel is that's common in the industry and from Mr. Green as well. To his knowledge, that is common in the industry.

THE COURT: Is that common in the industry in Las Vegas in the state of Nevada and specifically as it

1 pertains to NRS 207.295?

MR. GILMORE: Well, then you turn to Caesars and say do you have evidence that you presented to this Court saying that's uncommon in the industry? No, we don't have an expert who came in and said that. We don't have an expert who came in on behalf of Caesars for these particular claims and said not only is it uncommon it's illegal, and not that an expert could go that far, right, but we have --

THE COURT: Tell me why I wouldn't give the jury instruction as it pertains to commercial bribery if this case went to trial, a special instruction and ultimately the jury would make that determination?

MR. GILMORE: Well, my response, Your Honor, there's not a private cause of action, one, for allegedly violating Chapter 207. The claim here is not a private right of action to seek redress under that statute.

And second, as I mentioned, we don't have payments being paid by Caesars, right, somebody coordinating with somebody on the inside, so to speak.

THE COURT: But we have payments made by the vendor; right?

MR. GILMORE: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GILMORE: So I submit, Your Honor, this is not -the claim here is not you violated NRS 207, right. So as a

result we get to seek damages for doing that. The claims are civil conspiracy, fraud --

THE COURT: But wouldn't this potentially come under a civil conspiracy claim, a fraud claim? That's my question, and the reason why I bring it up, I mean, for example, you talk about private right of actions, but, for example, the rules of the road, and specifically we deal with what the statutes are regarding the operation of a motor vehicle. That's not a private cause of action, but that can be the basis for liability in a tort case, right, if you're driving too fast for the conditions, potentially you commit negligence, and you can be responsible for that.

MR. GILMORE: So I think to that point, Your Honor, the statute then would help guide us on evidence of the standard of care, right. So I guess the question here is does NRS 207 create a standard of care, but then we don't have a negligence claim, and I would submit we can't --

THE COURT: But we have a claim for -- I get that we don't have a negligence claim, but we have a claim for civil conspiracy.

MR. GILMORE: We do, but I don't think that claim is meant as a backdoor way to create a private cause of action for violating any statute here in Nevada.

THE COURT: The only reason I bring it up, I mean, I didn't make it up. They brought it up. I read it, all right.

MR. GILMORE: No, understood, Your Honor. They have argued that this is illegal conduct.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah, they did.

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MR. GILMORE: I understand, right. But it's -- but we're past arguing something on the 12(b)(5) motion to dismiss. We're here on evidence; right? What is the evidence to show illegal conduct here; that we don't have. That we don't have. We don't have any money being paid to Mr. Green by anybody within Caesars in exchange for agreeing to buy products from these vendors; right? We don't even have --

THE COURT: But do we have this, Seibel and Green sought and/or coerced payments from vendors who had agreements with Caesars for the sale of certain products to Caesars' restaurants?

MR. GILMORE: So I'll break that down. We don't have any evidence of threats; right? Where is the affidavit or depotestimony from any vendor saying I was threatened, I was coerced. We can get a lot of depositions taken in this case. These are vendors that work with Caesars; right? Readily available and accessible to Caesars to speak with their vendors. None. We don't have any of that evidence before this Court, right. You have Mr. Green's deposition —

THE COURT: Don't we have Green's deposition? I'm looking at page 6 of the opposition. It says Green went as far as to encourage threats against vendors who did not want to pay

kickbacks. Now I'm not saying it's a kickback, but that's what they're arguing, and then it's taken from the -- I think this is from -- whose deposition is this? I guess it's Exhibit 15, but it looks like testimony to me:

Question: And then you wrote should the vendor try and play hardball, the threat is to pull products from our stores altogether. Do you remember writing that?

Answer, yes.

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What do you mean by that?

I guess -- and this is the answer, I guess I was saying that if you don't want to create a relationship, then perhaps it would be best to find somebody else to create a relationship with.

MR. GILMORE: So that is in reference to internal e-mails, right, so e-mails between Mr. Green and Mr. Seibel as well as another individual. I don't remember her name that was also working as a consultant, right, poor choice of words was Mr. Green's phraseology.

THE COURT: But here's the thing. This is my point. I'm not here to weigh and balance what the meaning of a poor choice of words, if they were or not, I don't know. But it seems to me potentially that might go to a jury to make that ultimate determination under the facts of this case.

MR. GILMORE: Well, it's got to be a material fact, right, and that's why we stressed was that ever conveyed to a

vendor? Is there evidence before Your Honor showing that that statement was ever conveyed to a vendor; right? Otherwise we're suing people for thoughts, bad thoughts, right, but it's actions that we're worried about.

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And so the question before this Court is do I have evidence that Mr. Green threatened a vendor? The answer to that is no. And again they had the ability to depose every one of these vendors to get an affidavit from the principals of any of these vendors. They didn't do any of that. None of that is before this Court in response to this motion, and that's the point; right? You come forward and you say here's what the testimony will look like at trial. Here's what the vendor will say.

THE COURT: But, I mean, do we always need testimony from vendors if Mr. Green and/or Mr. Seibel admit to the conduct?

MR. GILMORE: Well, they denied that they threatened any vendor, Your Honor. So those again, you're looking at testimony about an internal e-mail between Mr. Seibel and Mr. Green; right? You're not looking at an e-mail from Mr. Green to a vendor saying I'm going to pull your product. Listen to me, if you don't pay X dollars, you're done; right? And Caesars stressed during the deposition with Mr. Green he didn't have control over whether Caesars purchased products from these vendors or not. That was within the exclusive

control of Caesars. So again, we have to look at the evidence that's been presented to this Court. That's what we're focused on right now, and the evidence is absent in terms of threats coercing vendors to pay fees to these vehicles, these marketing companies that were set up as vehicles to support the payment of these fees. We don't have that evidence.

So going back then, Your Honor, to the conspiracy claim. Both the Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine as well as the second argument, which I've gone through some of the evidence now is that some of the argument about the evidence is there's no evidence of an intent to harm Caesars, okay.

From Mr. Green's perspective, he understood that

Caesars is aware of these relationships, right, and again, you

look and you say he's working for someone else. He's working

for someone else. These relationships predate his retention as

a consultant. Is that reason for him to suddenly raise a red

flag and call Caesars and say, hey, you're aware of this;

right? You know what's going on? The answer is no.

His knowledge, which again we put forward with our motion, is, as far as he knows, Caesars is aware of these relationships and hasn't done anything. And again, I take that back to where's the affidavit from Caesars saying I don't know.

So, Your Honor, for those two reasons, we submit that the conspiracy claim should be dismissed on summary judgment.

Turning to the unjust enrichment claim, unless Your

1 Honor has --

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THE COURT: Well, we know Gordon Ramsay wasn't aware; right? His deposition was taken.

MR. GILMORE: Yeah, but Gordon Ramsay didn't bring this claim.

THE COURT: I understand, but --

MR. GILMORE: Caesars did. So Caesars can't prove a lack of knowledge by showing Mr. Ramsay had a lack of knowledge.

Caesars also presented evidence saying Sherry's, the Sherry brothers weren't aware. Again, the Sherry brothers didn't sue for these fees, Caesars did.

THE COURT: Are you saying that it's proper inappropriate to have this scheme or agreement in place and, notwithstanding the fact that Caesars didn't approve it and/or know about it?

MR. GILMORE: Well, I respectfully take issue with it being a scheme, Your Honor. I understand Caesars has alleged that. So that's why I go back to the contracts didn't prohibit it. The testimony is Caesars was aware of it, and this is common in the industry. So where is Caesars with their affidavit saying we weren't aware of it?

THE COURT: Well, wouldn't it be problematic as it relates to the covenant of good faith and fair dealings potentially?

MR. GILMORE: Well, and that's a separate claim that they brought right? So --

THE COURT: No, I understand, but, I mean, it also goes part and parcel. Just because something is not necessarily set forth in a contract doesn't stand for the proposition that it's okay. Certain conduct isn't.

MR. GILMORE: So then that raises a host of other questions; right? And two of them I would point out. One, we can't convert contract claims into tort claims, and that's exactly what we've done here; right? Because on the one hand we're saying, we being Caesars, this is a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GILMORE: And on the other hand we're saying, and it's fraud and intentional interference and conspiracy and unjust enrichment. So you can take the -- right? How can it be both? You can't convert a contract claim against the company into a tort claim against the individuals, especially if you're arguing that the obligation arises from the contract; right? The --

THE COURT: But there's, depending on the relationship, for example, if there's a fiduciary-like relationship, that can be the basis for a tort claim as set forth in the contract. It happens all the time in insurance bad faith; right?

MR. GILMORE: So fair, in an insurance bad faith context, you got a fiduciary relationship; right?

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. GILMORE: Not here. And, in fact, one of the things we affirmatively said in our motion, let's focus on the fraud claim, is there has to be a fiduciary or confidential relationship that arises between the parties to create, you know, what is referred to as a fraud-based duty to disclose. Caesars did not argue that any such relationship presented in their opposition.

THE COURT: Can you have a fraud-based claim even if there's no fiduciary relationship? It seems to me you can. I mean, it's not limited. Fraud is fraud. You can have no relationship and fraud; right?

MR. GILMORE: No relationship and fraud, absolutely. We have a contract here that governs the parties' relationship though; right?

THE COURT: But a contract doesn't insulate or isn't a shield against a fraud claim if fraud has been committed.

MR. GILMORE: Not necessarily; right? But then you have to ask yourself is there a fraud-based duty to disclose? Because that's separate and distinct from a contractual-based duty to disclose; right? It has to be. You have to have two different sources of authority to impose a fraud-based duty to disclose upon an individual whose company is under contract

with the opposing party; right? And here there's no evidence that would support a fraud-based duty to disclose.

Caesars cited -- I think it's the Villalon case, I might be mispronouncing that, from the Nevada Supreme Court saying if something is peculiarly within the knowledge of one side and it cannot be disclosed, or discovered rather, by the other side, that may give rise to a fraud-based duty to disclose, not will, may, right.

So we responded in our reply saying that that doesn't fit these facts here because Caesars has the ability to communicate with its own vendors about whatever relationships those vendors may have with Mr. Seibel and the companies that he owns and controls, right. And we see from at least two e-mails that were produced in discovery that this was brought to Caesars' attention. So it's not something that's peculiarly within something that only Mr. Green, for example, would be aware of to where an argument could be made that there's some fraud-based duty to disclose that's owed to Caesars here.

So I go back to Your Honor without a fraud-based duty to disclose, you can't convert what is a contract claim here against the development entities into a fraud claim against Mr. Green.

So then the other point I want to make, Your Honor, is you brought up the implied covenant claim right. As you said, well, it might not be spelled out in the contract, but

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maybe it covers it; right? We don't know; right? And this dovetails into my opposition to their countermotion to say, well, do we know what the expectations of the parties are under this contract with regard to these fees? Well, there's an absence of a noncircumvention clause. So I think that speaks pretty clearly to what the parties expected.

Caesars had every ability when they're drafting these contracts to do one of two things; either impose the requirement to present business opportunities, a different way to refer to a noncircumvention clause, or to say, we're partners. We're going to be partners in this restaurant; right? Caesars did the exact opposite. They said we're not partners. We're not partners.

So now the argument is being made that the implied covenant will create a right that doesn't otherwise exist under this contract, which we know from prior argument in this case that the Court shouldn't do that. Don't impose obligations under this contract that don't exist.

THE COURT: So tell me this though, as far as Seibel and Green are concerned, I just want to make sure the record is clear I understand this, whatever amounts they paid were not for products they had purchased; is that correct?

MR. GILMORE: That's correct. They're not purchasing the product.

THE COURT: And Caesars was purchasing the product;

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MR. GILMORE: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. And you feel that it's acceptable under that factual scenario for Seibel and Green to receive some sort of monetary compensation for products purchased by Caesars and not disclose that fact to Caesars?

MR. GILMORE: So that falls apart for a couple of reasons. Again, we don't have evidence that it wasn't disclosed. There's no evidence in this record to show that. We also know that Mr. Green did not receive a dime from these entities. In fact, their 30(b)(6) testified to that.

THE COURT: Didn't the money -- where did the money go?

MR. GILMORE: The two companies, Your Honor, BR 23 and Future Star.

THE COURT: Right. Right.

MR. GILMORE: So you say one --

THE COURT: Who is the principal in those two companies?

MR. GILMORE: Mr. Seibel.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GILMORE: Well, that's important though; right?

Mr. Seibel is not Mr. Green. We're talking about two different people here. We can't conflate those two individuals. We have to separate the two, and I think that's important; right? I

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bought this motion on behalf of Mr. Green appreciating that there is a distinction between those two individuals, right, and I understand that the cross-motion and a countermotion was brought, right, but we're looking at Mr. Green right now, who is not an owner of Future Star until 2018, which is two years after Caesars is even still under contract with the development of these; right?

He's a consultant for that company prior in time. He's not an owner. He does become an owner of BR 23 in 2014, right, as a function of getting health insurance, but there's no distributions that are being paid from either BR 23 or Future Star once Mr. Green became an owner. Also undisputed.

So again we're trying to now impose liability on Mr. Green as a consultant for money being paid to these companies without an alter ego claim, and we don't have -- we don't have a claim pled for alter ego. We don't have evidence of alter ego. A lot of discovery was conducted in this case, but we certainly did not have discovery presented to this Court showing that Mr. Green is an alter ego of these two entities, and that matters for Nevada law. That certainly matters. We have to distinguish between these two companies, and I think that's why the unjust enrichment --

THE COURT: What about encouraging threats against vendors? Did that happen by Mr. Green? Was he encouraging that?

MR. GILMORE: The argument, Your Honor, he put in his affidavit no, I did not threaten any vendor.

THE COURT: What about his testimony?

MR. GILMORE: Testimony, they were asking him about those e-mails, that he did write internally. So again, I can't dispute that those e-mails were circulated internally, right, but it never happened. So you've got an internal e-mail that in many ways perhaps is reflecting someone's thought processes. Are we going to sue someone and expose them to liability for a thought rather than an action? When it was as simple --

THE COURT: Well, what happens when we have thoughts coupled with potential facts? Because I would anticipate in this case there is evidence that vendors were paying Seibel's entities; right?

MR. GILMORE: Well, we can't have potential facts. We have to have evidence before this Court --

THE COURT: Well, I'm trying -- I'm trying -- don't quibble with me. I'm trying to do it in the best way for you. In essence, there's facts being presented by the adverse party that, you know what, there were threats being made to the vendors, and the threats would be this to try and play hardball and pull product from the stores if they didn't do business. It's kind of like -- I remember in the Godfather. What was his name? Luca Brasi, right, and he would go around from store to store, and if you didn't play right, and he didn't make

threats, but you knew when Luca showed up there were problems, and if you didn't pay and play, there were problems.

And so my question is this, I mean, really and truly:
We have statements made by internal e-mails regarding potential
threats, right, and I'll call them threats because I'm not
going to categorize them. I'm not going to say schemes and all
those things. They allege schemes. That's why I said
potential threats, but we have that, and then we have payments
made to three Seibel entities -- two Seibel entities, right,
from vendors of Caesars. That's uncontroverted; right?

MR. GILMORE: The payments being made to the two

entities, that's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. GILMORE: I don't dispute that, right.

But to your point on the Godfather movie, why don't we have deposition testimony from the vendors saying he came and made it very well known perhaps in not so many words that if I didn't pay him this money my product wasn't going to be sold to Caesars. Why not? Again, I think there was in excess of 30 depositions taken in this case or even an affidavit; right? Reach out to the vendor. These are people that are selling their product to Caesars. There's really not —

THE COURT: Remember this, and I give a jury instruction on this. There's two types of evidence, right direct and circumstantial, and it could be argued that under

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the facts of this case you have circumstantial evidence on that issue assuming -- I'll hear from the other side -- but just those statements themselves, he has internal e-mails, and I don't think it was just by goodwill that vendors wanted to say, hey, look, we'll give you a little extra, you know, because we feel good about this great product and this great service.

We're just going to give you fortuitously money to your two LLCs. I don't think it works that way. But go ahead.

MR. GILMORE: Well, let's take the fraud claim, Your Honor, right. That's clear and convincing evidence. So I appreciate there are two types of evidence, direct and circumstantial, and I agree with that, right, but you have to have clear and convincing evidence for fraud. So that's — it's a little bit more, right, than preponderance. We know that, and at best, Caesars is relying on, as you put it, circumstantial evidence to support fraud; right? That which has serious implications in and of itself, a fraud claim against someone who's working for someone else that's under — that owns a company that's under contract with Caesars.

THE COURT: But here's the thing. I mean, I give jury instructions, right, but I don't make the facts or a determination. A jury could look at clear and convincing and say, yeah, there was a payment made, and I'm looking at the e-mails, and that's enough for us to make that determination that it was fraudulent.

See, I'm not making -- I'm not making factual determinations. I can't weigh and balance the evidence at the -- unless it's uncontroverted, but if there's a dispute, I've got to do what I've got to do, and typically disputes go to the jury. That's my point.

MR. GILMORE: Understood, Your Honor. Well, I guess I, on that point, I would leave it with it is disputed that any vendor was threatened; right?

THE COURT: Oh, I understand. Okay. I got you.

MR. GILMORE: So we'll leave it at that, right.

THE COURT: And you can make that argument too, no question about it.

MR. GILMORE: So that's certainly a disputed point; right.

Okay. Let me go back briefly, Your Honor, to the unjust enrichment claim, right, because we have to have a benefit conferred on Mr. Green by Caesars. We don't have that. Mr. Green is not under contract with Caesars. You raised this earlier. Is Mr. Green selling product to Caesars? No. Is Mr. Green buying product? No. Right? So the unjust enrichment —

THE COURT: And I want to make sure I'm clear on the claims for Mr. Green, to be fair. As far as he's concerned, we have the civil conspiracy.

MR. GILMORE: We have civil conspiracy, Your Honor.

1 We have unjust enrichment.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'm with you.

MR. GILMORE: We have intentional interference with existing contractual relations and fraud.

THE COURT: All right. I just want to make sure I'm not missing anything.

MR. GILMORE: Those are the four -- I think it's 4, 5, 7 and 8, or 4, 6, 7 and 8.

The only other claim that I didn't mention that's not against Mr. Green is the implied covenant claim, which is against the development entities. So the other four claims are against both Mr. Green as well as Mr. Seibel.

THE COURT: I understand your argument as far as unjust enrichment. There's no evidence he received something. Is that what you're saying?

MR. GILMORE: Correct.

THE COURT: I gotcha.

MR. GILMORE: No evidence that he received something. He's not under contract with Caesars where he's benefiting from these relationships, and so nothing that would support an unjust enrichment claim against him.

Moving to the intentional interference claim, Your Honor, which the first argument which is similar to the conspiracy argument, is referred to as the stranger rule, right, that you have to have someone who's a stranger to these

contracts in order to support unintentional interference claim.

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And again, you marry that with the implied covenant claim, and you say, well, Caesars is saying that these entities breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by not sharing these marketing fees. Well, then by definition, if we're arguing that there were acts undertaken for these entities, you can't tortiously interfere with those contracts at the same time.

So as a matter of law, the stranger rule bars the intentional interference claim.

Similar arguments then otherwise, Your Honor, in terms of the evidence, no active concealment here by Mr. Green. We don't have evidence. We don't have an affidavit from someone at Caesars saying Mr. Green lied to me about, you know, why he was sending me e-mails, what he said he was doing, his discussions with me about vendors. We don't have an affidavit from anyone at Caesars to support active concealment on his part. And again, the no circumvention clause, which I've covered with Your Honor as well.

And then for the fraud claim, Your Honor, I've talked about it already. We don't have a fraud based duty to disclose owed by Mr. Green. Again, I want to focus on Mr. Green here. This is not Mr. Seibel. So Mr. Seibel being the principal of the development entities, Mr. Green not, while these fees are being paid. So I think that's an important distinction to draw

here when you're looking at this fraud claim.

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And similar arguments, no evidence that he's intending to defraud Caesars, concealing information from Caesars, hiding anything from Caesars.

Again, I go back to no affidavit saying we didn't know.

So, Your Honor, I think we've belabored these claims.

In terms of the evidence, these claims were brought against Mr. Seibel and Mr. Green. We have brought forth a motion for summary judgment on behalf of Mr. Green based on --

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. GILMORE: -- acts he took as directed by someone else. We submit that summary judgment should be granted for him.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

And we'll hear from the opposition.

MS. MERCERA: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, this is not a case about disputed facts, and I will tell you, while opposing counsel was up here, he said there's no evidence, there's no evidence, there's no evidence. I will point you to every point of evidence that we have in this case, starting with the first one, which is that Mr. Gilmore says that there was no evidence that they were trying to hide this from Caesars. I would point the Court to Exhibit 17, which shows Mr. Green telling a vendor that they

specifically did not want to go through Harrah's, which was Caesars at the time.

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From the time that Caesars sought to amend its complaint, Green, Seibel and the Seibel affiliated entities have admitted that they solicited and obtain these payments from vendors, that Caesars purchased products from. This is a case where defendants are asking the Court to simply make unreasonable inferences.

Your Honor knows the standard for summary judgment better than any of us, and Your Honor knows that the law requires that when reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the evidence and any reasonable inferences drawn from it must be viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.

But the key to that, Your Honor, is that the Court need not draw all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party but rather all reasonable inferences.

Now, Your Honor, I'm wearing a black blouse, okay.

Not only a I telling you that I'm wearing a black blouse, you can see with your own two eyes that I am wearing a black blouse. If we were to move for summary judgment that I am wearing a black blouse, but Mr. Green filed a declaration saying that I am wearing a red blouse, this Court is not required to infer that I am, in fact, wearing a red blouse.

Now, I know that sounds completely ridiculous, but that is where we are, Your Honor. On the face of the documents

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and from the admission of their own counsel that these were smoking gun documents, we can see that this was a kickback scheme, and yet defendants ask this Court to infer that this was a quote, unquote marketing agreement, and that's simply not the case, Your Honor.

As with nearly every argument that I've made before you, I'm going to ask Your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, I think that if there was a marketing agreement, I would hope that there would be a contract signed with Caesars vis-à-vis the agreement; right?

MS. MERCERA: I agree with you 100 percent, Your Honor, and if you look at Exhibit 43 to our reply, our 30(b)(6) designee and for purchasing, Ms. Medeirosman testified that when you do have brand ambassadors, they disclose that position up front to Caesars, and Caesars knows that it is dealing with a brand ambassador. That's not what we have here, Your Honor.

And not only do we not have a marketing contract, we don't have any marketing deliverables. I haven't seen a campaign, a promotion. I haven't seen so much as an Instagram post, Your Honor, that shows that Seibel or Green were providing any marketing services to these vendors in exchange for these fees.

Now, let's back up and start from the beginning here, Your Honor. As this Court knows well, Caesars is a gaming licensee, and it's subject to rigorous regulations to ensure

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that it's upholding those standards. It has entered into a compliance plan, and that compliance plan, which is Exhibit 3 to our countermotion and cross-motion for summary judgment provides that bribes, influence payments or kickbacks may never be provided to or accepted from any person, including in the form of gifts, hospitality or similar benefits. The plan, importantly, requires that all vendors abide by it as well. So if you're doing business with Caesars, you're not allowed to solicit and seek kickbacks either.

In each of the six agreements that Caesars entered into with the Seibel affiliated entities, there was a requirement that they each uphold and act with the highest standards of integrity and honesty, quality and courtesy so as to maintain and enhance the reputation and goodwill of Caesars.

Further, under each of those agreements, Caesars was solely responsible for the day-to-day operations of the restaurants.

That's important, Your Honor, because Caesars was the one buying the product. Caesars was the one buying the beer.

Caesars was the one buying the meat. Caesars was the one actually paying these vendors for their product.

And under each of those agreements, as you noted in our briefing, all those credits and balances were required to be accounted for in the financials so that they could be appropriately split with the different partners for the

1 restaurants.

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So in other words, if there were rebates, legitimate rebates to be had, Caesars expected to know about them so that they could be appropriately accounted for.

Now, turning to the kickback scheme, Your Honor, they try to say it was marketing, and I would point the Court to the actual evidence in this case.

First of all, these were not for introductions.

Mr. Green and Mr. Seibel in their briefing make the point that these fees were paid to provide introductions and ongoing marketing to the vendors for Caesars; however, if you look at page 5 of our reply, specifically Exhibits 11, 15 and 16, you'll see that they were demanding retroactive payment. How can you claim that a payment was for an introduction when you're making the demand in 2013 for payments that were made in 2012? That simply is illogical.

Further, Your Honor, if you look at the testimony in this case, specifically Exhibit 41, which is the testimony of Rowan Seibel, we asked him, Did you have a responsibility to continue to market the Pat LaFrieda products?

I don't believe so, no.

In other words, it wasn't a condition of payment?

Answer: No.

So, Your Honor, further, if you look at Exhibit 16, they would say what they're interested in is a 15 percent

rebate check. Exhibit 39, we see this as a rebate between you and us. That's an e-mail from Craig Green to a vendor.

Exhibit 11, we are completely content with the 15 percent rebate on each keg price.

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Exhibit 12: I would suggest having BR 23 Venture, LLC, be the vehicle to continue to receive the, quote, unquote, rebates.

Exhibit 15, what we expect in return is the following, a 15 percent rebate on total orders during that month.

Exhibit 40: As far as a 1099, I checked with accounting. A rebate is actually considered a price reduction, not income. So there is no 1099 on that.

Exhibits 11, Your Honor, Rowen is adamant about this being retroactive from January 1st, 2013. We are willing to completely ignore 2012 when it comes to GR Steak; however, we feel it is only fair to include Pub, Burger and GR Steak.

Now, Your Honor asked Mr. Gilmore if there was any evidence of threats actually conveyed to the vendors. The answer is yes. So we can start with Exhibit 15, Your Honor. That is an internal e-mail between Craig Green and Danielle Abraham, where he provides a script with basically fill in the blanks, Your Honor, about how they make these demands of vendors, and the line in there about halfway down the page says, should the vendor try and play hardball, the threat is to

pull their product from our stores altogether.

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If you look at Exhibit 16, from Craig Green to Donna Bimbo, who represented Sysco, one of the vendors for water. He tells her, please let me know when a good time to talk is. I am getting pressure to make a change at all Gordon Ramsay restaurants with vendors willing to partner with us.

There is further evidence of threats made where on exhibit, excuse me -- on Exhibit 43, again, another e-mail from Craig Green to Donna Bimbo. We love the brand and how well it fits with our brand; however, quote, there are many others ready and willing to step in immediately.

So threats were, in fact, made that the product would be pulled if the vendors were unwilling to quote, unquote, play ball.

Your Honor, turning then to the basic point, there is no undisputed fact here. We have presented evidence after evidence showing that they engaged in a quote, unquote, kickback scheme, and the reason I say kickback, Your Honor, is because as counsel admitted, neither Green nor Seibel nor where the Seibel affiliated entities paid for this product. That is by definition, and we actually quote Black's Law Dictionary in our briefing, Your Honor. That's what a kickback is:

Demanding payment by threats of violence or other harm.

Turning to the --

THE COURT: I don't think it's a marketing technique.

I mean, I don't see how it's a marketing technique. I have an undergraduate degree in marketing and business from Indiana University. I don't remember that being taught.

MS. MERCERA: Same, Your Honor. My marketing degree is from UNR, but same thing.

I missed that course if it was taught that day.

Turning to the excuses as to why summary judgment is not appropriate, frankly, Your Honor, they don't apply here. Summary judgment is, in fact, appropriate, but it's against Seibel, against Green and against the Seibel affiliated entities and in favor of Caesars.

To address briefly the excuse of the Intracorporate Corporate Doctrine, that doesn't apply here, Your Honor. As the testimony in this case shows, Mr. Green was never employed by Mr. Seibel. In fact, we cited testimony in our briefing where he admits that since 2011 he has only been employed by his entity CBG Hospitality Group, and he was never an employee of Seibel.

In our original motion, Your Honor, we cited testimony from Mr. Seibel saying that he was never an employee, just a friend.

And Your Honor hit the point head on when simply because he was acting at the direction of Seibel doesn't make it any less culpable. If someone tells you to rob the bank and you go and do it, you can't blame the other guy for telling you

to rob the bank. You're just as liable. So that excuse, Your Honor, frankly falls flat. The Intracorporate Conspiracy Doctrine is inapplicable here for what we're talking about.

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And there was an improper and frankly illegal act committed in the solicitation of kickbacks by, as we have seen, the threat of harm against these vendors.

Turning then to the unjust enrichment claim, Your Honor, the argument that Mr. Green and Mr. Seibel did not receive a personal benefit is just again unsupported by the evidence, and I will cite to you again the specific evidence that supports our argument.

If you look at Exhibit 32, which is the deposition testimony of LLTQ Enterprises 16, we can see that greens admit -- Green admits that BR 23 Venture was the entity that paid for his health insurance, and this is the entity that he funneled or directed vendors to funnel their payments to. So he did receive a benefit. I think it would be laughable in our day and age to argue that health insurance is not a benefit and that having health insurance is not a good thing.

We also point to the fact that he became a part owner of BR 23 Venture, again, the entity that he directed payment to.

And you can see that he directs payment to this entity in Exhibit 15 at the very bottom of that e-mail. That is the entity that he tells people to make their payments to.

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As for Seibel, he also received a benefit from soliciting these kickbacks in the form of income. You'll see we attached as Exhibit 46 to our reply, Your Honor, a chart where it shows that Seibel considered the income derived from BR 23 as his own, and he identifies it as his own income, and he also reports BR 23 Venture's income on his own tax return demonstrating that he does, in fact, receive a benefit.

Neither Green nor Seibel purchased the product that they were demanding payment for. So there is truly no legitimate dispute here that they received a benefit and were unjustly enriched by this scheme.

Next, Your Honor, turning to the intentional interference claim. In defense of this claim, Green and Seibel simply argue that they cannot interfere with their own contracts, but the contracts, Your Honor, weren't with Green individually or with Seibel individually. They were with the Seibel affiliated entities, and under each of those agreements, which I believe are Exhibits 4 through 9 in our original motion, each and every one of those contracts required that rebates be accounted for legitimately and disclosed in the financials. By Seibel and Green interfering with that process, they interfered with the operation of the restaurants and interfered with the Seibel agreements, Your Honor.

Interestingly enough, in the e-mails that we have again from Green and Seibel themselves, I'm looking at

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Exhibit 16, there's an e-mail from the vendor to Green that says, I've sent many e-mails to Sysco advising that we need to give you a 20 percent discount on pricing. So that was an amount that Caesar should have been entitled to, that they would have gotten had they been aware that this was going on and would have obtained the benefit of purchasing the product at a lesser cost.

Now, turning to the last claim that only involves Seibel and Green, Your Honor, they intentionally and wrongfully concealed the kickback scheme. We cited the case the *Villalon versus Bowen*, excuse me, and there it says even in the absence of a fiduciary or confidential relationship and where the parties are dealing at arms length, an obligation to speak can arise from the existence of material facts within the knowledge of the parties sought to be charged, and not within the fair and reasonable reach of the other party.

Of the dozens of e-mails that we attached to our briefing, Your Honor, at no point was Caesars copied on any of those demands for payment. To the contrary, as cited in my earlier exhibit, Green and Seibel went out of their way to tell the vendors not to contact Caesars, as they did not want to go through them. They wanted to deal exclusively with them so that they could get the benefit themselves to the detriment of Caesars.

There was no way that Caesars could have known that

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this was going on. I mean, if we're going to impose on a party an obligation that they should know and always suspect that their business partners, their vendors are engaged in kickback schemes, that's a very tall order that I think would hamper business in the State, frankly, Your Honor.

And further, Caesars did have safeguards in place. We, one, had the provision in the contracts that required rebates — that addressed how appropriate rebates were to be handled, and we also required vendors to promise to act with the highest standards of integrity and honesty.

I think engaging in a kickback scheme is as far away from that standard as you can get.

Finally, Your Honor, summary judgment is appropriate in favor of Caesars on its claim for the breach of the implied covenant of good faith. The contract doesn't specifically prohibit seeking kickbacks. That is a point that opposing counsel made. That is correct. It doesn't prohibit.

THE COURT: But didn't they have a duty to disclose?

MS. MERCERA: They did have a duty to disclose, but
the duty to disclose wasn't the -- them or their affiliated
persons were engaged in illegal or improper conduct. So there
would have been a duty to disclose that, and also --

THE COURT: Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the contract too; right?

MR. GILMORE: Correct.

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But the specific kickback, that scheme, Your Honor, was not specifically outlined that that was prohibited conduct, but the parties contemplated that appropriate and legitimate rebates would be tallied appropriately, and by going and circumventing that process, that's how they breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing of those Seibel agreements.

Now, Your Honor, finally, one point that you asked and that opposing counsel responded to was whether these types of relationships were common in the industry, and they're not. I would cite you again to Exhibit 42 to our reply. These are not common in the industry. What is common is brand ambassadors, and in that case, there is full disclosure of that up front so that Caesars knows who we're dealing with.

And in particular, I also want to point out that the kickbacks here were sought from beer vendors, and that is particularly problematic because there are specific rules and regulations governing how marketing fees are handled for alcohol providers, and Ms. Medeirosman testifies to that fact. So the fact that they were seeking and obtaining kickbacks for a quote, unquote, marketing related fees from a beer vendor, Innis & Gunn is especially problematic, and no, Your Honor, it's not common in the industry.

Your Honor, I have cited specific pieces of evidence supporting each and every one of our claims against these

entities and these individuals. Respectfully, the evidence here is undisputed. Asking the Court to make unreasonable inferences that these were, quote, unquote, marketing fees is not an appropriate way to defeat summary judgment.

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In fact, I will point, as a final point to Exhibit 38 of our reply. If Your Honor will recall, back when we brought the initial motion to amend our complaint, counsel for the Seibel parties opposed our motion, and they opposed it because they said it was untimely because we should've known about these kickbacks schemes, because I quote, the documents on their face clearly show a rebate being paid. Their own attorneys admit these documents are smoking guns.

Your Honor, the interests of justice here demands that judgment be entered in favor of Caesars and against the Seibel entities, Mr. Green and Mr. Seibel.

THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.

And I guess we -- in that regard, we did address the -- let me make sure here I'm correct -- the countermotion too; right?

MS. MERCERA: Yes, Your Honor. Unless Your Honor has any specific questions, that was a countermotion and cross-motion.

THE COURT: Right. Okay. Sir.

MR. GILMORE: All right, Your Honor. So there's a couple of parts to that. We have again both our affirmative

motion for Mr. Green and then our defensive response on behalf of Mr. Seibel and the development entities, right.

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So Caesars here not only says summary judgment should not be entered for Mr. Green but turns around and says the facts are undisputed such that summary judgment should be entered against Mr. Green, right, which you and I had some dialogue here for a while earlier about potential questions of fact over some of this conduct.

But what you're hearing from Caesars is, no, actually there are no questions of fact. So we've got a little -- a little a two-sided there. It's either, either there's questions of fact that negate summary judgment for Mr. Green, or Caesars agrees that the facts are undisputed as we're relating to Mr. Green.

So starting with Mr. Green again, I heard it in counsel's argument, these are partners. Where does it say that in the contract? In fact, the contracts say the exact opposite. We're not partners. You had the ability to contract to be a partner. The argument is we're partners, but the evidence is that we're not partners. That's under every one of these development agreements. There's a specific clause that says we're neither partners nor joint ventures.

So the argument cannot be accepted in the face of competing evidence that these companies and the individuals working for these companies are not partners with Caesars.

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We also hear, well, the evidence apparently is undisputed that Caesars didn't know. If it's undisputed, where is the affidavit; right? So to you point earlier, Your Honor, well, you can produce something directly or circumstantially.

So I understand attempting to oppose a motion with circumstantial evidence saying, well, here's what we can piece together, but Caesar says, no, in fact, I want summary judgment against Mr. Green based on now what, circumstantial evidence only and ask this Court to find as a matter of law that the evidence is that Caesars didn't know? I submit that if you're affirmatively seeking summary judgment against Mr. Green, you would have those three words in an affidavit from somebody: We didn't know. We don't have that evidence.

So to come in and not only oppose the entry of summary judgment for Mr. Green, but to affirmatively argue that summary judgment should be entered against him without that evidence, again, the crux behind every one of these claims I submit would absolutely be improper.

Also, where's the evidence that we were buying from these vendors? Again, not discussed here in counsel's argument today because it's not in this record.

We hear argument about threats of violence or harm to these vendors. I mean, I understand we had the analogy about, you know, the guy going store to store with a baseball bat to make it clear you're going to play. We don't have threats of

violence or harm here, which is why this is not acts of extortion.

THE COURT: Well, what about threats regarding potentially future business? That's somewhat of a significant issue I would think based upon probably volume of some of these restaurants. Because, for example, if you're a beef vendor, I would think steaks, chops, burgers and things like that, these restaurants would be one of your more important customers; right?

MR. GILMORE: Right. So I think there's two answers to, right.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. GILMORE: One, are they -- is that e-mail saying I'm going to tell Caesars to pull your product? No. It's making a representation that there are other vendors out there who would love to sell to Caesars. So to your point, Your Honor, these are good clients. Boy, there's a lot of companies who would like to sell product to Caesars; right?

But then say that in response to Mr. Green's motion. To affirmatively seek summary judgment and ask you to draw the inference that that's a guy standing there with a baseball bat and in not so many words is making it clear to this vendor what's going to happen, to their point, you can't draw unreasonable inferences, and Caesars is asking you to draw that inference affirmatively in the face of affidavits from

Mr. Green and Mr. Seibel saying we didn't threaten any vendors. I submit you can't do that. You certainly can't do that on summary judgment.

Your Honor, asked earlier about NRS Chapter 207.295 that was cited, and I talked about this in my argument.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. GILMORE: So that statute says, and this was quoted actually in Caesars' opposition here at page 16: Any person who with corrupt intent, and it goes on -- offers, confers or agrees to confer any benefit upon any employee, agent or fiduciary without the consent of the employer or principal of that employee, agent or fiduciary in order to influence adversely that person's conduct in relation to the commercial affairs of his or her employer or principal, commercial bribery is guilty of a misdemeanor.

So as I said in my argument, Your Honor, that requires evidence that there's an employee at Caesars who's working with Mr. Green and Mr. Seibel, the guy who makes the decision to buy product from Innis & Gunn, to buy product from Pat LaFrieda or at least makes the recommendation to the person at Caesars who gets to pull the trigger on that decision; right? That's what that statute requires on its face. You have to be working with an employee of the employer conducting business. We don't have that here.

Now, Ms. -- opposing counsel also talked about, and

again, I'm focusing on Mr. Green, Mr. Seibel paid the taxes that flowed through these LLCs, okay. Well, yeah, they're LLCs. That's how the taxes work, but it makes the point why Mr. Green should not be the subject of these claims.

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They're arguing Mr. Seibel is having to pay the taxes for this income, which by the way, is reported as ordinary income, right, which so then in response to the motion I say to characterize this as illegal commercial bribery, again, that guy with the baseball bat, when he pockets the money from that small shop doesn't go report it to the IRS.

It doesn't work that way. You don't report bribes. You don't report acts of commercial extortion. So as they argue and as the evidence reflects, this is reported as ordinary income; right? But again, to the point for Mr. Green, it's reported as ordinary income by Mr. Seibel as a function of him owning these companies, not Mr. Green owning these companies. You know, and then —

THE COURT: And what about the insurance issue?

Because he does receive a benefit there as it relates to health insurance.

MR. GILMORE: So for Mr. Green on health insurance, Your Honor, by that token, anybody working for any company can be tagged with wrongdoing because they're being benefited somehow by that company; right? Well, the health insurance is being paid --

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THE COURT: Well, that's a little bit different. I think your argument was he hadn't received anything, and they brought up the health insurance issue specifically as it related to the claim for relief for unjust enrichment. That's what my recollection was.

MR. GILMORE: Sure. So you have to have some value, right, but can we tie -- do they tie the health insurance to the monies that's paid by the vendors? No. We don't know the source of payment for this health insurance, whether it's coming from these restaurants, whether it's coming from money that the development entities were receiving under these restaurants, whether it's coming from other entities that Mr. Seibel owns or Mr. Seibel personally; right? We don't have evidence of that to connect health insurance, right.

All Mr. Green said in his depo was, yeah, they paid my health insurance. Okay. Is that a benefit that's tied to this alleged scheme? No. We don't have evidence. And again, we asked, that's the point of discovery; right? We asked the 30(b)(6) for Caesars now is the time. You're here. What evidence do you have that Mr. Green benefited from these arrangements? Answer: None. None.

So now we have argument in response to a motion to avoid summary judgment, but when the time came for evidence, it wasn't there. The evidence wasn't there.

So I submit, Your Honor, for Mr. Green, again, this

is somebody working for somebody else, not getting the benefit of these arrangements. Again, Mr. Seibel is reporting this as income tax, not Mr. Green, working for someone else, someone who has the relationships, not Mr. Green's relationships.

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As far as he's aware, Caesars knows of these relationships and hasn't taken any adverse action in response to them, no countervailing evidence on that point. I submit summary judgment is appropriate for Mr. Green.

So then, Your Honor, I'll turn to the response for Mr. Seibel and the development entities, right, because not only does Caesars seek summary judgment against Mr. Green, Caesars also affirmatively seeks summary judgment against Mr. Seibel and the development entities.

Briefly, on the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim, Your Honor, how could it not be a question of fact whether these contracts require the disclosure and sharing of these fees with Caesars? They don't point to a direct contractual provision that requires this money to be shared with Caesars. What they do is they point to a definition of operating expenses, which actually, as we point out in our response, varies by contract. It's not a consistent definition, right, and they point to a definition in the schedule to these contracts about what operating expenses are as a way to affirmatively create a disclosure duty whereas, as I pointed out, there's a clause that specifically negates the

idea that they're partners, and there is the absence of a noncircumvention clause.

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So at best, looking just at the face of these contracts, if you're going to affirmatively seek summary judgment on an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, which the Nevada Supreme Court has said is often a question of fact, because we're trying to understand what shapes the party's expectations, what did you expect under this contract, I don't see how you can get summary judgment based on this evidence again without an affidavit from Caesars. Set aside I didn't know. Where is the affidavit from Caesar saying here's what we understood what happened under this contract; right? To speak to this very argument that they're making right now. Where is Mr. Jenkins, the guy in charge at the time, saying here's what I understood.

THE COURT: What about the rebate provision under the contract?

MR. GILMORE: So that's the operating expenses, Your Honor, right. So they're quoting from a definition of operating expenses, right.

So the argument is that affirmatively creates this requirement to share in monies that are paid by these vendors. That's a definition. It's not a here's what is going to have to happen under these contracts. So I don't think that is enough --

THE COURT: So if our vendors are paying -- and I won't get into classifying the transactions, but I'll call it this business model, this Seibel business model where apparently the vendors would make payments to him or his -- one of his entities unknown to Caesars, are you saying that that's fine to do? Because in a general sense, if that's being required of all the vendors, wouldn't that drive up the price of inventory?

MR. GILMORE: So let's take it backwards. That question, right, did anybody ask a vendor? Did you pay more because you had to pay a marketing fee? No.

THE COURT: Didn't they admit this is what they were doing as far as -- and it's not a marketing fee. I mean, I know a little bit about marketing. That's not marketing. That's a business model. I'm not going to call it a kickback. I'll call it the Seibel business model. That's not marketing. That's not a marketing strategy where you say, hey, look, if you want to do business with this restaurant, I want 10 percent. That's not a marketing fee.

MR. GILMORE: Let me -- I'll give this analogy, Your Honor, and this is the problem that we had, and it's not addressed in argument today is damages, right, because if Caesars is going to affirmatively move for summary judgment, right, say that's it, we're done, we don't need to go to trial. We don't need to put a witness in the chair and have a jury in

the box. You need evidence of damages, right?

What do we have? Well, we could have bought this product for less. We don't know. We don't know. Where's the affidavit again from somebody at Caesars? How hard is that? I mean, this is a company with thousands of employees. You could line the courtroom here with employees from Caesars. Not one is here today.

But my point is this, right, and I gave an analogy. You go buy a new house. If you show up yourself, right, you pay one price. You show up yourself with a realtor, the company selling that house has to pay a percentage to the realtor; right? Whatever the rate is, but the sale price is the same.

THE COURT: No. No. It can vary. It depends on how it was negotiated. Typically if you don't have a realtor you pay more. I mean, that's kind of what happens; right?

MR. GILMORE: But we have to have evidence, right, to say what is the homebuyer's guide? What do they do when they sell directly to a buyer or somebody buying a house with or without a realtor? Do we have evidence?

THE COURT: But don't we have evidence that payments pursuant to the Seibel business model were being paid to his LLCs that should not have been paid to his LLCs? Isn't that essentially what the issue is there; right? And don't we --

MR. GILMORE: The second part is contested. That

1 should not have been paid. That's the contested part; right?

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THE COURT: Pursuant to what contract or obligation was Seibel permitted to conduct this type of business model?

Now, understand I'm not saying kickbacks or whatever. I'm talking about his business model, the Seibel business model.

What contract or portion of the contracts he entered into with Caesars Palace permits that?

And the reason why I think this is important to point out, once again, we're getting back to this is the most highly regulated industry probably in the country next to a nuclear power plant, right. That's probably the most highly regulated industry. And here's my point. You have gaming in Nevada, highly regulated, highly controlled, and it appears to me that this is not necessarily the type of conduct that the Nevada Gaming Board would want regarding anybody affiliated with gaming in the state of Nevada.

And I think that's getting overlooked here because it appears to me that potentially this was the type of conduct that was occurring back in the '40s and '50s, in the early age of Las Vegas because I'm trying to figure out where this business model would be acceptable because it's not a form of marketing.

MR. GILMORE: So it's not --

THE COURT: It's a business model. I'm not going to say -- I'm not going to say anything disparaging regarding it,

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but it's a business model where vendors who are supplying product to Caesars that Caesars is paying for has to pay somebody else on top of — in order to do business, right. I'm trying to figure out what's appropriate with that business model.

MR. GILMORE: So let's take that line, Your Honor, because that then requires you right now to construe that business model. To affirmatively grant summary judgment, you have to do that. You have to characterize it the way they want you to, which you can't do on summary judgment.

Now, on the gaming part, right, you're sitting there and you're saying, I can't imagine gaming would want that to happen, okay. Caesars had a gaming expert in this case, Scott Scheer (phonetic). Why didn't he speak to this issue? Where's his report? We don't have it. This is not my burden, right. These are their claims. So you're pointing out ways for them to prove that claim, but that time has lapsed.

THE COURT: Actually, I'm pointing out facts as it pertains to the business model where vendors are making payments to the Seibel entities, unknown to or without the consent of Caesars Palace based upon the opportunity to conduct or do business with Caesars.

MR. GILMORE: And I'll stress, Your Honor, there's again no evidence that this was unknown to Caesars.

So, Your Honor, we have not only affirmatively moved

for summary judgment on behalf of Mr. Green, but we opposed the entry of summary judgment against Mr. Seibel and the development entities. I covered the implied covenant claim.

As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Seibel is similarly the subject of the other four claims that we talked about.

THE COURT: Do you think Mr. Seibel had a duty or responsibility, pursuant to the covenant of good faith and fair dealings to disclose this to Caesars Palace?

MR. GILMORE: So his testimony was he did. His testimony was he disclosed it to Gary Selesner. His testimony was he disclosed it to Mr. Jenkin. And I believe the gentleman's name was Terrence O'Donnell, and we submitted that evidence, the deposition testimony, right.

Now, Your Honor's saying, well, do I have to believe Mr. Seibel; right?

THE COURT: No. No. Just -- no, my question was did he have a duty to disclose pursuant to the covenant of good faith and fair dealing? Because it --

MR. GILMORE: I think that's an open question, but let's assume he did. His testimony was he told --

THE COURT: And the only reason I say that is this because it's my recollection when it comes to issues regarding duties, typically that's an issue of law for the Court to make a determination on is whether there's a duty or not.

But go ahead.

MR. GILMORE: Understood. So, Your Honor, may sit there and say does Mr. Seibel have a duty under this contract as the principal of the development entities to make this disclosure for purposes of the implied covenant claim; right?

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GILMORE: Okay. So you look at that and say despite them not being partners, despite the absence of a circumvention clause, you're going to impose a duty to disclose. So that's a contractual duty to disclose, right. So then as an aside, they can't simultaneously be a fraud based duty to disclose. That has to be extraneous from the contract. So we can't have both.

But let's assume you say there's a contractual based duty to disclose to Mr. Seibel. By Mr. Seibel, right. The testimony in front of this Court for this motion is he did disclose it to Caesars, okay, and again I don't belabor this, but that's why that affidavit is so important. That's how you create an issue of fact; right? You say, well, he said this, she says this, and the Court's not going to say I agree with you or I believe you, and I don't believe you or I disagree with you.

So to your point, Your Honor, Mr. Seibel's testimony was, I did tell Caesars. They did know, and we submitted the two e-mails that support that testimony where Mr. Frederick at the time, the VP is saying we're finding this out. We're

investigating. That's three years before these contracts are terminated.

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So I don't think, as a matter of law, if Your Honor finds that there's a contract based duty to disclose that Your Honor can also find that there was no disclosure here.

The intentional interference claim, Your Honor, for Mr. Seibel, again, he's being confused accused of interfering with a contract in which he is the principal, right. These are contracts between the development entities and Caesars.

Mr. Green is removed from that, but there's no dispute that Mr. Seibel is the principal of these contracts — or these entities rather. Those entities can only act through him. He can't as a matter of law interfere with his own company's contracts with Caesars. So the interference claim, that doesn't work.

THE COURT: But isn't the interference claim related to Caesars and its relationship with its vendors?

MR. GILMORE: The argument here is you're interfering with rights under this contract to share in this money. That's the argument. That's the allegation. We should've got this money.

THE COURT: Right, and I get that, but that focuses on the relationship that Caesars Palace had with its vendors because these were Caesars Palace vendors; right?

MR. GILMORE: These are vendors purchasing product

from Caesars.

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THE COURT: Right.

MR. GILMORE: Yes. But the argument here is that interferes with our right under this contract with your company to get this money. That's how this is framed. That's how the claim was brought, right.

I think if we take it to Your Honor's point is

Caesars is -- Mr. Seibel is interfering with contracts between

Caesars and vendors. Well, then again we need evidence that

what would've been different; right? Would we have paid less?

Would we have seen you at all? Because again the testimony is

Mr. Seibel introduced these vendors, not Caesars. Mr. Seibel

introduced them to Pat LaFrieda.

So if you want to argue that we interfered with contracts — if Mr. Seibel interfered with contracts between Caesars and Pat LaFrieda, to your point we've never seen those contracts. So they've certainly not been produced in opposition and a countermotion here, right, and we don't have evidence of what would've been different under those arrangements between Caesars and the vendors, assuming they would have ever existed because I think, but for here would be absent since Mr. Seibel is the one who made these introductions.

So the intentional interference claim, Your Honor, we've simply converted the implied covenant claim into an

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intentional interference claim against Mr. Seibel, but you can't do that. If you want to call this wrongdoing, it's wrongdoing against the entities perhaps, although I submit that's a question of fact, as we've talked about here, if this money should be shared by these companies with Caesars.

So the intentional interference claim should be dismissed against Mr. Seibel.

Conspiracy, it's the same logic under the age appropriate conspiracy doctrine.

The fraud claim, and the duty to disclose here, a fraud based duty to disclose doesn't exist in this case.

Mr. Seibel is not partners with Caesars, nor are the development entities partners with Caesars.

The unjust enrichment claim, right, Mr. Seibel has not directly seen any of this money. It's not being paid to him. It's being paid to these companies, but it's a question of fact at best whether you would call that a benefit to him. So I don't think summary judgment would affirmatively be appropriate on the unjust enrichment claim.

And then finally, Your Honor, I'll talk about damages, and I mentioned this before. We have to have evidence of damages. Caesars says, we want every dollar that we've disclosed in our disclosures, but that's not evidence of damages. A prove-up hearing, if you were doing that, would not just a -- a pleading from counsel saying here's how much money

we think we're owed; right? We don't actually have evidence of here's what Caesars would have paid absent these arrangements. And under their logic, the money would have been split. So they have disclosed, not proven, but disclosed north of \$300,000. By their own logic, their damage is half of that; right? But again, that's a question of fact what these damages are.

So I'll close, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But what about the argument on page 12 that Seibel and Green had solicited and received illegal kickbacks totaling \$326,046.87?

MR. GILMORE: So they're citing their disclosure. They're citing a disclosure. That's not evidence; right? That's not evidence of damages. We put our interrogatories in, but those numbers differ from the numbers that Caesars is presenting to you.

So we don't have evidence before this Court to support the amount that they're seeking.

And second, Your Honor, why would it be full boat in a sense; right? Because the argument is that should go toward expenses to reduce operating expenses so that we see a larger share of the profits, but these are 50-50 arrangements with the development entities, right, there's, with a couple of exceptions, that they're sharing the net profits 50-50.

So if you say, well, wait a minute, you know, we've

got a dollar. I should've seen 50 cents of that because it would have applied toward the books, and I'd get 50 cents. So they're asking for the entire dollar where under their own theory it would only be 50 cents because they're arguing it should have been shared with Caesars when they were calculating operating expenses under these contracts.

I submit, Your Honor, it's a question of fact certainly what the damages are that you would argue in this case.

So unless Your Honor has any other questions, I don't think it's appropriate to enter summary judgment against either Mr. Seibel or the development entities.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

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MR. GILMORE: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. MERCERA: Your Honor, on our cross-motion and countermotion, just briefly.

THE COURT: No, ma'am, you have the floor.

MS. MERCERA: Thank you.

Your Honor, in our briefing we cited *United States*versus 1,020,378.05 U.S. Currency, which is 26 F.3d 134 from

the Ninth Circuit. And I just want to start with that because
I think it frames what the issue is here:

A court normally views factual inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. It may be unreasonable, however, to draw

an inference contrary to the movant's interpretation of the facts where overwhelming evidence favors the moving party from the party opposing summary judgment fails to produce any significant evidence to combat summary judgment.

All we've heard here today, Your Honor, is they haven't shown this; they haven't shown this; they haven't shown this. But I pointed out with explicit citations to the record where we've proven our claims. And at summary judgment is not the phase to say they didn't do this without actually presenting admissible evidence to the Court to find contrary.

Now, they claim that we have not proven our damages. As Your Honor pointed out on page 12, yes, we do cite our disclosures, but that's just for ease of mathematical computation, Your Honor, because they're formatted nicely in there, but what we actually cite to in terms of evidence is Exhibit 28, which are the interrogatories from Mr. Green outlining the amounts received by BR 23 Venture for these kickback schemes.

Now, to say that there's no evidence in the record that Caesars would have received these amounts or would be entitled to these damages again is also simply not true.

Looking at specifically in the record Bates Number 0562 of our appendix, it's an e-mail from Debbie Graham -- and I'm going to mispronounce this company Sabrett, or the hotdog company -- to

Danielle Abraham, who worked with Mr. Green, and they were talking -- requesting a 1099 for the kickbacks that they had received. And Ms. Graham says:

The check was mailed out yesterday. As far as the 1099, I checked with accounting. A rebate is actually considered a price reduction, not income. So there is no 1099 on that.

In other words, had Caesars known about these rebates, quote, unquote, rebates, it would have been entitled to a price reduction on product it had purchased. In other words, Seibel, Green and the development entities were specifically taking money out of Caesars' pockets because Caesars was paying for the product and then Seibel was going around threatening the vendors that they would go with others, even though he had no authority to do so, if they didn't kick back a certain amount to him.

Your Honor, respectfully, I think the evidence in this case is overwhelming that this was a kickback scheme. If we want to call it the Seibel business model, we can use that, but in any event, no business in Nevada --

THE COURT: Well, as a trial judge, I have to be neutral. I'm not argumentative. You know that.

MS. MERCERA: Fair point, Your Honor. But if we want to characterize it as the Seibel business model, at the end of the day, Your Honor is completely right that in a highly

regulated industry, like the gaming industry, we cannot have our vendors going to our other vendors seeking a 20, 15, however much percentage kickback and threatening them that the casinos will no longer do business with them if they don't play ball. That's simply inappropriate. And to characterize it any other way or as marketing is frankly offensive, Your Honor.

I think the evidence is clear here. Summary judgment should be granted in Caesars favor.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Is there --

Do we have a couple other matters on this morning -- I mean, this afternoon. We have fees; right?

MS. MERCERA: Yes. We have an attorneys' fees motion -- well, excuse me, two attorneys' fees motion for PHWLV as well as Gordon Ramsay's attorney fee motion, and then we also have the Seibel parties motion to retax.

MR. GILMORE: And the countermotions to defer. So technically six, I think left still, Your Honor.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is now a good time for a break, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah, it is, but how quickly can we get through those six, do you think?

MR. GILMORE: Well, if you defer, I think it'll take about 30 seconds, but I don't know that you're going to do that yet.

THE COURT: What do you mean I can defer. What do

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MS. MERCERA: There's a countermotion filed by the Seibel parties to defer ruling on the attorneys' fees motion.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. I understand. I gotcha.

MS. MERCERA: So if we can take that one first.

THE COURT: Yeah, we'll take a quick break, and then we'll come back. I understand what you're saying, sir.

MR. GILMORE: So five, ten minutes, Your Honor?

THE COURT: We'll take ten.

MR. GILMORE: Okay.

MS. MERCERA: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

(Proceedings recessed at 3:09 p.m., until 3:25 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. And so I just want to make sure we go to the right place.

Okay. Where do we go from here?

MR. GILMORE: As she said, we have the motions to retax, Your Honor. I think those are pretty short. You know, and some of it is I think swallowed up because then there was a follow-up motion for fees and costs, so there was, you know, costs such as --

THE COURT: It appears that way, yes, it does.

MR. GILMORE: Yeah. So however Your Honor wants to proceed, but I think the retax motions are pretty short. And then the fees motions may be a little bit longer.

1 THE COURT: All right.

MS. MERCERA: Okay. My only comment to that, Your Honor, is I would suggest the motion for attorneys' fees, since they do kind of encompass the motions to retax. We may have — not need much on the motions to retax if we consider those first.

MR. GILMORE: And on that, Your Honor, she's right.

If you want to even take the motion for fees, then I'm happy to argue the motion to retax as part of responding to the request for fees. I'm happy to do that as well to try to be efficient.

THE COURT: We can do that because I was sitting here thinking about it because ultimately we have a firm trial setting right after the first of the year, don't we?

MS. MERCERA: Yes, we do, Your Honor, on January 9th.

THE COURT: Right. And this has to be buttoned up within the next 10 days or so; right?

MS. MERCERA: Correct, Your Honor.

MR. GILMORE: On summary judgment at least. These fees are different, right. This --

THE COURT: Well, I understand. I do. But I was just saying what the overall, because I was actually looking at my calendar, and I can't tell you why we're so busy, but we are. You know, it's just business court is pretty busy right now. It must be good for the bar. A lot going on. That's the

1 best I can say.

MR. GILMORE: On that, Your Honor, we take it you may be taking the summary judgment motions under advisement today?

THE COURT: Yeah, I will because I want to make sure -- I mean, I have some general ideas, but I have to -- I want to look at -- dig a little deeper, and just to make sure the way I want to go I'm correct. That's the best way to say it because I don't want to waste anybody's time with appeals and all that unless I feel it's on solid ground. That's probably the best way to say it.

MS. MERCERA: We appreciate that, Your Honor. On that point, the parties had discussed we were hoping to have some clarity on summary judgment as we proceed with motions in limine. So we were planning on --

THE COURT: What are those currently? Are you currently set?

MS. MERCERA: Motions in limine are currently due today actually, Your Honor, but we had agreed amongst ourselves to file them once we had a ruling on summary judgment.

THE COURT: Okay. Because was the firm trial setting the 9th, first up, right?

THE CLERK: Yes.

MR. GILMORE: Although based on that point, I would say there's certainly flexibility on moving the trial date to accommodate.

THE COURT: No, no, don't. We've got to get things done. That's probably the best way to say it at this --

MS. MERCERA: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Because this case has been around for a long time; right?

MS. MERCERA: Yep.

MR. GILMORE: Yes.

THE COURT: It is what it is. I think the big issue is the holidays, right. And for me unfortunately, I was in there looking at my calendar. I think I have -- Monday we have motions; right?

THE CLERK: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Tuesday is our regular law and motion calendar motions, and Wednesday, same thing, and then Thursday we start a jury trial; right?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

MS. MERCERA: I think under the current scheduling that we have for motions in limine, we have a hearing set -- is December 14th?

MR. GILMORE: I think, yeah, it's mid December.

THE COURT: That's the pretrial calendar call day.

MR. GILMORE: So I don't know, if Your Honor is willing to move that a little, we'll keep sticking with that January 9, but we'll work backwards of course too for, you know, how soon you need motions in limine fully briefed to

MR. GILMORE: And that's the --

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THE COURT: I mean, you don't have to come down for that unless you're here.

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MR. GILMORE: Yeah, that is just --

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THE COURT: Just Wednesday, 9:00 a.m. That way it's a status check. You're first up. You don't have to spend a lot of time in court.

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MS. MERCERA: Wednesday the 30th, Your Honor?

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THE COURT: Yes. I'm here the 30th; right?

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THE CLERK: Yes.

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MS. MERCERA: Yes.

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THE COURT: And the reason why I have to get this done, I don't mind telling you, is not just -- we got the trial, and then there's holidays, and I don't mind telling you this, but there's a certain portion of the holiday season I won't be here. So I've got to get things done.

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MR. GILMORE: Is this court dark like the last two

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weeks of December?

just have to get it done.

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THE COURT: Yes. And just as important too, you know what we'll do at the status check we'll talk about hearing

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motions in limine, give you a date for hearing those, and we

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And as far as this matter, this is number one on the stack.

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Did we give a firm date starting on the 9th? Is that

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1 February 6. So you could potentially plan on going I quess --2 I don't have the -- well, I guess I've got January here, 3 assuming this is '23, I think it is. I mean, hypothetically you could start the 16th or the 23rd, something like that. 4 5 MR. GILMORE: Then I think maybe what we'll do is 6 we'll try to put together a briefing schedule with that in 7 mind, Your Honor. We'll check the calendars --8 MS. MERCERA: Yeah, following Wednesday. So we'll 9 figure out --10 MR. GILMORE: After we have the status check, then 11 that will give us guidance on (indiscernible). 12 THE COURT: All right. That's what we'll do. 13 MS. MERCERA: Perfect. 14 THE COURT: Because I don't want to keep balls in the 15 air with that trial date looming; right? 16 MS. MERCERA: We appreciate that, Your Honor, one way 17 or the other. 18 THE COURT: I wouldn't want to know -- I mean, I 19 would want to know what's going and what's going to get tried. 20 As far as the fees and costs, let's go. 21 MR. GILMORE: So if we're going to combine the retax 22 and fees --23 THE COURT: Yeah, we might as well combine them all. 24 MR. GILMORE: Yeah. So then I guess it's whether

JD Reporting, Inc.

Caesars or Mr. Ramsay goes first.

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1 THE COURT: Who filed first?

MR. GILMORE: That I don't know.

MS. MERCERA: I think Ramsay did by a day actually.

MR. TENNERT: Okay, Your Honor.

(Video interference).

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TENNERT: So this is John Tennert on behalf of Gordon Ramsay on Mr. Ramsay's motions for attorneys' fees and costs.

As the prevailing party, Mr.~Ramsay is entitled to an award of his fees, costs and expenses under Section 14.13 of the development agreement. Additionally, Mr. Ramsay is entitled to recover his attorneys' fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b) because Mr. Seibel maintained this action without factual or legal basis.

Mr. Ramsay respectfully requests that this Court grant his motion in full and award Mr. Ramsay \$2,643,232 in reasonable attorneys' fees as evidenced by his counsel's actual verified invoices.

Mr. Ramsay further requests \$246,000 -- 246,700 in costs and expenses, which are itemized in Mr. Ramsay's verified memorandum of costs and disbursements that was filed May 31, 2020, and a supplement filed June 16th, 2020.

Mr. Seibel now and has always been the plaintiff in this case. He is the sole assignee of GR Burgr, LLC's or GRB's

rights. (Video interference) in interest to the failed derivative claims.

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As a plaintiff and assignee of GRB's rights,

Mr. Seibel is personally liable for payment of Mr. Ramsay's

fees and costs under both contractual and statutory law, but

I'll start with the development agreement, Your Honor, and

sometimes this is referred to in the briefs also as the GRB

agreement, and it's the agreement between Planet Hollywood and

Mr. Ramsay and GRB.

Section 14.13 of the parties' development agreement is clear and unambiguous. The prevailing party is entitled to recover all of his expenses, including, without limitation attorneys' fees and costs incurred in the defense of an action relating to the development agreement.

First, there is no dispute that Mr. Seibel's four causes of action and request for equitable relief arise directly out of the development agreement. In fact, Mr. Seibel's verified amended complaint specifically alleges that this action arises out of that agreement, and if he were to succeed, he would personally recover his fees and costs. Mr. Seibel did not succeed.

Second, there is no dispute that Mr. Ramsay prevailed on each and every cause of action. After five years of protracted litigation, Mr. Ramsay secured dismissal of the entire case as to him and judgment as a matter of law.

In doing so, Mr. Ramsay successfully defeated Mr. Seibel's claims seeking more than \$8 million in alleged lost profits from a restaurant that bears Mr. Ramsay's name.

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More important, Mr. Ramsay also defeated Mr. Seibel's punitive demands for injunction and declaratory relief, which requested that Mr. Ramsay cease several successful business ventures with Caesars.

Mr. Seibel does not and cannot dispute that
Mr. Ramsay is the prevailing party and entitled to his
reasonable fees and costs under the development agreements of
fee shifting.

In addition to the contractual fee shifting provision, Mr. Seibel is statutorily liable for Mr. Ramsay's attorneys' fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b). NRS 18.010(2)(b) makes an award of an attorneys' fees to the prevailing party appropriate when the Court finds that the action was, quote, brought or maintained without reasonable ground, end quote.

The decision to award statutory fees is within established precedent (video interference) Court; however, (video interference) required by statute to quote, liberally construe, end quote, the provisions of NRS 18.010 in favor of awarding attorneys' fees in all appropriate situations to punish and deter frivolous or vexatious claims and defenses.

Now, Your Honor, from the outset, Mr. Seibel's claims against Mr. Ramsay were without merit and have always been

unjustifiable.

The clear factual defects in Mr. Seibel's claims are demonstrated early and often. First, when this Court denied Mr. Seibel's motion for preliminary injunction, then again when the Delaware liquidating trustee opted to not pursue the claims.

In fact, Your Honor, when the liquidating trustee abandoned the claims to Mr. Seibel, he opined that the derivative claims lacked merit and were likely to fail.

The lack of legal merit was conclusively demonstrated by this Court's finding in granting summary judgment, that despite presentation of thousands of pages of evidence and deposition testimony there existed not a single genuine issue of material fact to justify proceeding to trial. It's only fair and reasonable that Mr. Seibel personally bears responsibility for Mr. Ramsay's expenses incurred in defending meritless claims brought and prosecuted by Mr. Seibel.

On to my next point, Your Honor, which is discussed in our brief. As a plaintiff and assignee of GRB's claims, Mr. Seibel is personally liable for any fee award.

Now, Mr. Seibel does not argue, nor can it be reasonably argued that he cannot be subject to a fee award as a nonparty to the development agreement. That contract makes no such exemptions. From the outset of this case, Mr. Seibel expressly pleaded for recovery of his own personal attorneys'

fees pursuant to Section 1413 of the agreement.

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As the assignment of GRB's rights and claims against Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Seibel now stands directly in the shoes of GRB as the assignor and is personally bound by Section 14.13's fee shifting provision. Again, Mr. Seibel is and has always been the plaintiff in this action. Before its cancellation, GRB was merely a nominal party.

Now, in his opposition, Mr. Seibel opines that his personal liability for any fee award should be limited to those amounts incurred after March 17th, 2021, which is when the Delaware Court formally assigned Mr. Seibel's derivative claims to Mr. Seibel.

Of course, the Delaware order does not limit
Mr. Seibel's liability whatsoever for an adverse judgment in
connection with the pursuit of his claims. Mr. Seibel had no
obligation to accept assignment of the claims. In doing so, he
accepted any adverse liability associated with the failed
pursuit of those claims.

In any event, (video interference) required that an individual derivative plaintiff is personally liable for the prevailing party's attorney fees in an action to enforce an agreement between the company and a third party that contains a fee shifting provision.

Or to enforce the fee shifting provision against the individual shareholder even though that the shareholder is not

a signatory to the contract that's at issue in the action, and we cited those cases for Your Honor (video interference) in the Footnote 5 of our motion.

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Mr. Seibel -- the bottom line is Mr. Seibel's personally liable for Mr. Ramsay's fees and costs incurred in this action.

Your Honor, both in our motion and our reply we address the four Brunzell factors. In his opposition, Mr. Seibel does not appear to contest the qualities of the advocate, the character of the work to be done or actually performed or the result. Instead, Mr. Seibel generally complains about the total amount of time that Mr. Ramsay's attorneys incurred to obtain a complete defense of the case.

Mr. Seibel appears to forget that it is he to who commence and maintained a costly, protracted litigation campaign against Mr. Ramsay and Caesars.

Mr. Seibel also appears to forget that it was his own criminal conduct and felony conviction that resulted in the termination of the contract at issue and the demise of GRB.

Mr. Ramsay actually incurred more than \$2.8 million in fees and costs over the course of five years to successfully defend the case where Mr. Seibel brought damages against Mr. Ramsay exceeding 8 million.

In addition, Mr. Seibel sought injunction -- sought an injunction prohibiting Caesars and Mr. Ramsay from

1 maintaining any business relationship.

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Mr. Ramsay's aggressive defense of this case was not only reasonable but necessary, Your Honor.

As noted in our motion and as the Court is well aware, this consolidated matter has been ongoing for several years and has resulted in numerous hearings on discovery and dispositive motion. Mr. Ramsay's defenses depended on critical factual development or exhaustive written discovery and dozens of depositions.

Mr. Ramsay has documented his fee request with the best evidence there is, specifically, the invoices actually generated for the services rendered and paid. Mr. Seibel generally complains of block billing, excessive redactions, over staffing and big time entries, but at no point does Mr. Seibel quote or direct the Court to any precise entry in the record that he contests is improper.

So, Your Honor, I'll note that we did apply some redactions (video interference) actual (video interference) with the actual invoices rather than summaries. So we did redact some information that we deemed as privileged.

Mr. Seibel also complains about Mr. Ramsay's request to recover time billed by Mr. Ramsay's UK counsel Sheridan Solicitors. He claims that's unreasonable here. And I'll submit to you, Your Honor, that Nevada counsel relied upon Sheridan as the primary point of contact for Mr. Ramsay in the

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UK and consulted with Sheridan's attorneys related to strategy and matters pertaining to Ramsay's business dealings of which he had many with Caesars related to this litigation. This communication was essential in the effective and accurate planning of the defense for Mr. Ramsay's perspective.

Sheridan has never held itself out as appearing for Ramsay in the Nevada court. He's never signed any pleadings or papers. He's simply Ramsay's counsel in the UK who was instrumental in, one, communicating with Ramsay; but two, also participating in the recovery of documents for production in this case, which was substantial. Those documents were all housed on UK servers.

Finally, Mr. Seibel complains that the fees incurred -- for fees incurred by Nevada's counsel in connection with related lawsuits as unreasonable here, yet Mr. Seibel does not specifically identify any time entries that relate to other cases. As set forth in the motion and supporting exhibits, approximately \$168,000 in time entries that were directly related to time spent by Ramsay's counsel in connection with other matters besides this lawsuit have been redacted and removed from the billings and the fee request. And that's in both our motion and in my declaration, Your Honor.

All fees requested in this motion were incurred in connection in pursuing Mr. Ramsay's defense of this case.

In conclusion, Mr. Ramsay respectfully requests an

order from the Court rendering an award in Ramsay's favor and against Mr. Seibel personally for attorneys' fees incurred by Fennemore Craig, the fees incurred by Sheridans and the litigation costs pursuant to the prevailing party provision of the development agreement and NRS 18.010(2)(b).

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THE COURT: All right. And thank you, sir.

MR. GILMORE: Thank you, Your Honor. Joshua Gilmore on behalf of Mr. Seibel and GRB.

I will start out with our countermotion because it gets in front of this, and I know Mr. Tennert will address it when he argues again.

So we brought a countermotion to defer a decision on the request for fees and costs that is currently being made by Gordon Ramsay. As we noted in our countermotion, Rule 54 uses the word may, and the comments to the federal rule, which our rule is based off of talk about that that gives courts and District Judges such as yourself an opportunity to defer while an appeal from the merit's ruling is made to the appellate court.

In doing that, a number of courts have said it's far more economical and efficient. That way the Court takes up fees all at once, and that way parties appeal fees at one time. And when you look at that here, the argument is being made, and I'll get to it in a minute, that we get fees under NRS 18.010 and under the contract. So depending on what the Court does,

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let's take the contract, for example. If some fees are awarded under the contract, we take up the appeal. Even if they prevail in defending the summary judgment ruling, they've already said they will be back in here on a post appeal motion for attorneys' fees.

So depending on what happens there, there will be another appeal taken. So there may be two appeals now and later on fees. And so Courts say, let's take that up later. Then I can address it all at once and conserve resources for the Court and decide fees when it is the appropriate time.

And so here, knowing how much is at stake on appeal already, the number of issues that have been presented, we argue that a stay is appropriate. And the response is well — excuse me. We argue deferral is appropriate, and the responses, well, you're staying a decision in terms of enforcement, but those are two different issues. That's a Rule 62 issue versus this being a Rule 54 issue, and so it's not a function of denying it. It's simply saying I'm going to stay a decision on whether you're going to get fees and costs under the contract under the statute until the appeal is resolved.

We've cited it's not a unique concept. It comes from the comments to the federal rule and a number of Judges, courts that have decided summary judgment have elected to defer ruling on motions for attorneys' fees and costs until the merits

appeal is decided. And so our countermotion on that point is that the Court should defer on the request for fees and costs here.

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Not knowing what Your Honor is going to do, turning to the merits of the motion for fees and costs. So as counsel pointed out, fees are being requested under NRS 18.010 as well as under the GRB development agreement. We don't dispute that there is some right to fees under the development agreement.

In terms of NRS 18.010, we do dispute that there would be a right to fees for Mr. Ramsay under the statute. The argument being made that there was no credible evidence to support these claims. I mean, counsel even said here in argument today there were thousands of pages of documents presented in opposition to their motion for summary judgment. Right. There was a lot of issues in this case. This Court decided against my client on those issues, but by definition, having summary judgment entered against you does not mean you're now subject to fees under NRS 18.010.

So this is not a case where literally we went through discovery, and we did not have any evidence that we could present to support the claims against Gordon Ramsay. The Court viewed the evidence differently than we did, but to find that there is no credible evidence to support the claims would ignore everything that was before this Court. It was a nine volume appendix of documents, testimony from a number of

witnesses, expert witnesses, e-mails that were produced.

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So to find that there was no credible evidence which is the predicate to getting fees under 18.010 as being argued by Mr. Ramsay, I don't think it's met here.

The references made to the liquidating trustees report saying that the claims were not worth pursuing, well, that's actually not completely accurate because we know the trustee said certain claims are worth pursuing. Now, he viewed it as certain claims that were worth pursuing and certain claims are not worth pursuing. And then, of course, the Delaware Court said I'll leave it to the Nevada Judge to decide, you know, whether the claims go to trial or not.

So if we look at nothing else, we know from the trustee's report himself, he said that these claims are worth -- certain claims were worth pursuing. So that alone negates Mr. Ramsay's argument that none of these claims were worth pursuing and fees should be awarded under NRS 18.010.

So we submit, if Your Honor is going to entertain the request for fees and costs as opposed to deferring, that any fees that are awarded, it would only be awarded under the GRB operating agreement.

Turning then briefly to Mr. Seibel's liability, it's spelled out in the assignment order, and that assignment order was something that Mr. Ramsay's counsel had input in.

Mr. Ramsay was a party to the dissolution proceeding in

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Delaware and signed off on the very order that says Mr. Seibel shall hereafter be liable for fees and costs if he pursues these claims. That's the language of the order, and it similarly talks about if Mr. Seibel is going to continue to defend the claims that are brought against GRB by PHWLV, that on and after the date of substitution of counsel being filed he'll be responsible for fees and costs. That's the order. It's an order that Mr. Ramsay's own counsel approved and was entered by the Delaware Court.

So to now come in and say this Court should attach fees and costs to Mr. Seibel from the date of the filing of this litigation to the present is really a request for reconsideration of the assignment order that was entered in the Delaware Court. And if that's the relief that Mr. Ramsay is going to seek, then I submit he needs to go to the Delaware Court to ask for that relief because the assignment order certainly, Mr. Seibel is bound by it, and it says, if you're going to pursue these claims, which were derivative claims, again certain claims that the trustee said were worth pursuing, but if you are going to take them yourself, this assignment order says you will then be liable hereafter for fees and costs.

So to now find that Mr. Seibel was going to be liable for fees and costs incurred prior to the assignment order would contradict sort of one of the terms that was imposed upon

Mr. Seibel by the Judge presiding over the dissolution proceeding when saying to Mr. Seibel if you're going to pursue these claims as opposed to them being abandoned without a plaintiff, this is the condition for doing that.

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So Mr. Seibel points to the assignment order to explain why any fees and costs that may be awarded in favor of Mr. Ramsay, the larger award would be against GRB, but Mr. Seibel can only be liable for fees and costs incurred from March, I believe March 17, 2021, to the present, Your Honor, which is the formal date of the substitution of counsel filed by my office in this case when Mr. Seibel accepted the assignment and pursued the claims for GRB in his own right.

Turning then to the fees and costs that were requested by Mr. Ramsay. We point out in our opposition that if you're going to seek fees for attorneys who aren't of record, who aren't pro hac'd into this case, you've got to show that they didn't do a whole lot. And here we know it's north of 25 percent of the hours incurred by Mr. Ramsay's counsel were by lawyers who weren't pro hac'd in this case. And we have a lawyer listening today from the UK. They've had a lawyer every time there's a substantive hearing, depositions. He attends that hearing, right, but he's not pro hac'd in. He's a UK attorney. There's no evidence that he could have been pro hac'd in, but the authority says if you're using lawyers who aren't licensed in the jurisdiction where the case

is pending and they have an active role in the litigation, that's a problem. Why? Because then the Court doesn't have authority over them, or there's an open question perhaps whether the Court has authority over them or not.

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So we explained in our opposition, UK counsel has a tremendous amount of time working on this case, and it's not just being a point of contact with Nevada counsel. It's reviewing briefs. It's attending depositions. It's preparing for depositions, attending hearings, strategizing on the case, helping coordinate discovery.

So we have active counsel, and you can contrast that with Caesars had lawyers from Kirkland & Ellis who were pro hac'd into this case for a period of time. So they at least followed the rules. And you've got another law firm working on the case that at least recognizes if we're going to have an active role we're going to come before Your Honor and ask for pro hac vice admission. That didn't happen here. So based on the active involvement of UK counsel without getting pro hac'd, that portion of the fee request should be denied.

I understand that they served as the primary point of contact for Mr. Ramsay. Maybe he preferred that, but you can't then add a layer of attorneys to the case and then expect the other side to pay for it, whether Mr. Ramsay did or did not want to talk to his Nevada counsel, right, he chose to add a layer to it. That's at his own expense.

If Your Honor is going to entertain awarding UK fees, we have another problem. We don't know anything about these lawyers. You look at the time sheets, they're numbers. I don't know who they are. It's 281, 109. I mean, I don't want to belabor --

THE COURT: What see total number of the split or percentage of the fee request related to the UK?

MR. WILLIAMS: I know. I have it written down, Your Honor. That's 26 percent of the hours. I can look up the total amount sought for the UK fees. I don't have that in my notes here, but -- and I'm sure Mr. Ramsay's counsel can tell us. They separated Fennemore Craig's invoices from the UK counsel Sheridan's invoices. So I'm happy to get that number, Your Honor, perhaps while I step down so that you have that in front of you.

But the point is, Your Honor I'm sure has seen thousands of fee applications. You've got to know who's asking for fees. Who are you; right? What did you do? How long have you been practicing? What do you charge? And I don't know why we don't have an affidavit from the lawyer at the UK firm saying those exact things. Those are basics.

THE COURT: I mean, I'll just be candid with you.

I'm looking at it slightly different than that. I don't know if I can rightfully award fees for lawyers not licensed in the United States and haven't been pro hac viced in.

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MR. GILMORE: And I agree you don't even get to reviewing their fees, Your Honor, because that's a problem in and of itself.

THE COURT: Right. I mean, that's something I just thought of. You always know whether you win or lose. going to tell you what I'm thinking of, right?

MR. GILMORE: No, and again, if you think about it, when a lawyer is pro hac'd in front of you, then they have to appear in front of you if there's a problem; right? You have authority over that attorney. So again, at least for what it's worth, the Kirkland and Ellis' lawyers pro hac'd into this case.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GILMORE: So if they did something or you had an issue, you could hail them into court. You can't do that with lawyers who are working behind the scenes, let alone in a foreign country, right. So and the case law on this is clear. If you've got active out of country attorneys, you can't award them fees. So I agree with that, Your Honor. So I won't belabor the point on the UK lawyers except you don't know who they are, what they're doing and whether their rates are reasonable with Nevada rates because we don't have any of that evidence before this court.

We do have a declaration from --

THE COURT: Well, I think it's even more nuanced than

that in this regard. Yes, they might be important from a communications perspective, but are they actually performing lawyer like tasks in this case? And I think in order to do that, you have to be, I would anticipate on Nevada law, Nevada corporate law structure, those types of things, and I respect the men and women that are solicitors and barristers in England, but I don't know what they do. I know there's a difference. I don't know what the requirement is. There's probably a higher educational standard as it relates to barristers. I mean, I don't know everything. I read about it a little bit a long time ago, but —

MR. GILMORE: I too, Your Honor. I know they have more of like a mentoring to become an attorney.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. GILMORE: You tend to shadow people for a while I think it is, versus more of the traditional law school approach that we have here. Candidly, I don't know. I don't ever see myself practicing out there, but I agree that's a fundamental problem that we have here. We have UK lawyers, and this goes to one of the other points. I mean, looking through some of their invoices, there were at least one or two entries where it was just thoughts, and that was it, and time was billed for thoughts. I don't know what those thoughts were, or what they were in regard to, but that's what they billed for, thoughts. And so to your point, Your Honor, we don't know what these

lawyers are doing. So I think the request --

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THE COURT: I guess my ex partner Roy Smith did get his LLM in Cambridge. I mean, that's about all I know.

MR. GILMORE: There you go. Well, and these lawyers' education here we don't know --

THE COURT: I don't know.

MR. GILMORE: -- because we don't have a declaration. Even with -- even after we pointed it out, right, even in the reply they could've said fine, here's the declaration that says who we are and where we went to law school, what do we know about Nevada corporate law, all of those things. Even then they didn't take up the opportunity, grounds to deny the UK fees.

So then I'll turn, Your Honor, to the fees for Nevada counsel. So we have the declaration from Mr. Tennert, who is the lead attorney for Fennemore Craig representing Mr. Ramsay in this matter.

We do point out, Your Honor, when a Court is tasked with doing a reasonableness analysis and we're doing it based on lodestar here, right, rates, times, hours. So we look at the hours, and, yes, there are issues with the redactions. It makes it difficult to know what's going on, and that's -- you know, you want to redact the invoices because you're concerned with protecting attorney work product, but that impedes my side. It impedes Your Honor from then doing a reasonableness

analysis.

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I'm faulted saying, well, you don't point out which specific entry you say is unrelated or unnecessary. Right, because it's redacted, and I can't tell, and I don't have the benefit of being able to see behind the redaction. But the redactions leave it where you've got entries that say preparing. That's it. You have entries that say revised. That's it. Legal research, that's it. Read. That's it.

So when redactions like that are made combined with vague entries, Courts apply a percentage reduction to the request for fees, and that's what -- that's what we submit should happen in this case, Your Honor.

A couple of other quick points that I will make. There's no dispute. They admitted in their reply that their fees and costs are related to the dissolution proceeding, are related to The Fat Cow litigation. I mean, they billed for attending The Fat Cow litigation in New York, right. There's fees and costs they admit relate to the federal case that's still pending between Mr. Seibel and GRUS.

So it's admitted on their side. I understand you're seeking fees related to the Burgr case because summary judgment was entered in favor of Mr. Ramsay on the Burgr case, but if you were going to seek fees in the dissolution proceeding and The Fat Cow litigation in the federal court, that's where you go seek those fees. It's not an open opportunity because you

prevailed in this action to encompass all the fees that were incurred in a different action.

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And so it's another reason when you combine that with the redactions and how vague these time entries are, the only solution, Your Honor, is to apply a percentage reduction, which is what we requested in our opposition to this motion for attorneys' fees because that's how Courts address massive fee applications, which is what exactly what we have here.

And costs are the same. They admit that there are costs that are incurred related to other actions, and this prevailing in the Burgr case, seeking fees under the Burgr contract does not give rise to requesting fees or costs for other actions.

Final point I want to make, Your Honor, which they're still silent on is were these fees and costs paid? I don't know. I don't know. We don't have evidence that I've seen at least saying these fees and costs were actually paid, and I say that because under the contract, you're going -- we're not here to award a windfall. This isn't a statutory fee request in a discrimination case where a Court might say, I'm going to award fees even if, you know, the plaintiff didn't pay; right?

This is we're getting fees under a contract. So we're not going to award a windfall here, and yet Mr. Ramsay didn't disclose whether the dollar amount that he's asking this Court to award has been paid or if something less than that was

paid. I don't know; right? But I think that's important if we're going to award any fees under this contract to know have you actually paid these fees? And again, maybe it's a simple answer, but we point it out in our opposition, and I don't see an affidavit with a reply saying, yes, we paid these fees and costs.

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So, Your Honor, we submit you should defer ruling on the request for fees and costs. If you take it up fees only awarded under the contract for a limited period of time against Mr. Seibel, the UK fees should be denied, and the Fennemore Craig fee should be reduced based on the issues we've identified.

THE COURT: What's your recommendation as far as reduction is concerned?

MR. GILMORE: We requested a 75 percent reduction, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah, I saw that. I just wanted to make sure I didn't misinterpret that.

MR. GILMORE: Yes. And if Your Honor thinks that's aggressive, you know, I would submit that that is within the realm of what Courts will do when you have serious issues with the fee application, as we've (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GILMORE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's hear from the reply.

MS. MERCERA: He's muted.

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MR. TENNERT: My apologies, Your Honor. I was muted.

The fees that we submitted and request in our motion

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THE COURT: Oh, that's fine.

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MR. TENNERT: Well, I'll go ahead and address it in order (video interference) Gilmore's arguments. I'll start off with a countermotion, and I think maybe you can just maybe to

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(video interference) make it a point, just so we're clear.

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have actually been incurred and paid, and so we can get that

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right (video interference).

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12 countermotion to defer ruling, and I'll start off saying that

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the Court should deny Mr. Seibel's request to defer today's

And I guess I'll just kind of start with the

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hearing. The motions are fully briefed. His request is simply another delay tactic in a long line of delay tactics, and it's

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devoid of any practical or logical consideration.

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Mr. Ramsay's fee motion filed months ago was fully briefed. Mr. Seibel's motion to retax costs is fully briefed.

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The only matter remaining is for this Court to hear an oral

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motion today.

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specifically authorizes (video interference) fee award as

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Mr. Seibel seeks here. (Video interference) provided by Nevada

Now, there's no rule -- there's no Nevada rule that

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law upheld judgments that are seeking to prevent enforcement of

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award is to seek a stay and post a supersedeas bond under NRCP

62 (video interference).

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NRCP 54 does not provide a mechanism to seek a deferral, and there is no Nevada case law supporting a request for deferral.

Mr. Seibel denies relies on federal case law interpreting FRCP 54 D weighs heavily against granting Mr. Seibel's request for (video interference).

The federal courts have discretion to defer a motion while appeal is pending. The overwhelming weight of authority is that the reasonable course is for the Court to consider attorneys' fees promptly after a merits decision.

Even so, federal courts consider four factors to determine whether to stay an award of attorneys' fees pending — and costs pending appeal, and those factors are, one, whether the stay applicant has made a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on the merits; two, whether the applicant will be irreparably injured, absent a stay; three, whether issuance of the stay will substantially injure the other parties and four (video interference).

As for the first factor, Your Honor, Mr. Seibel makes no showing whatsoever that he's likely to succeed on appeal other than to suggest that it is theoretically possible his appeal will be successful. A remote possibility of reversal is not a strong showing that federal courts require (video interference) to say a ruling on attorneys' fees.

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As to the second factor, Mr. Seibel will not be irreparably harmed if the fee motion is decided today. These motions are fully briefed and ready for a decision. Mr. Seibel didn't file this motion to defer ruling, you know, within 21 days (video interference) under the statutory time to file a motion (video interference) countermotion in response and opposition (video interference).

As for the third factor, Mr. Ramsay will be harmed if yet another stay is issued in this case, which has been pending for over five years.

Mr. Seibel is confident that he will prevail on appeal, he would post a bond to stay enforcement of the terms.

As to the final factor, there is no public interest in further delaying (video interference) that Mr. Seibel may pursue or threaten endless appeals without any consequence.

Judicial economy is not a factor, as the (video interference) are fully briefed, and we are all here ready for a decision.

With respect to the argument and we request that the Court deny Mr. Seibel's request to defer ruling and rule on the motions.

THE COURT: And I'll make it real clear for you as far as the request to stay the ultimate decision as it pertains to the fee motion, I'm going to deny that. I mean, I considered likelihood of success on the merits, irreparable harm, public interest, balanced the hardships, all those

1 things. I'm going to hear it, and I'm going to decide it.

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What about the issue as it pertains to learned counsel from England? What about that?

MR. TENNERT: Yes, Your Honor, thank you.

You know, and I've feel like Mr. Gilmore had I think slightly misrepresented the evidence that we had presented to the Court. I did present my own affidavit or declaration authenticating the invoices received from Sheridan's.

Now, Sheridan solicitors and the lead counsel Mr. Thomas are counsel for Mr. Ramsay, his various entities in the United Kingdom. He is also counsel who's been involved with Mr. Ramsay and his contracts with Caesars. He serves as a primary point of contact not only for Mr. Ramsay, but also the Ramsay entities in the UK.

Now, we're not requesting these fees as though he's a, you know, practicing Nevada law or is appearing in this case or any of the other considerations that are at issue in some of the cases cited by Mr. Seibel.

We're seeking the award of these fees as expenses under the contract, under the (video interference) agreement, which is much more broad than simply fees incurred in a litigation proceeding.

This, as you heard, this has been ongoing for some time. There has been litigation both in the Nevada state court, (video interference) federal courts by Mr. Seibel

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relating to this agreement. So we do have the actual invoices that are submitted. They are what they are, Your Honor. I'll submit that Mr. Thomas, the lead counsel at Sheridan's, we converted their — the amounts billed and paid from British pounds to U.S. dollars, as I note in my declaration, but it is evident that the time bill, the time entries and the full amount.

So this isn't a case where, you know, similar to the case you know as Kirkland & Ellis appearing on behalf of Caesars. I understand Kirkland & Ellis was bankruptcy counsel for Caesars, but appearing in this case and pro hacing in.

Mr. Gilmore (video interference) argued that Mr. Thomas is practicing Nevada law in any way whatsoever or had pro hac'd into this case, but there are fees that were necessary incurred by Mr. Ramsay in complying with the, both the discovery obligations in this case (video interference).

THE COURT: And what is the language under Section 14.3 -- 13.

MR. TENNERT: Yes, Your Honor. Let me -- right. And so (video interference) not being requested under the eighth (video interference).

All right, Your Honor, it's at page 5 of our motion.

THE COURT: All right. And I saw that

(indiscernible) answer the question. That was redacted on page 5.

MR. TENNERT: Oh, okay. Thank you. Yeah, (video interference) read to Your Honor. Section 14.13 states and I quote, the prevailing party in any dispute, any dispute that arises out of or relates to making or enforcement of the terms of this agreement shall be entitled to receive an award of its expenses incurred in pursuit of — pursuit or defense of (video interference) including without limitation attorney fees and costs incurred in such action (video interference) expenses incurred in pursuit or performance of said claim (video interference) attorneys' fees and costs incurred (video interference) such action.

And I apologize if that sounds a little bit redundant. That may be a direct quote or maybe a typo in here, but nonetheless, it's related to extensive (video interference) in pursuit of the defense of said claim.

THE COURT: Go ahead, sir.

MR. TENNERT: Okay, Your Honor. If you have any more questions on the Sheridan's issue, I'm happy to answer that, but I'd like move on to some of the other points.

THE COURT: Yeah, you can move on, sir.

MR. TENNERT: Okay. And I just wanted to point out to you, I believe the Fennemore fees are approximately 1.9 million. Sheridan's were 716,000. I don't have the percentage.

I'll address briefly the NRS .010(2)(b) request, and

so we are requesting that in addition to the contractual language. I think that as we've argued here today and as we pointed out, Mr. Seibel would be personally liable under both provisions.

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But as to the 18.010(2)(b), Mr. Seibel points out or Mr. Gilmore points out, well, you know, these claims are well founded because there were volumes of evidence produced. I mean, there was a lot of depositions taken, and I think they even quoted the number of the appendices attached to his opposition to summary judgment.

Well, I would argue the contrary that, you know, notwithstanding all of the discovery that was produced in this case and pursued in this case, even with the presentation of all that evidence, there was not a single -- there's not a single disputed fact that would prevent entry of summary judgment.

And if Your Honor will recall, I mean, not quite — not quite a year ago, we had argument on Mr. Ramsay's motion for summary judgment, and what this case really ultimately boiled down to was a simple interpretation of contract. I mean, the contract said what it said, the date the case was filed, and it said what it said the date that we had argument on the motion for summary judgment and it was court entered findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Now, I recall at that hearing Your Honor asking

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Mr. Seibel's counsel, where in this contract, can you point me to where in this contract that there's a provision that Mr. Ramsay breached or obligated him (video interference) in some way to assist (video interference), following Mr. Seibel's felony conviction? And the response to that was something along the lines of, well, no, you know, this really isn't a contract case, and there's some other claims that we're pursuing, which was not the case.

And so I would submit to you, Your Honor, that even after all the discovery that was presented, there is no evidence supporting the claims that were made against Mr. Ramsay.

So I would submit to you that under NRS 18.010 that this case was brought without legal and factual basis, and attorneys' fees are -- Mr. Seibel is subject to attorneys' fees award under that provision in addition to the development agreement.

Now I'll move on to the Delaware Court order, and Mr. Seibel had -- argues that the Delaware Court order somehow absolves him of any type of liability for accepting assignment of the claims. I guess first of all, I want to point out the fact that these are derivative claims that were brought by Mr. Seibel, who is a 50 percent member of GR Burgr, LLC.

On the day he filed this case, he has always been the plaintiff here. GRB is a nominal party in this derivative

action, and we've cited Your Honor to cases where Courts will award fees and costs against the derivative plaintiff, the party — the (video interference) shareholder who brings the action on behalf of (video interference). So from day one, Mr. Seibel has been the plaintiff here.

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Now, in the Delaware dissolution proceedings -- I also want to point out another fact and just to correct something for the record. Mr. Gilmore had referenced to the Court that Mr. Ramsay was a party to the Delaware proceedings and that Mr. Ramsay is a party to the assignment order and Mr. Ramsay signed off on the assignment order. That is all incorrect. Mr. Ramsay has never been a party to the Delaware dissolution proceedings. Mr. Ramsay is not a member of GRB. Mr. Ramsay is not a manager of GRB, and so that's just simply false, Your Honor.

The Delaware assignment order assigning the claims to Mr. Seibel assigned the claims as they were, but what the Court in Delaware was doing was assigning the derivative claims that were brought by Mr. Seibel to pursue on his own dime and his own cost is what the order says.

And what that means, Your Honor, is that if
Mr. Seibel wants to continue to pursue those claims or accept
assignments of those claims, he would then do it on his own
dime. He would pay his own money to pursue those claims. It
wasn't going to be the Delaware liquidated trustee.

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And so the Delaware order does not say that Mr. Seibel is somehow limited to any exposure if his claims were to fail or with a fee shifting provisions in the Delaware -- or in the development agreement that Mr. Seibel was suing under. For all intents and purposes, Mr. Seibel stepped into the shoes of GRB with all the rights and liabilities that go along with that.

Now, the Delaware Court ordered -- the Delaware Court order that relates to the parties to that case, which is GRUS licensing, that limited partnership, and Mr. Seibel. That's it. Mr. Ramsay is not a party to those proceedings. Caesars or Planet Hollywood is not a party to those proceedings, and the Delaware Court order simply doesn't say what Mr. Gilmore is asking you to, I guess believe that it says.

The Delaware Court order is simply assigning the claims as they existed. Mr. Seibel had the opportunity to either accept the assignment or decline the assignment. He accepted the assignment and pursued the claims.

And so, Your Honor, respectfully, there's no limitation on the Delaware order that will limit any adverse fee award as to (video interference).

And then I kind of finally want to just address again the argument about the excessive fees and redactions.

When the fees sought here between the 1.9 million from Nevada counsel and 700,000 from counsel in the UK, again,

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this is a case of complex litigation that has been gone ongoing for several years. The amount in controversy far exceeds the attorneys' fees that are sought here. And we agree. I mean, this litigation in and of itself is excessive, and but for Mr. Seibel pursuing these claims, Mr. Ramsay would not have incurred these fees.

We do recognize that when we did -- we did redact as to privilege, but we did (video interference) we did carefully go through the redactions. You know, if there's a question this Court may have or this Court would like to see unredacted copies, we'd be happy to provide them, but even given that, we submit, Your Honor, that the redacted invoices we're able to reasonably determine what was going on, you know, for the several entries that are not redacted. Again we're talking about 600 pages of invoices over the course of several years.

I think the last point we touched on was the, I guess that the premise that there are fees in connection with litigating other matters that are being requested in the fee application, and I'll submit, Your Honor, that simply there are not.

The fact that some of the invoices, some of the time entries may reference The Fat Cow case or may reference the Delaware dissolution proceedings is my firm, as Nevada counsel not participating in those actions but either monitoring them to the extent necessary that is relevant to the proceedings

here.

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As I've stated in my declaration and in our motion, we redacted over \$168,000 in fees that were related to another matter that Mr. Seibel has filed against a Ramsay entity. So those are not included.

As far as The Fat Cow case and other, you know, litigation that's not related to this case directly, there are counsel in those cases. So it's not as though, you know, my firm as counsel in this case and we're seeking fees there.

And I'll submit to you that to the extent that there are references to other cases, it's minimal.

Finally, I think that one of the points that
Mr. Seibel is trying to get out here is that this is a
consolidated action, Your Honor, where Mr. Ramsay (video
interference) a party to the case involving the Burgr Gordon
Ramsay restaurant, and then the other cases relate to Caesars
and other restaurants that have Ramsay's name on them as well.
All of the cases are really (video interference) with the fact
that the crux of Mr. Seibel's (video interference) as
Mr. Ramsay is that Mr. Ramsay conspired with Caesars to oust
Mr. Seibel from all of his businesses, including the
restaurants at issue in the consolidated case. So I think when
Mr. Gilmore is referencing, well, it's admitted that there are,
for example, costs for attending depositions that relate to,
say, Gordon Ramsay's Steak. Well, of course, there are. We

participated in all of those depositions as well.

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And, you know, also I think Your Honor should be aware of that there is a global discovery agreement between the parties that all transcripts, all discovery requests and responses and all produced documents in the various other cases, which don't even -- which go beyond the consolidated cases here, but also the federal court case between Caesars and one of Mr. Seibel's entities TPOV, that all of the discovery would be able to be used in this case.

Mr. Ramsay is also a party to that.

So respectfully, Your Honor, to the extent that we have sought fees in this case, they relate directly to this case. They're necessary to prepare Mr. Ramsay's defense in this case. Mr. Ramsay is the prevailing party, and we ask that the Court grant Mr. Ramsay's motion.

THE COURT: All right. This is what I'm going to do, and I have a couple of comments, and I think it's important to point out regarding the fee request. I understand it's pursuant to Section 14.13 pursuant to the development agreement and also NRS 18.010 (2) (b). I have a couple of comments, and I think this is really important to point out, and, of course, this is in deference to out-of-country counsel, but I feel that it would be problematic if I awarded attorneys' fees for the work performed by out-of-state counsel, and specifically not award them in this case.

I understand that communications are at issue. 1 2 think about the contract, and it does appear to be a little --3 no, I should say somewhat broad in nature, but nonetheless, it appears to me that ultimately it relates to attorneys' fees and 4 5 So I'm excluding the award of out-of-country counsel. 6 As far as the fee request by Pisanelli Bice and 7 Kirkland & Ellis, it's my understanding the fee is what, one --8 I'm sorry, \$3,158,657.75; is that correct? 9 MR. GILMORE: We're on the Fennemore Craig motion 10

right now, Your Honor. So that's coming up next.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. There's a lot of motions.

> MR. GILMORE: There are.

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MS. MERCERA: There are.

THE COURT: Yeah. Let me get to that real quick. Make sure I have it. I just want to make sure I get the numbers right.

And, sir, once again, that amount is? I want to make sure I'm clear.

MR. TENNERT: For Sheridan, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

I'm sorry. No. I'm not going to award -- Sheridan's is out of country; right?

MR. GILMORE: Yes. So I've --

Not to speak for you, Mr. Tennert. On page 15 of his

motion, as he said, it was \$716,767.74 for Sheridan's. And then for Fennemore Craig, it's \$1,926,464.50.

THE COURT: Correct.

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MR. TENNERT: That is correct. That's in the declaration as well.

THE COURT: All right. I just wanted to make sure we were clear on that.

And as far as the fee request is concerned, I think I talked briefly about the section pursuant to the development agreement, and that was Section 14.13; right?

MR. TENNERT: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And in conducting an analysis under NRS 18.010, award of attorneys' fees, and that would be Section (2)(b), I must point out that, Number 1, as far as the application of the statute, my decision is going to be simply this. I'm not going to make a determination that the claim was brought to harass the prevailing party, but without reasonable grounds, that's going to be the basis for my decision.

Just as important too, the Court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorneys' fees in all appropriate situations. I think this is an appropriate situation in light of the granting of the motion for summary judgment.

What I'm going to do as far as the award of fees are concerned, I'm going to go ahead and grant that, both pursuant

to the statute and the provision under the development
agreement; however, there won't be an award for out-of-country
counsel. I just want to make sure I'm clear on that.

MR. TENNERT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, would that also encompass the costs?

THE COURT: We didn't talk about costs, did we?

Retax; right?

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MR. GILMORE: So we filed a --

MR. TENNERT: Yeah. So we -- yeah, we had the -- so the costs were the same, basically the same facts as the motion for attorneys' fees and costs. And so, you know, I think the request --

THE COURT: Slightly -- slightly different analysis; right?

MR. GILMORE: It is, Your Honor. I would submit that they asked for costs under the statute as the prevailing party, and then they asked for costs under NRS 18.010 and under the contract, right. So I guess you would say three bases for seeking costs.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GILMORE: The costs under the statute as the prevailing party I'd argue should be denied because they did not submit justifying documentation to support the request.

THE COURT: That's Bobby Berosini; right?

MR. GILMORE: Correct.

THE COURT: Bobby Berosini?

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MR. GILMORE: Yes, Your Honor. So they may have cured that for the request for fees under the agreement, but when it came time to file the memo of costs and seek costs as the prevailing party, Nevada law is very clear on this. The argument was made is we didn't know. I don't think we can make that argument. You know you have to submit documentation with the request for costs.

THE COURT: And that's Berosini.

MR. GILMORE: Yes. So they didn't do that, Your Honor. So costs should be denied under the statute for that reason.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's hear the response to that.

MR. TENNERT: Yeah. So I guess we're focused on we have the motion to retax under the statute. So, you know, Your Honor, we did within five days of the entry of judgment, we did submit a -- our memo of costs which did include unredacted, detailed invoices that (video interference) for each and every cost that we thought.

Now, that came with my verification as well that these are the actual invoices. These aren't summaries of costs that were incurred. They're for deposition transcripts. It says right there in the invoices these costs were incurred and paid. These are paid by — the costs were paid by Fennemore Craig, directly, my firm on which we submitted.

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In opposition or in -- excuse me, in Mr. Seibel's motion to retax, he points out and says, well, you know, these actual fees aren't sufficient. In response, we provided -- you know, I guess in response we argued that, you know, we did provide actual invoices. These aren't summaries. These are invoices that are costs that were incurred and paid by Fennemore Craig.

Nonetheless, in opposition to the motion to retax, we did provide, we supplemented our memorandum of costs, and we included every conceivable backup we could think of. We had canceled checks. We had the invoices and so on and so fourth, volumes of documentation, but, you know, (video interference) to the actual invoices, but that even further back to the actual invoices.

There's nothing problematic with that, Your Honor. We cited case law that Courts are free to consider additional evidence that's presented in opposition to a motion to retax, but I think going back to the first point, Your Honor, we did submit sufficient evidence with declaration of counsel of costs that are actually incurred and paid, paid by my firm Fennemore Craig, along with my declaration.

So Your Honor has before the Court volumes of documentation both in the memorandum of costs and also in the supplement to the memorandum. So we'd submit, Your Honor, that under -- under the statute on the memorandum of costs that

these are statutorily taxable costs in addition to the requests made under the (video interference) prevailing party.

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THE COURT: And I just want to make sure I have everything in this regard. I have the opposition to Rowen Seibel and GR Burger, LLC's motion to retax and settle costs claimed by Gordon Ramsay; right? Isn't that the appropriate document? And I'm looking here, and I just want to make sure I'm not missing anything.

Do we have all of the invoices and all of those things that normally you see as it pertains to --

MR. GILMORE: So that wasn't included with the memo of costs, right, which is what triggered in part our motion to retax.

THE COURT: No, I understand. Was it supplemented? Because I want to make sure I have everything.

MR. GILMORE: Yes, they supplemented after, after we brought that to their attention, and our argument, Your Honor, simply is the statute sets forth that time by which that needs to be done.

THE COURT: I got it. I understand. All right. I do.

MR. TENNERT: And, Your Honor --

THE COURT: I have it. I have it. I have it.

And for the record, that would be PHWLV, LLC's memorandum of costs. Is that correct, sir.

1 MS. MERCERA: That one's ours, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, yours, okay.

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Where's the other one? I don't know if I have it?

Fennemore Craig? Where is that? Do I have it?

MR. TENNERT: You should have it, Your Honor,

(video interference). We have our verified memorandum of costs and disbursement filed May 31st, 2022.

THE COURT: I mean, I have the opposition.

MR. TENNERT: And then so you have it, Your Honor, we supplemented the memorandum of costs and disbursements on June 16th, 2022.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Let's move on to the next issue.

MR. GILMORE: The only thing, Your Honor, I'd asked for clarification. You granted the motion. Are you imposing liability on Mr. Seibel from the start of the case or from the date of the substitution of counsel?

THE COURT: What do you mean by that? Clarify that.

MR. GILMORE: So I understand you're granting the motion for fees for the \$1.9 million for Mr. Ramsay's Nevada counsel.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. GILMORE: The argument -- and so not accepting any of the reductions. The argument we made in our opposition was that the entire fee award would be against GR Burgr, and

then a portion would be against Mr. Seibel based on the language of the assignment order from the date he substituted in to pursue these claims in his place instead of GRB to the present. So I can give you what that number looks like, but he would basically be responsible for a portion of the \$1.9 million that you ordered.

THE COURT: Okay. And what is that number?

MR. TENNERT: Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I'll hear from you, sir.

MR. TENNERT: So if I may, so the Delaware -- the Delaware assignment order that was entered, you know, sometime in 2021, that has no limitation whatsoever upon Mr. Seibel's liability. Mr. Ramsay is not a party to those proceedings. It's a Delaware order that relates simply to the assignment of the claims for the purposes of GR Burgr being canceled. GR Burgr does not exist anymore.

We're seeking claims -- we're seeking the fees in this case for the entirety of the case. These are claims again brought by Mr. Seibel as the plaintiff here. GRB has always been a nominal party to this extent it existed. It no longer existed. The Delaware Court order assigning the claims to Seibel -- to Mr. Seibel were for him to pursue in his own -- in his own right, I mean, the point of it being that GRB is canceled.

Now, we cited case law in our brief that relates to

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the liability of the derivative plaintiff in a failed derivative action and also the simple fact that as the assignee of these claims he's the assignee of the -- for all intents and purposes, the development agreement, the claims under the development agreement. Mr. Seibel steps into the shoes of GRB. He did not have to continue to pursue this.

Now, at the time he took the claims, he may have been confident that he was going to prevail, and he was going to — he was seeking millions of dollars in damages, but along with that goes the fee shifting provision. And so there's nothing in the Delaware Court order that limits Mr. Seibel's liability or restricts the development agreement and specifically Section 13 or 14.13.

MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, this is James Pisanelli for Caesars. May I be heard on this issue? Because it does apply to Caesars application as well.

THE COURT: I understand. Go ahead.

MR. PISANELLI: And just very briefly, I think
Mr. Tennert has set it out properly. I would just add this.
What's clear from the record is that Mr. Seibel, the original
plaintiff in this case just shifted his role. On the one hand
he was declared to be initially when he brought the lawsuit a
derivative plaintiff. He was funding -- moving the case
forward. He was in charge of it. And the other time, after
assignment from the trustee, it became his personal claim. It

was no longer derivative, but he was the one personally responsible for inflicting I will call the pain of this litigation on all parties.

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And the absurdity of the position that counsel for Mr. Seibel is asserting, I would just give (video interference). When someone brings a derivative action that is clearly I will even go so far as to say a Rule 11 violation, clearly vexatious, Mr. Seibel's position, Counsel's position is that person gets to walk away from the case scot-free, no problem. Go send the attorneys' fees (video interference) for the harm that I have and inflicted through this vexatious litigation to the company I (video interference) on behalf of who more often than not had refused to bring the claim on its own, and that's why somebody brings it derivatively.

So it's a little nonsensical, and, quite frankly, I mean, bordering on bad faith to suggest that Mr. Seibel gets to walk away from it (video interference) for this case when he brought it as a derivative plaintiff in the first instance.

Mr. Tennert is exactly correct. GRB was only in this case as a nominal plaintiff from the beginning. Mr. Seibel's fingerprints have been all over this case from day one.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GILMORE: Your Honor, if I can --

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. TENNERT: If I may add, Your Honor, just looking

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at my -- Mr. Ramsay's reply brief, we do cite to a District of Nevada federal case Weinfeld v. Minor that deals with this exact situation. And in that case, the District Court looked at NRS 18.010 and it awarded fees and costs against the actual plaintiff, the derivative plaintiff in a derivative action where it found the derivative claims were groundless. And that case were kicked out on summary judgment.

But that's a very similar case here. So whether the award is under the development agreement and certainly under NRS 18.010, it's entirely proper for a derivative plaintiff face the liability for attorneys' fees when there's a party under 18-point (video interference).

MR. GILMORE: So, Your Honor, briefly in response. This assignment order trumps whatever the common law rule may be because the assignment order is what gave Mr. Seibel the authority to bring these claims in the first place, right, and he had a choice to make when that assignment order was entered. You can bring these claims, and if you do, you will, quote, hereafter be liable for fees and costs; right? So he could look at that and say you know what --

THE COURT: But here's my question, and I thought about this issue because I was listening. Why would an order issued by, and I respect comity. I respect, of course, the Delaware Courts of Chancery, but why would that control the award of fees and costs in this Court?

MR. GILMORE: Well, it's what gives Mr. Seibel standing to come before you to say these are his claims.

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THE COURT: Right. He filed the claims; right?

MR. GILMORE: Derivatively on behalf of GRB. So they weren't his claims initially. These are GRB's claims. Right? That's how derivative claims work. It's they technically belong --

THE COURT: No, I understand that. I do. I get that. I understand what a nominal -- I mean, I get it. But my point is this. He filed the claims and but for him filing the claims, the lawsuit would've never been filed; right? So at the end of the day, I have to make a determination as to whether there was a proper basis for it.

I do understand there was an assignment conducted or done in a sister state, but nonetheless, he started the litigation. So you're telling me that what I should do is this, once they make their determination as to when the assignment occurs, he can't be responsible for any fees and costs incurred prior thereto?

MR. GILMORE: Yeah. And the reason for that, Your Honor, is if he did not get that assignment order, these claims would have been dismissed because he wouldn't have standing to bring them.

THE COURT: But then it would have been a baseless lawsuit, and then he wouldn't he have been on the hook for fees

1 and costs under those circumstances?

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MR. GILMORE: Well, we haven't briefed that issue; right? These claims --

THE COURT: But I would think, I mean, if you filed a lawsuit and you don't have standing and the case is ultimately dismissed --

MR. GILMORE: Well, the trustee was pursuing them, right, for a period of time.

THE COURT: Yeah, but --

MR. GILMORE: And then ultimately the trustee said I don't have the money to pursue this. So said to the Delaware Court, you let Mr. Seibel decide whether he wants to do it or if the claims are going to be dismissed; right? That's what he was left with, and the Delaware Court said, I'll assign Mr. Seibel the right to bring these claims, but if you're going to do that, hereafter, you're going to be liable for the fees and costs, and related to defending against the affirmative claims that PHWLV brought. It says you shall solely be responsible for all costs and expenses related to such defense on and after the date of the substitution of counsel.

THE COURT: And what was that date?

MR. GILMORE: The March 17, 2021.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GILMORE: So that -- the significance here is simply of the 1.9 million that you'd award against GRB,

\$307,915 would be Mr. Seibel's responsibility. That's no reductions. That's the full amount of what Fennemore Craig billed from March 17, 2021, to the present.

THE COURT: And I want to --

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MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, like so much in this case, Mr. Seibel argues that he's a victim, and once again he argues that he's a victim of his own decisions and his own behavior. He's asking you to make his date of responsibility the time where he owned the complaint in 2021 rather than the time he filed and prosecuted the complaint in 2017.

He can't burn his house down and then come in and claim that he's homeless. He created this problem. He's been responsible for this problem. Even if the Delaware action had never existed, as the derivative (video interference) person pushing the derivative case forward, he would have been responsible for the fees.

How we somehow get into a convoluted argument that he had dual standing throughout the case and therefore gets a free pass going back to 2017 just doesn't make a lot of sense, and it's certainly not supported by the law.

THE COURT: All right. I understand. And I'm going to make sure you get the last word. I just want to hear any other comments.

MR. TENNERT: Your Honor, just so we are on the same page here, Mr. Gilmore has made several representations about

the assignment order, and the assignment order is frankly irrelevant. It's irrelevant under the development agreement. It's certainly irrelevant under Your Honor's order under NRS 18 (video interference).

And since we are talking about the Delaware order, the Delaware order does not say that upon assignment of the claims Mr. Seibel is liable here forth. It does not say that. (video interference), but what it does say, Your Honor, it says --

THE COURT: I mean, and, sir, I don't want to cut you off, but I think ultimately when it comes to the determination as to whether or not fees and/or costs are going to be awarded, I think it would stem directly from when the lawsuit was filed in this case, number one.

Secondly, my interpretation and application of NRS 18.010.

Third, I guess germane to this case, Section 4.13 under the development agreement; right?

MR. TENNERT: That's correct, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: Yeah.

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You get the last word, Mr. Gilmore.

MR. GILMORE: Understood.

THE COURT: Always go back to formality. I want to make sure you get the last word.

MR. GILMORE: Fair enough. I will stand on the

assignment order. From our perspective imposes liability from March 17, 2021, to the present.

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THE COURT: All right. And thank you, sir. I just want to make sure the record is clear so the Supreme Court and/or Court of Appeals has an opportunity to review our rigorous discussion.

And I'm going to go back to, I think, and I think this makes the most sense. You filed a lawsuit. Things don't go appropriately. You get stuck. It's really that simple, and I don't think decisions made by — and trust me, I respect the Delaware Court, but when it comes to this Court's jurisdiction, the filing of the original complaint back in 2017, and what has transpired subsequent thereto and the award of fees and costs clearly come under this Court's jurisdiction.

And so I'm not going to -- I'm not going to follow counsel's lead and start where the fee award and/or cost award starts running in 2019. That starts from the time the lawsuit was filed, which was in 2017; correct?

MS. MERCERA: Correct.

THE COURT: All right.

All I can say is this, and I'm going to award costs. It won't take me long, but I feel compelled to go through the seven or eight pages -- 7 or 8 inches of documents. I'm going to award costs; I'm just going to make sure everything is appropriately documented, and this goes specifically to

Fennemore Craig. All right.

MR. TENNERT: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. You got 15 minutes.

MR. PISANELLI: Well, also, Your Honor, the last thing before you is largely and nearly, but not completely redundant debate this time for Caesars for attorneys' fees and costs.

I am looking at the clock on my computer, and I see 12 minutes before 5:00. I'm respectful of your time and your staff's time. So I'm not going to repeat what Mr. Tennert so artfully laid out for you.

We too have filed an application for fees and costs under (video interference) and also under 18.010, sub 2, sub b. I will assume for the sake of discussion, Your Honor, because the analysis of those provisions, obviously would be the same whether it's through the filter of a Caesars' motion or the filter of a Ramsay motion so I won't repeat why they apply, and I'll also assume that Your Honor has already made that conclusion. If you have a sense that it might not apply to us, then I'm happy to address it, but I don't want to be redundant in what you've already heard. I have other —

THE COURT: And there's no need to be redundant. Let's just talk about the amount.

MR. PISANELLI: Yeah. So our amount, Your Honor, is for attorneys' fees is \$3,944,282.25 in fees and 168,797 cents

23 -- \$797.23 in costs.

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Going through the Brunzell factors again from, as Mr. Tennert set forth, we have let you know the skill and the experience of all of the litigators that were involved in this case. We have been teamed up with Kirkland and Ellis, a national firm. They did get admitted pro hac vice. While we did the lion share of the work, they certainly were a part of the team, and I think you'll see in even a summary review or in detail that the assignment of responsibilities throughout this case was taken very professionally and reasonably to make sure, for instance, that the highest billing rate was not doing things that someone at a lesser billing rate could do, and the overwhelming amount of work done by my colleague Ms. Mercera, with 13 years of experience herself, highly recognized as a very skilled attorney in this marketplace was responsible for the management and assignment of things to make sure that our client wasn't overpaying or double paying or triple paying or any of those things, and that would become a part of this fee application.

It seemed to me from a review of the opposition that there was just a couple of primary objections to our application. One is the rates, and I don't want to be sarcastic here, but it's always rich to me when somebody complains about the rates of an attorney when their own firm is charging more rates in the same marketplace — or higher rates

I should say.

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You'll see from our filings, Bailey Kennedy's counsel charges higher rates than I do. I'm the highest rate together with Todd Bice in our firm. We've been approved time and again at different courts, both federal court and State court as being consistent in the marketplace for our rates, and I will note considerably less than some of the senior partners or at least one of the senior partners at Bailey Kennedy, all within the same month. So I'm not sure (video interference) time.

The second is the amount, and that's always a -- the total amount, that's always a frustrating thing to debate, even sometimes with clients, when you hear from a client, and Your Honor may recall from your day when you were practicing and somebody has a little sticker shock from the amount. Well, that doesn't help you much unless you're very specific about well, what is the complaint. What is the complaint, Mr. Seibel, about the amount?

I'll note, years ago Your Honor may recall that Mr. Seibel has had a revolving door of attorneys in this case, and that's always a red flag from a vexations litigation perspective analysis, but let's put that aside.

Years ago there was fees, and attorneys' fees being charged against his case and his new counsel for just around \$2 million. So comparing or juxtaposing that to what we're asking for now at the end of this case, after summary judgment

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has been obtained, again kind of throws some shade on the suggestion that just the overall amount was too much without really getting specific about what was too much. Was it all of the discovery effort that we had to put into this case to track down Mr. Seibel's misstatements and outright lies during discovery about the prenuptial agreement? Was it we spent too much time on having to litigate an actual crime fraud exception to the discovery in this case which Your Honor had ordered? Was it we spent too much time tracking down the kickback scheme that he had kept from us all this time?

There are so many vexatious strategic decisions he made in this case that we had to track down and defeat only to get, as Mr. Tennert rightly characterized to you, to a place in this case where there wasn't a single factual issue left for debate. In other words, there never was a real dispute here, and now Mr. Seibel is complaining that he inflicted too much on Caesars, and Caesars should have to bear that responsibility itself, again, a nonsensical position.

If there was something specific in the opposition, then that's an easy debate to have, but just to simply say, well, your rate was too high and your total was too much doesn't move the needle at all.

Your Honor has already addressed virtually every other legal issue Mr. Tennert artfully laid it all out for Your Honor, and it sounds like you've ruled on everything.

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It makes me sleepless to think that I'm going to see the floor to hear the opposition when I haven't really gone through an analysis, but having watched you, Your Honor, preside over this entire debate, it does make more sense now at this point to hear what specifically perhaps counsel has to complain about so we can get to the heart of it.

MR. GILMORE: Well, I hope I'm not bothering
Mr. Pisanelli with opposing his motion despite the tone there.

The deferral, Your Honor, I understand your ruling on that. The only element to that equation that differs here is the second case is still pending. And by all accounts, we have fees here that are related to the second case, which we still have the claims you've several hours removed now, but that's still an open ruling.

And so at a minimum, deferring until the second case is done one way or the other avoids you having to go through and apportion fees between the first case and the second case. And we see that there were depositions for which time is sought related to the Seibel business model claims, as you called them earlier. They're included in this application. There's no right to fees yet in the second case. So, Your Honor, should defer, at a minimum, not until the conclusion of an appeal. I understand you don't want to do that, but at least defer until the second case is done.

THE COURT: And as far as fees are concerned, and

tell me if this makes sense, because I do have, it's my recollection I have pending motions for summary judgment; right? And that's what you're referring to.

MR. GILMORE: I am. And so I think at a minimum we should let that play its course before you decide fees because you may find one way or another on those claims, and then we have to figure out how to apportion fees. So we can't do that analysis until the second case is done. So that's what's different from Mr. Tennert's client, because Mr. Ramsay is not a party in the second case, but PHWLV is.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. GILMORE: So I think --

THE COURT: So is -- I understand what you're saying, sir.

MR. GILMORE: You'd be deferring for --

THE COURT: No, I get it. I get it. I understand what you're saying.

MR. GILMORE: Fair enough.

On NRS 18.010, I appreciate Mr. Pisanelli wanting to piggyback onto Mr. Tennert's argument, but if you go through their motion, they cite NRS 18.010 and don't discuss it at all. And in their reply, it doesn't even come up. So to say, well, hey, we get the benefit of 18.010, right, because Mr. Tennert got the benefit of 18.010, no. You have to argue it. He didn't argue it.

THE COURT: Here's a question I have for you, and I'm concerned about efficiency. And the reason for it is, and I guess this sometimes happens, but I always believe in letting the lawyers, you know, define or -- I should say control their destiny, and I realize a lot of discovery had to be conducted in this case.

Does it make sense for me to, because while I'm close to this case, first I have to decide the summary judgment motion depending on how I go depends on what I do the next step. Does it make sense to, depending on how I go, potentially I just set it aside, and I don't have to make that decision; however, if I do have to make that decision, should I make it shortly thereafter? Do you need to --

MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, may I answer that question?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. PISANELLI: I can see why you would ask it based upon the premise that was offered by counsel that our fees include the attorneys' fees and costs incurred in connection with the kickback scheme. And respectfully, he's just wrong. Those fees have been carved out. Now, while there may be some work that overlapped because so much of this case overlaps with each other, but Ms. Mercera and our team have carefully carved those fees out.

This application does not impact what is still before

you on summary judgment. And if we do win summary judgment or if we have to go to trial, and win there, then we'll have a second fee application to modify the judgment or otherwise, but we've (video interference) in front of that issue, and he's mistaken when he suggests to you that it's all lumped together.

MR. GILMORE: So I'll read from their own motion, right, because I think that's perhaps the most telling. Page 6, Footnote 2.

Because of the overlapping questions of law and fact between the first action and second action, there is some overlap in fees incurred between the two actions, paren, which were --

MR. PISANELLI: That's right.

MR. GILMORE: -- which were combined into the consolidated action, close paren.

MR. PISANELLI: And that's what I just said, Your Honor, that there's some work that applies to both, but we have carved out the work for the kickback scheme claims.

MR. GILMORE: Well, it's not just the kickback scheme claims, Your Honor, as he so happily refers to it.

It also is the discovery related to the other contracts. It's undisputed they deposed every 30(b)(6) designee for each development entity, but here we are only dealing with GRB. So they'd be asking for fees deposing MOTI, deposing FERG, deposing TPOV.

That time will come later if at all; right? They have prevailed. If nothing changes in the second case, we will be before you on the motion for attorneys' fees related to that second case.

So what I'm saying is wait the three months or six months or depending on what happens on summary judgment and trial, if nothing else changes, we'll be back in front of you to decide that, and then I don't have to say to Your Honor we need to apportion these fees between the first case and the second case, and --

MR. PISANELLI: Once again (video interference).

MR. GILMORE: -- and the same --

MR. PISANELLI: I'm sorry, Judge. And once again, Your Honor, counsel has made an argument based upon a false premise that the 30(b)(6) of other entities is unrelated to the applications in this case. Just as Mr. Tennert appropriately explained in his argument, simply because there are different claims and sometimes even in a different courtroom doesn't mean that those actions and those activities don't directly impact what's going on in this case.

There is no question that there is some work that was done by every lawyer in this case that touched upon every claim in every court that there is, including even the dissolution proceedings. But that's not to say that therefore you have to have separate applications because they all applied to the work

that got summary judgment in this case. All of the work applied.

2.0

Now, what will never happen, Your Honor, is that if there is a separate application for the kickback scheme or there's a separate application in federal court, there will never be an attempt to get paid twice for the same work that applied to those different actions, that applied to those different claims.

But if that work, as we have set forth in our declarations and in our submittals, if that work touched upon and supported what we had to do to the defend the vexatious claims from Mr. Seibel and to prosecute, that our positions were that largely (video interference), then they are appropriately before you now.

There will be no segregation. We will not be separating them all out by separate entities because they all applied to this case. And if Mr. Gilmore actually believed that there were entries in there, then he would have specific entries to say this one was mistakenly put in this application. This entry is mistaken. They put in this application.

But instead this is the same stall tactic that we've seen over and over and over from Mr. Seibel when it comes time to step up and accept his responsibility for the harm that he's caused all these different parties in this case and delay becomes the primary objective and the primary tactic, and

1 | that's what this is again.

2.0

There is no reason not to proceed with this application because there is no duplication, and there is no inappropriate insertion of work from another case that had nothing to do with this case, none. It does not exist.

THE COURT: You get the last word, Mr. Gilmore.

MR. GILMORE: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'll also point out I mentioned in our opposition, starting -- well, they initially had two matters open, it looks like from what I can tell from the invoices. One called PHWLV, LLC, paren, Planet Hollywood versus Rowen Seibel and another called Desert Palace versus Rowen Seibel.

But starting in 2019 we only had invoices from Desert Palace versus Rowen Seibel. So you used to have a matter open for PHWLV versus Rowen Seibel, but we don't have those invoices from '19, '20, '21 or '22. So, you know, it sounds like at first was no, we haven't included any of that time. Well, you must have because we don't have the invoices from '19 to '22 for PHWLV, LLC, versus Rowen Seibel. I'm not necessarily faulting them that they billed it under one matter, but you tell me we've excluded all of that time doesn't make sense based on the invoices that they submitted. So that's what I've seen.

MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, it does make sense, and counsel is at a disadvantage because he wasn't in this case,

but as you recall, the cases were ultimately consolidated, and once the consolidation (video interference), and that's why he's (video interference) the full record he has.

MR. GILMORE: So I think we've belabored that point, Your Honor. I'll briefly discuss --

THE COURT: Yeah. Go ahead, sir.

2.0

MR. GILMORE: I'll briefly mention there's a discussion about Pisanelli Bice's rates; right? But not discussed is the Kirkland & Ellis rates, which even exceed both Mr. Kennedy's rate at my firm and Mr. Pisanelli and Mr. Bice's rate at their firm.

So I understand your argument Your Honor might find that Pisanelli Bice's rates are reasonable, but there is no evidence to support the reasonableness of the rates from Kirkland & Ellis, which for the partner there is 1300 an hour, I believe, and the associates were 7-, 8- and \$900 an hour. That is not something -- no evidence has been presented to this court to support rates that high for this Nevada litigation.

So as we set forth in our opposition, if these are going to be awarded for Kirkland & Ellis, they need to be recalculated and be matched up what we believe the rate should be commensurate with, and Mr. Pisanelli is probably to the highest pillar at Kirkland & Ellis and then working down from there so that you're able to stick within what Courts have found as reasonable in Nevada for attorneys' fees. There's no

1 evidence that those rates are reasonable.

We've otherwise made similar arguments, Your Honor, that we did with Mr. Tennert and his client. I know it's late in the hour. So I won't belabor those anymore.

THE COURT: All right. And this is what I'm going to do. I'm going to conduct the same, I should say a similar review as it pertains to this pending motion. Just to make sure you have some clarity when you leave, I'm going to grant fees. I'm going to go back and review them just to make sure.

Along with that, is there issues regarding costs? I know there are. I'm going to review everything, but --

MR. GILMORE: I would say the apportionment issue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll take a look at that too.

But what my goal is really three things, I guess. I have the retaxing of costs as it pertains to I think Fennemore Craig; right? And then I have the motion for summary judgment, and I have the fee award and also the cost award regarding what's been currently decided and the motions currently pending.

MS. MERCERA: Correct, Your Honor. And on the motion to retax against PHWLV's fee request, I just wanted to address one point that I don't think was addressed during the argument.

On the apportionment, Your Honor, they have -- Seibel and GRB have appealed, and in their docketing statement they

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A-17-751759-B | Seibel v. PHWLV | Motions | 2022-11-22
     themselves have appealed issues that quote, unquote, will be
 1
 2
    part of the second action. So even by their own accounts they
 3
     cannot be apportioned. They have to appeal the entire thing.
     So for them to now come to Planet Hollywood and say that we
 4
 5
     should apportion things that they themselves haven't been able
 6
    to apportion, seems a little nonsensical.
7
               THE COURT: All right.
8
               MR. GILMORE: And I'll just say there's a difference
 9
    between the cost for Mr. Seibel's depo, which both cases, and a
10
     depo that's only related to the second case.
11
               THE COURT: I understand.
12
               MR. GILMORE: Thank you, Your Honor.
13
               THE COURT: Thank you, sir. And so I'll see you
14
    again on Wednesday; is that correct?
15
               MS. MERCERA: Yes, Your Honor.
16
               MR. GILMORE: Telephonically it sounds like.
17
               THE COURT: Yes.
18
               MR. GILMORE: As I recall.
19
2.0
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25
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	A-17-751759-B Seibel v. PHWLV Motions 2022-11-22
1	THE COURT: I'll try to get all this wrapped up
2	before Wednesday.
3	Everyone enjoy happy Thanksgiving.
4	MS. MERCERA: Thank you, Your Honor. Happy
5	Thanksgiving.
6	(Proceedings concluded at 5:07 p.m.)
7	-000-
8	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly
9	transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled
10	case to the best of my ability.
11	
12	Jani Lolan
13	Janie L. Olsen Transcriber
14	
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TAB 164

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 3/16/2023 4:28 PM

Electronically Filed 03/16/2023 4:11 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

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	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	
6	Telephone: 702.214.2100	
7	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC;	
8	PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency	
9	Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City	DAGEDICE COADE
10		DISTRICT COURT
11	CLARK COUN	NTY, NEVADA
12	ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party	Case No.: A-17-751759-B Dept. No.: XVI
	in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware	
13	limited liability company,	Consolidated with A-17-760537-B
14	Plaintiff, v.	ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
15	PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability	REDACT OPPOSITION TO CRAIG
16	company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual; DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I	GREEN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT; COUNTERMOTION FOR
17	through X,	SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST CRAIG GREEN; AND CROSS-MOTION
18	Defendants,	FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
19	and	AGAINST ROWEN SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES
20	GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,	(RELATED TO COUNTS IV- VIII OF
21		THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT) AND SEAL EXHIBITS 2-13, 15-18, 21,
	Nominal Plaintiff.	23-28, 31 AND 33 IN APPENDIX
22		THERETO
23		Date of Hearing: September 21, 2022 Time of Hearing: Chambers
24		Time of Hearing: Chambers
25	AND ALL RELATED MATTERS	
26		
27	PHWLV, LLC ("Planet Hollywood"), D	esert Palace, Inc. ("Caesars Palace"), Paris Las
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	

AA09024

Vegas Operating Company, LLC ("Paris"), Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic

City's ("CAC," and collectively, with Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood, "Caesars,") *Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto (the "Motion to Seal"), filed on July 14, 2022, came before this Court for hearing on September 21, 2022 in Chambers.*

This Court issued a Minute Order dated September 21, 2022, addressing the Motion to Seal. Upon review of the papers and pleadings on file in this matter, as proper service of the Motion to Seal has been provided, this Court notes no opposition has been filed. Accordingly, pursuant to EDCR 2.20(e), the Motion to Seal is deemed unopposed.

The Court finds that Caesars' Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) contains commercially sensitive information creating a compelling interest in protecting the information from widespread dissemination to the public which outweighs the public disclosure of said information in accordance with Rule 3(4) of the Nevada Supreme Court's Rules Governing Sealing and Redacting of Court Records. Therefore, good cause appearing therefor:

///

AA09025

1	THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS, ADJUDGES, AND DECREES that the Motion to Sea		
2	shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED.		
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
4		Dated this 16th day of March, 2023	
5		JM JM	
6		D28 167 D760 E7D7	
7		Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge	
8	Respectfully submitted: March 15, 2023	Approved as to form and content by:	
9	PISANELLI BICE PLLC	BAILEY * KENNEDY	
10	By:/s/M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027	By: /s/ Joshua P. Gilmore John R. Bailey, Esq., #0137	
11	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742	Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq., #1462 Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq., #11576 Paul C. Williams, Esq., #12524	
12	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89101	8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89148	
13	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating	Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC,	
14	Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency	LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, LLTO Enterprises 16, LLC,	
15 16	Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City	TPOV Enterprises, LLC, TPOV Enterprises 16, LLC, FERG, LLC, FERG 16, LLC; R Squared Global Solutions,	
17		LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT Acquisition, LLC, and GR BurGR, LLC	
18	Approved as to form and content by:		
19	FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.		
20	By: /s/ John D. Tennert		
21	John D. Tennert, Esq., #11728 Wade Beavers, Esq., #13451		
22	Geenamarie V. Carucci-Vance, Esq., #153 7800 Rancharrah Parkway Reno, NV 89511		
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24	Attorneys for Gordon Ramsay		
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Cinda C. Towne

From: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>

Sent: Friday, March 10, 2023 6:25 PM

To: Magali Mercera; Paul Williams; Tennert, John; Beavers, Wade; Carucci, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER.

You may affix my e-signature to these sealing/redaction orders. Thanks. Josh

Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq. | Bailey Kennedy, LLP 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89148-1302

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From: Magali Mercera <mmm@pisanellibice.com>

Sent: Friday, March 3, 2023 5:44 PM

To: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>; Paul Williams <PWilliams@baileykennedy.com>; Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>; Beavers, Wade <WBeavers@fennemorelaw.com>; Carucci, Geenamarie <gcarucci@fennemorelaw.com>

Cc: James Pisanelli <jjp@pisanellibice.com>; Debra Spinelli <dls@pisanellibice.com>; Cinda C. Towne <cct@pisanellibice.com>

Subject: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

All –

Attached please find drafts of the:

- 1. Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Countermotion for Summary Judgment against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV- VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto;
- 2. Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related To Counts IV-VIII Of The First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV, LLC's Motion For Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 Thereto;
- 3. Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Rowen Seibel and Gr Burgr, LLC's Motion to Retax and Settle the Costs Claimed By PHWLV, LLC and Seal Exhibit C Thereto; and
- 4. Order Granting Motion to Redact PHWLV, LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Seal Exhibit 1 Thereto

Please let us know whether you have any comments or suggested changes. Otherwise, if acceptable, please confirm that we may apply your e-signature.

Best,

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

Fax: (702) 214-2101

mmm@pisanellibice.com | www.pisanellibice.com



Please consider the environment before printing.

This transaction and any attachment is confidential. Any dissemination or copying of this communication is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify us immediately by replying and delete the message. Thank you.

Cinda C. Towne

From: Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>

Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:53 AM

To: Magali Mercera; Joshua Gilmore; Paul Williams; Beavers, Wade; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER.

Hi Magali,

Please update FC's signature block consistent with the Judgment and you may apply my e-signature.

Thanks!

John D. Tennert III Director

FENNEMORE.

7800 Rancharrah Parkway, Reno, NV 89511 T: 775.788.2212 | F: 775.788.2213 jtennert@fennemorelaw.com | View Bio



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From: Magali Mercera <mmm@pisanellibice.com>

Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:16 AM

To: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>; Paul Williams <PWilliams@baileykennedy.com>; Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>; Beavers, Wade <WBeavers@fennemorelaw.com>; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie <gcarucci@fennemorelaw.com>

Cc: James Pisanelli <jjp@pisanellibice.com>; Debra Spinelli <dls@pisanellibice.com>; Cinda C. Towne <cct@pisanellibice.com>

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

Thanks, Josh.

John/Wade -May we apply your e-signature to these?

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Rowen Seibel, Plaintiff(s) CASE NO: A-17-751759-B 6 DEPT. NO. Department 16 VS. 7 PHWLV LLC, Defendant(s) 8 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order Granting Motion was served via the court's electronic eFile 12 system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 13 Service Date: 3/16/2023 14 robert@nv-lawfirm.com Robert Atkinson 15 Kevin Sutehall ksutehall@foxrothschild.com 16 17 "James J. Pisanelli, Esq.". lit@pisanellibice.com 18 "John Tennert, Esq.". jtennert@fclaw.com 19 Brittnie T. Watkins. btw@pisanellibice.com 20 Dan McNutt. drm@cmlawnv.com 21 Debra L. Spinelli . dls@pisanellibice.com 22 Diana Barton. db@pisanellibice.com 23 Lisa Anne Heller. lah@cmlawnv.com 24 25 Matt Wolf. mcw@cmlawnv.com 26 PB Lit. lit@pisanellibice.com 27

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TAB 165

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 3/16/2023 4:29 PM

Electronically Filed 03/16/2023 4:11 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 3 DLS@pisanellibice.com M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 4 MMM@pisanellibice.com PISANELLI BICE PLLC 5 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 6 Telephone: 702.214.2100 7 Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; 8 PHWLV, LLČ; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City 9 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 10 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 11 ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of Case No.: A-17-751759-B 12 New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party Dept. No.: XVI in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware 13 limited liability company, Consolidated with A-17-760537-B 14 Plaintiff, ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO v. 15 REDACT CAESARS' REPLY IN PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability **SUPPORT OF (1) COUNTER-MOTION** 16 company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual; FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I AGAINST CRAIG GREEN AND (2) 17 through X, **CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY** 18 JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWEN Defendants, and SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-19 AFFILIATED ENTITIES (RELATED GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability TO COUNTS IV VIII OF THE FIRST 20 company, AMENDED COMPLAINT) AND SEAL EXHIBITS 39-43 AND 45-47 THERETO; 21 Nominal Plaintiff. AND TO REDACT REPLY IN 22 SUPPORT OF PHWLV LLC'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND TO 23 **SEAL EXHIBIT 4 THERETO** 24 Date of Hearing: November 8, 2022 25 Time of Hearing: Chambers 26

28

27

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS

1

2

PISANELLI BICE PLLC SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 OGM

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027

JJP@pisanellibice.com

AA09033

PHWLV, LLC ("Planet Hollywood"), Desert Palace, Inc. ("Caesars Palace"), Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC ("Paris"), Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City's ("CAC," and collectively, with Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood, "Caesars,") Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 Thereto (the "Motion to Seal"), filed on October 12, 2022, came before this Court for hearing on November 8, 2022 in Chambers.

This Court issued a Minute Order dated November 8, 2022, addressing the Motion to Seal. Upon review of the papers and pleadings on file in this matter, as proper service of the Motion to Seal has been provided, this Court notes no opposition has been filed. Accordingly, pursuant to EDCR 2.20(e), the Motion to Seal is deemed unopposed.

The Court finds that Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and the Reply in Support of PHWLV LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees contain commercially sensitive information creating a compelling interest in protecting the information from widespread dissemination to the public which outweighs the public disclosure of said information in accordance with Rule 3(4) of the Nevada Supreme Court's Rules Governing Sealing and Redacting of Court Records. Therefore, good cause appearing therefor:

22 ||///

AA09034

1	THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS, ADJUI	OGES, AND DECREES that the Motion to Seal
2	shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED.	
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
4		Dated this 16th day of March, 2023
5		
6		JM 1C9 430 8A20 F47F
7		Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge
8	Respectfully submitted: March 15, 2023	Approved as to form and content by:
9	PISANELLI BICE PLLC	BAILEY * KENNEDY
10	By:/s/M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027	By: /s/ Joshua P. Gilmore John R. Bailey, Esq., #0137
11	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742	Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq., #1462 Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq., #11576
12	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89101	Paul C. Williams, Esq., #12524 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue
13	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.;	Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
14	Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and	Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC,
15	Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City	LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises 16, LLC, TPOV Enterprises, LLC,
16	Corporation a of a caesars intentic city	TPOV Enterprises, 1216, LLC, FERG, LLC, FERG 16, LLC; R Squared Global Solutions,
17		LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT Acquisition, LLC, and GR BurGR, LLC
18	Approved as to form and content by:	
19	FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.	
20	John D. Tennert, Esq., #11728	
21	Wade Beavers, Esq., #13451 Geenamarie V. Carucci-Vance, Esq., #153	
22	7800 Rancharrah Parkway Reno, NV 89511	
23	Attorneys for Gordon Ramsay	
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Cinda C. Towne

From: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>

Sent: Friday, March 10, 2023 6:25 PM

To: Magali Mercera; Paul Williams; Tennert, John; Beavers, Wade; Carucci, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

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Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq. | Bailey Kennedy, LLP 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89148-1302

(702) 562-8820 (main) | (702) 789-4547 (direct) | <u>JGilmore@BaileyKennedy.com</u>

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From: Magali Mercera <mmm@pisanellibice.com>

Sent: Friday, March 3, 2023 5:44 PM

To: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>; Paul Williams <PWilliams@baileykennedy.com>; Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>; Beavers, Wade <WBeavers@fennemorelaw.com>; Carucci, Geenamarie <gcarucci@fennemorelaw.com>

Cc: James Pisanelli <jjp@pisanellibice.com>; Debra Spinelli <dls@pisanellibice.com>; Cinda C. Towne <cct@pisanellibice.com>

Subject: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

All –

Attached please find drafts of the:

- 1. Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Countermotion for Summary Judgment against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV- VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto;
- 2. Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related To Counts IV-VIII Of The First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV, LLC's Motion For Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 Thereto;
- 3. Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Rowen Seibel and Gr Burgr, LLC's Motion to Retax and Settle the Costs Claimed By PHWLV, LLC and Seal Exhibit C Thereto; and
- 4. Order Granting Motion to Redact PHWLV, LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Seal Exhibit 1 Thereto

Please let us know whether you have any comments or suggested changes. Otherwise, if acceptable, please confirm that we may apply your e-signature.

Best,

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

Fax: (702) 214-2101

mmm@pisanellibice.com | www.pisanellibice.com



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Cinda C. Towne

From: Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:53 AM

To: Magali Mercera; Joshua Gilmore; Paul Williams; Beavers, Wade; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

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Hi Magali,

Please update FC's signature block consistent with the Judgment and you may apply my e-signature.

Thanks!

John D. Tennert III Director

FENNEMORE.

7800 Rancharrah Parkway, Reno, NV 89511 T: 775.788.2212 | F: 775.788.2213 jtennert@fennemorelaw.com | View Bio



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From: Magali Mercera <mmm@pisanellibice.com>

Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:16 AM

To: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>; Paul Williams <PWilliams@baileykennedy.com>; Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>; Beavers, Wade <WBeavers@fennemorelaw.com>; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie <gcarucci@fennemorelaw.com>

Cc: James Pisanelli <jjp@pisanellibice.com>; Debra Spinelli <dls@pisanellibice.com>; Cinda C. Towne <cct@pisanellibice.com>

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

Thanks, Josh.

John/Wade -May we apply your e-signature to these?

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Rowen Seibel, Plaintiff(s) CASE NO: A-17-751759-B 6 DEPT. NO. Department 16 VS. 7 PHWLV LLC, Defendant(s) 8 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order Granting Motion was served via the court's electronic eFile 12 system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 13 Service Date: 3/16/2023 14 robert@nv-lawfirm.com Robert Atkinson 15 Kevin Sutehall ksutehall@foxrothschild.com 16 17 "James J. Pisanelli, Esq.". lit@pisanellibice.com 18 "John Tennert, Esq.". jtennert@fclaw.com 19 Brittnie T. Watkins. btw@pisanellibice.com 20 Dan McNutt. drm@cmlawnv.com 21 Debra L. Spinelli . dls@pisanellibice.com 22 Diana Barton. db@pisanellibice.com 23 Lisa Anne Heller. lah@cmlawnv.com 24 25 Matt Wolf. mcw@cmlawnv.com 26 PB Lit. lit@pisanellibice.com 27

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TAB 166

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AND ALL RELATED MATTERS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Countermotion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated

1

Electronically Filed 3/17/2023 2:23 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR

1	Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-13, 15-		
2	18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto was entered in the above-captioned matter on		
3	March 16, 2023, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto.		
4	DATED this 17th day of March 2023.		
5	PISANELLI BICE PLLC		
6	By:/s/ M. Magali Mercera		
7	James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695		
8	M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300		
9	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101		
10	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC;		
11	PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City		
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE			
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an empl	loyee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC and that, on this		
17th day of March 2023, I caused to be served v	via the Court's e-filing/e-service system a true and		
correct copy of the above and foregoing NOTIC	E OF ENTRY ORDER GRANTING MOTION		
TO REDACT OPPOSITION TO CRAIC	G GREEN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY		
JUDGMENT; COUNTERMOTION FOR S	SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST CRAIG		
GREEN; AND CROSS-MOTION FOR SU	MMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWEN		
SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED I	ENTITIES (RELATED TO COUNTS IV- VIII		
OF THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT)	AND SEAL EXHIBITS 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28,		
31 AND 33 IN APPENDIX THERETO to the	following:		
John R. Bailey, Esq. Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq. Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq. Paul C. Williams, Esq. BAILEY KENNEDY 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89148-1302 JBailey@BaileyKennedy.com DKennedy@BaileyKennedy.com JGilmore@BaileyKennedy.com PWilliams@BaileyKennedy.com Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises 16, FPOV Enterprises, LLC, TPOV Enterprises 16, FERG, LLC, and FERG 16, LLC; and R Square Global Solutions, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT Acquisition, LLC, and Nominal Plaintiff GR Burgr LLC	LLC, d		
An	/s/ Cinda Towne employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC		

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 3/16/2023 4:28 PM

Electronically Filed 03/16/2023 4:11 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

27

28

1	OGM	
2	James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 JJP@pisanellibice.com	
3	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com	
4	M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 MMM@pisanellibice.com	
5	PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300	
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702.214.2100	
7	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.;	
8	Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City	
9		L DISTRICT COURT
10		NTY, NEVADA
11		, ,
12	ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware	Case No.: A-17-751759-B Dept. No.: XVI
13	limited liability company,	Consolidated with A-17-760537-B
14	Plaintiff,	ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
15	V.	REDACT OPPOSITION TO CRAIG
16	PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual; DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I	GREEN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT; COUNTERMOTION FOR
17	through X,	SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST CRAIG GREEN; AND CROSS-MOTION
18	Defendants, and	FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWEN SEIBEL AND THE
19	GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability	SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES
20	company,	(RELATED TO COUNTS IV- VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT)
21	Nominal Plaintiff.	AND SEAL EXHIBITS 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28, 31 AND 33 IN APPENDIX
22		THERETO
23		Date of Hearing: September 21, 2022
24		Time of Hearing: Chambers
25	AND ALL RELATED MATTERS	
26		

PHWLV, LLC ("Planet Hollywood"), Desert Palace, Inc. ("Caesars Palace"), Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC ("Paris"), Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic

AA09045

City's ("CAC," and collectively, with Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood, "Caesars,") *Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto (the "Motion to Seal"), filed on July 14, 2022, came before this Court for hearing on September 21, 2022 in Chambers.*

This Court issued a Minute Order dated September 21, 2022, addressing the Motion to Seal. Upon review of the papers and pleadings on file in this matter, as proper service of the Motion to Seal has been provided, this Court notes no opposition has been filed. Accordingly, pursuant to EDCR 2.20(e), the Motion to Seal is deemed unopposed.

The Court finds that Caesars' Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) contains commercially sensitive information creating a compelling interest in protecting the information from widespread dissemination to the public which outweighs the public disclosure of said information in accordance with Rule 3(4) of the Nevada Supreme Court's Rules Governing Sealing and Redacting of Court Records. Therefore, good cause appearing therefor:

///

AA09046

1	THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS, ADJUI	OGES, AND DECREES that the Motion to Seal
2	shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED.	
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
4		Dated this 16th day of March, 2023
5		JM JM
6		D28 167 D760 E7D7
7		Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge
8	Respectfully submitted: March 15, 2023	Approved as to form and content by:
9	PISANELLI BICE PLLC	BAILEY
10	By: /s/ M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027	By: /s/ Joshua P. Gilmore John R. Bailey, Esq., #0137
11	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742	Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq., #1462 Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq., #11576
12	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89101	Paul C. Williams, Ésq., #12524 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
13	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.;	Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green
14	Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency	Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC,
15	Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City	LLTO Enterprises 16, LLC, TPOV Enterprises, LLC, TPOV Enterprises 16, LLC, FERG, LLC,
16		FERG 16, LLC; R Squared Global Solutions, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT
17		Acquisition, LLC, and GR BurGR, LLC
18	Approved as to form and content by:	
19	FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.	
20	By: /s/ John D. Tennert John D. Tennert, Esq., #11728	
21	Wade Beavers, Esq., #13451 Geenamarie V. Carucci-Vance, Esq., #153	
22	7800 Rancharrah Parkway Reno, NV 89511	
23	Attorneys for Gordon Ramsay	
24	Thiorneys for Gordon Ramsdy	
25		
26		
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28		

Cinda C. Towne

From: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>

Sent: Friday, March 10, 2023 6:25 PM

To: Magali Mercera; Paul Williams; Tennert, John; Beavers, Wade; Carucci, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

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Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq. | Bailey Kennedy, LLP 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89148-1302

(702) 562-8820 (main) | (702) 789-4547 (direct) | JGilmore@BaileyKennedy.com

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Subject: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

All –

Attached please find drafts of the:

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Please let us know whether you have any comments or suggested changes. Otherwise, if acceptable, please confirm that we may apply your e-signature.

Best,

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

Fax: (702) 214-2101

mmm@pisanellibice.com | www.pisanellibice.com



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Cinda C. Towne

From: Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:53 AM

To: Magali Mercera; Joshua Gilmore; Paul Williams; Beavers, Wade; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

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Hi Magali,

Please update FC's signature block consistent with the Judgment and you may apply my e-signature.

Thanks!

John D. Tennert III Director

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Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

Thanks, Josh.

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M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Rowen Seibel, Plaintiff(s) CASE NO: A-17-751759-B 6 DEPT. NO. Department 16 VS. 7 PHWLV LLC, Defendant(s) 8 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order Granting Motion was served via the court's electronic eFile 12 system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 13 Service Date: 3/16/2023 14 robert@nv-lawfirm.com Robert Atkinson 15 Kevin Sutehall ksutehall@foxrothschild.com 16 17 "James J. Pisanelli, Esq.". lit@pisanellibice.com 18 "John Tennert, Esq.". jtennert@fclaw.com 19 Brittnie T. Watkins. btw@pisanellibice.com 20 Dan McNutt. drm@cmlawnv.com 21 Debra L. Spinelli . dls@pisanellibice.com 22 Diana Barton. db@pisanellibice.com 23 Lisa Anne Heller. lah@cmlawnv.com 24 25 Matt Wolf. mcw@cmlawnv.com 26 PB Lit. lit@pisanellibice.com 27

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James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 1 JJP@pisanellibice.com Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 2 DLS@pisanellibice.com 3 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 MMM@pisanellibice.com PISANELLI BICE PLLC 4 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702.214.2100 Facsimile: 702.214.2101 6 7 Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLČ; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City 9 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 10 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 11 ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of Case No.: A-17-751759-B New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party Dept. No.: 12 XVI in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware 13 limited liability company, Consolidated with A-17-760537-B Plaintiff, 14 v. NOTICE OF ENTRY ORDER GRANTING 15 PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability MOTION TO REDACT CAESARS' company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual; 16 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF (1) COUNTER-DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT 17 through X, AGAINST CRAIG GREEN AND (2) **CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY** 18 Defendants, JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWEN SEIBEL and 19 AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability **ENTITIES (RELATED TO COUNTS IV-**20 company, VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED **COMPLAINT) AND SEAL EXHIBITS 39-**Nominal Plaintiff. 21 **43 AND 45-47 THERETO; AND TO** REDACT REPLY IN SUPPORT OF 22 PHWLV LLC'S MOTION FOR 23 ATTORNEYS' FEES AND TO SEAL **EXHIBIT 4 THERETO** 24 25 AND ALL RELATED MATTERS

Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in

Electronically Filed 3/17/2023 2:23 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR

1	for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts
2	IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact
3	Reply in Support of PHWLV LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 Thereto was
4	entered in the above-captioned matter on March 16, 2023, a true and correct copy of which is
5	attached hereto.
6	DATED this 17th day of March 2023.
7	Pisanelli Bice pllc
8	Day (a/M Massall Massassas
9	By: /s/ M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027
10	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742
11	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
12	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.;

Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City

CERTIFI	CATE OF SERVICE					
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC and that, on this						
17th day of March 2023, I caused to be ser	7th day of March 2023, I caused to be served via the Court's e-filing/e-service system a true and					
correct copy of the above and foregoing NC	OTICE OF ENTRY ORDER GRANTING MOTION					
TO REDACT CAESARS' REPLY IN	SUPPORT OF (1) COUNTER-MOTION FOR					
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST (CRAIG GREEN AND (2) CROSS-MOTION FOR					
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST R	OWEN SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED					
ENTITIES (RELATED TO COUNTS IV	V VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT)					
AND SEAL EXHIBITS 39-43 AND 45	5-47 THERETO; AND TO REDACT REPLY IN					
SUPPORT OF PHWLV LLC'S MOT	ION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND TO SEAL					
EXHIBIT 4 THERETO to the following:						
John R. Bailey, Esq. Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq. Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq. Paul C. Williams, Esq. BAILEY KENNEDY 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89148-1302	John D. Tennert, Esq. Wade Beavers, Esq. Geenamarie V. Carucci-Vance, Esq. FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. 7800 Rancharrah Parkway Reno, NV 89511 jtennert@fclaw.com					
JBailey@BaileyKennedy.com	wbeavers@fclaw.com					

JGilmore@BaileyKennedy.com PWilliams@BaileyKennedy.com Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green gcarucci(a) tennemorelaw.com

Attorneys for Gordon Ramsay

Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises 16, LLC, TPOV Enterprises, LLC, TPOV Enterprises 16, LLC, FERG, LLC, and FERG 16, LLC; and R Squared Global Solutions, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT Acquisition, LLC, and Nominal Plaintiff GR Burgr LLC

> /s/ Cinda Towne An employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC

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AND ALL RELATED MATTERS

OGM

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027

JJP@pisanellibice.com

Electronically Filed 03/16/2023 4:11 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

3 4 5 6 7 8	JJP@pisanellibice.com Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 MMM@pisanellibice.com PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702.214.2100 Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City		
9	EIGHTH JUDICIAL	DISTRICT COUR	RT
10	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA	
11		r I	a actaco D
12	ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware	Case No.: A-1 Dept. No.: XV	7-751759-B [
13	limited liability company,	Consolidated with	A-17-760537-B
14	Plaintiff,		ING MOTION TO
15	V.	REDACT CAESA	
16	PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual;	SUPPORT OF (1) FOR SUMMARY	COUNTER-MOTION JUDGMENT
17	DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I through X,		G GREEN AND (2) N FOR SUMMARY
18	Defendants,	JUDGMENT AG	
19	and CD DUDGD LLC D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		TITIES (RELATED
20	GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,		VIII OF THE FIRST IPLAINT) AND SEAL
21	Nominal Plaintiff.	EXHIBITS 39-43 AND TO REDAC	AND 45-47 THERETO; T REPLY IN
22			HWLV LLC'S MOTION YS' FEES AND TO
23		SEAL EXHIBIT	
24		Date of Hearing:	November 8, 2022
25		Time of Hearing:	Chambers

AA09057

Chambers

Time of Hearing:

PHWLV, LLC ("Planet Hollywood"), Desert Palace, Inc. ("Caesars Palace"), Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC ("Paris"), Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City's ("CAC," and collectively, with Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood, "Caesars,") Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 Thereto (the "Motion to Seal"), filed on October 12, 2022, came before this Court for hearing on November 8, 2022 in Chambers.

This Court issued a Minute Order dated November 8, 2022, addressing the Motion to Seal. Upon review of the papers and pleadings on file in this matter, as proper service of the Motion to Seal has been provided, this Court notes no opposition has been filed. Accordingly, pursuant to EDCR 2.20(e), the Motion to Seal is deemed unopposed.

The Court finds that Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and the Reply in Support of PHWLV LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees contain commercially sensitive information creating a compelling interest in protecting the information from widespread dissemination to the public which outweighs the public disclosure of said information in accordance with Rule 3(4) of the Nevada Supreme Court's Rules Governing Sealing and Redacting of Court Records. Therefore, good cause appearing therefor:

///

1	THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS, ADJUI	OGES, AND DECREES that the Motion to Seal
2	shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED.	
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
4		Dated this 16th day of March, 2023
5		JM
6		1C9 430 8A20 F47F
7	Descriptive sylmitted, Mouch 15, 2022	Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge
8	Respectfully submitted: March 15, 2023	Approved as to form and content by:
9	PISANELLI BICE PLLC	BAILEY * KENNEDY
10	By: /s/ M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027	By: /s/ Joshua P. Gilmore John R. Bailey, Esq., #0137 Dennis L. Kennedy, Esq., #1462
11	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300	Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq., #11576 Paul C. Williams, Esq., #12524
12	Las Vegas, NV 89101	8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
13	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating	Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green
14	Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency	Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises 16, LLC,
15	Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City	TPOV Enterprises, LLC, TPOV Enterprises 16, LLC, FERG, LLC,
16		FERG 16, LLC; R Squared Global Solutions, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT
17		Acquisition, LLC, and GR BurGR, LLC
18	Approved as to form and content by:	
19	FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.	
20	By: /s/ John D. Tennert John D. Tennert, Esq., #11728	
21	Wade Beavers, Esq., #13451 Geenamarie V. Carucci-Vance, Esq., #153	
22	7800 Rancharrah Parkway Reno, NV 89511	
23	Attorneys for Gordon Ramsay	
24		
25		
26		
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Cinda C. Towne

From: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>

Sent: Friday, March 10, 2023 6:25 PM

To: Magali Mercera; Paul Williams; Tennert, John; Beavers, Wade; Carucci, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER.

You may affix my e-signature to these sealing/redaction orders. Thanks. Josh

Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq. | Bailey Kennedy, LLP 8984 Spanish Ridge Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89148-1302

(702) 562-8820 (main) | (702) 789-4547 (direct) | JGilmore@BaileyKennedy.com

www.BaileyKennedy.com

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From: Magali Mercera <mmm@pisanellibice.com>

Sent: Friday, March 3, 2023 5:44 PM

To: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>; Paul Williams <PWilliams@baileykennedy.com>; Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>; Beavers, Wade <WBeavers@fennemorelaw.com>; Carucci, Geenamarie <gcarucci@fennemorelaw.com>

Cc: James Pisanelli <jjp@pisanellibice.com>; Debra Spinelli <dls@pisanellibice.com>; Cinda C. Towne <cct@pisanellibice.com>

Subject: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

All –

Attached please find drafts of the:

- 1. Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; Countermotion for Summary Judgment against Craig Green; and Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV- VIII of the First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 2-13, 15-18, 21, 23-28, 31 and 33 in Appendix Thereto;
- 2. Order Granting Motion to Redact Caesars' Reply in Support of (1) Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment against Craig Green and (2) Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related To Counts IV-VIII Of The First Amended Complaint) and Seal Exhibits 39-43 and 45-47 Thereto; and to Redact Reply in Support of PHWLV, LLC's Motion For Attorneys' Fees and to Seal Exhibit 4 Thereto;
- 3. Order Granting Motion to Redact Opposition to Rowen Seibel and Gr Burgr, LLC's Motion to Retax and Settle the Costs Claimed By PHWLV, LLC and Seal Exhibit C Thereto; and
- 4. Order Granting Motion to Redact PHWLV, LLC's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Seal Exhibit 1 Thereto

Please let us know whether you have any comments or suggested changes. Otherwise, if acceptable, please confirm that we may apply your e-signature.

Best,

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100 Fax: (702) 214-2101

mmm@pisanellibice.com | www.pisanellibice.com



Please consider the environment before printing.

This transaction and any attachment is confidential. Any dissemination or copying of this communication is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify us immediately by replying and delete the message. Thank you.

Cinda C. Towne

From: Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:53 AM

To: Magali Mercera; Joshua Gilmore; Paul Williams; Beavers, Wade; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie

Cc: James Pisanelli; Debra Spinelli; Cinda C. Towne

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER.

Hi Magali,

Please update FC's signature block consistent with the Judgment and you may apply my e-signature.

Thanks!

John D. Tennert III Director

FENNEMORE.

7800 Rancharrah Parkway, Reno, NV 89511 T: 775.788.2212 | F: 775.788.2213 jtennert@fennemorelaw.com | View Bio



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From: Magali Mercera <mmm@pisanellibice.com> Sent: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 11:16 AM

To: Joshua Gilmore <JGilmore@baileykennedy.com>; Paul Williams <PWilliams@baileykennedy.com>; Tennert, John <jtennert@fennemorelaw.com>; Beavers, Wade <WBeavers@fennemorelaw.com>; Carucci Vance, Geenamarie <gcarucci@fennemorelaw.com>

Cc: James Pisanelli <jjp@pisanellibice.com>; Debra Spinelli <dls@pisanellibice.com>; Cinda C. Towne <cct@pisanellibice.com>

Subject: RE: Desert Palace/Seibel: Orders Granting Motions to Seal

Thanks, Josh.

John/Wade -May we apply your e-signature to these?

M. Magali Mercera

PISANELLI BICE, PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Rowen Seibel, Plaintiff(s) CASE NO: A-17-751759-B 6 DEPT. NO. Department 16 VS. 7 PHWLV LLC, Defendant(s) 8 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order Granting Motion was served via the court's electronic eFile 12 system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 13 Service Date: 3/16/2023 14 robert@nv-lawfirm.com Robert Atkinson 15 Kevin Sutehall ksutehall@foxrothschild.com 16 17 "James J. Pisanelli, Esq.". lit@pisanellibice.com 18 "John Tennert, Esq.". jtennert@fclaw.com 19 Brittnie T. Watkins. btw@pisanellibice.com 20 Dan McNutt. drm@cmlawnv.com 21 Debra L. Spinelli . dls@pisanellibice.com 22 Diana Barton. db@pisanellibice.com 23 Lisa Anne Heller. lah@cmlawnv.com 24 25 Matt Wolf. mcw@cmlawnv.com 26 PB Lit. lit@pisanellibice.com 27

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TAB 168

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 3/22/2023 6:49 PM

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03/22/2023 5:37 PM
CLERK OF THE COURT

1 James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 JJP@pisanellibice.com 2 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com 3 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 MMM@pisanellibice.com 4 PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702.214.2100 6 Facsimile: 702.214.2101 7 Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; 8 PHWLV, LLČ; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City 9 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 10 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 11 ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of Case No.: A-17-751759-B 12 New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party Dept. No.: XVI in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware 13 limited liability company, Consolidated with A-17-760537-B 14 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS Plaintiff, OF LAW, AND ORDER: 15 PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability (1) DENYING CRAIG GREEN'S 16 company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual; **MOTION FOR SUMMARY** DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I JUDGMENT; 17 through X, (2) GRANTING CAESARS' 18 Defendants, **COUNTER-MOTION FOR** and 19 SUMMARY JUDGMENT GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability AGAINST CRAIG GREEN; AND 20 company, (1) GRANTING CAESARS' CROSS-21 Nominal Plaintiff. MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWEN 22 SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES 23 (RELATED TO COUNTS IV-VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED 24 COMPLAINT) 25 Date of Hearing: November 22, 2022 26 Time of Hearing: 1:30 p.m. 27 AND ALL RELATED MATTERS 28

PISANELLI BICE PLLC SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

Craig Green's ("Green") *Motion for Summary Judgment* (the "Green Motion for Summary Judgment"), filed on June 17, 2022; PHWLV, LLC ("Planet Hollywood"), Desert Palace, Inc. ("Caesars Palace"), Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC ("Paris"), and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City's ("Caesars Atlantic City," and collectively, with Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood, "Caesars,") *Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green* (the "Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment"), filed on July 14, 2022; and Caesars' *Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities* (*Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint*) (the "Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment"), filed on July 14, 2022, came before this Court for hearing on November 22, 2022, at 1:30 p.m.

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., and M. Magali Mercera, Esq., of the law firm PISANELLI BICE PLLC, appeared on behalf of Caesars. Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq., and Paul C. Williams, Esq., of the law firm BAILEY KENNEDY, appeared on behalf of TPOV Enterprises, LLC ("TPOV"), LLTQ Enterprises, LLC ("LLTQ"), FERG, LLC ("FERG"), MOTI Partners, LLC ("MOTI"), GR Burgr, LLC ("GRB"), and DNT Acquisition, LLC ("DNT"), appearing derivatively by and through R Squared Global Solutions, LLC ("R Squared") (collectively the "Seibel-Affiliated Entities"), Rowen Seibel ("Seibel"), and Green.¹

The Court having considered the Green Motion for Summary Judgment, the Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment, the Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, the oppositions and replies thereto, as well as argument of counsel presented at the hearing, taken the matter under advisement, and good cause appearing therefor, enters the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:

| | / / /

Seibel, Green, and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities are collectively referred to herein as the "Seibel Parties."

PISANELLI BICE PLLC 100 SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

FINDINGS OF FACT²

The Court HEREBY FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. Caesars and its affiliates hold gaming licenses in Nevada and other jurisdictions across the country.
- 2. These gaming licenses are not a right, but rather a privilege that Caesars must earn and continually show it remains suitable to hold.
- 3. Nevada's gaming regulations make clear that a gaming license will not be awarded unless the Nevada Gaming Commission is satisfied that the gaming license applicant (a) is "of good character, honesty, and integrity" (b) with "background, reputation and associations [that] will not result in adverse publicity for the State of Nevada and its gaming industry; and" (c) someone who "[h]as adequate business competence and experience for the role or position for which application is made." Nev. Gaming Regul. 3.090(1).
- 4. As a result, Caesars is required to self-police and ensure it is not engaged in unsuitable practices or doing business with unsuitable persons.
- 5. To ensure it is upholding the standards expected of a gaming licensee, Caesars maintains an Ethics and Compliance Program (the "Compliance Plan").
- 6. Under the express and unequivocal terms of its Compliance Plan, Caesars' employees are instructed "to avoid acts and situations that are improper, might give an appearance of impropriety, or might impair their good judgment when acting on behalf of" Caesars. The Compliance Plan also explicitly states that "[b]ribes, influence payments or kickbacks may never be provided to or accepted from any Person, including in the form of gifts, hospitality, or similar benefits."
- 7. Importantly, Caesars' Compliance Plan requires that, "[a]ll vendors, suppliers, tenants, business partners, independent agents/junket representatives, lobbyists, and consultants

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Any stated findings of fact which constitute conclusions of law shall be treated as conclusions of law, and any conclusions of law which constitute findings of fact shall be treated as findings of fact.

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who represent or have relationships with [Caesars] or any of its Affiliates must agree to meet the standards, business ethics, and principles that govern the [Caesars'] Employees."

- 8. Thus, Caesars' vendors are prohibited from engaging in illegal conduct, including, but not limited to, the procurement or acceptance of kickbacks.
- 9. Beginning in 2009, Caesars began entering into contracts with Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities relating to the development, creation, and operation of various restaurants at Caesars properties in Las Vegas and Atlantic City.
- 10. In total, Caesars and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities entered into six agreements as follows:
 - A Development, Operation and License Agreement between MOTI Partners, LLC (1) and Desert Palace, Inc. dated March 2009 related to the Serendipity restaurant in Las Vegas (the "MOTI Agreement");
 - (2) A Development, Operation and License Agreement between DNT Acquisition, LLC, the Original Homestead Restaurant, Inc., and Desert Palace, Inc., dated June 21, 2011, dated June 21, 2011 related to the Original Homestead Restaurant in Las Vegas (the "DNT Agreement");
 - A Development and Operation Agreement between TPOV and Paris dated (3) November 2011 related to the Gordon Ramsay Steak restaurant at the Paris Las Vegas (the "TPOV Agreement");
 - **(4)** A Development and Operation Agreement between LLTQ Enterprises, LLC and Desert Palace, Inc. dated April 4, 2012 related to the Gordon Ramsay Pub & Grill at Caesars Palace in La Vegas (the "LLTQ Agreement");
 - (5) A Development, Operation and License Agreement between PHW Las Vegas, LLC dba Planet Hollywood by its manager, PHW Manager, LLC, GR BURGR, LLC, and Gordon Ramsay, dated December 13, 2012 related to the GR Burgr restaurant at Planet Hollywood in Las Vegas (the "GRB Agreement"); and
 - A Consulting Agreement between FERG, LLC and Boardwalk Regency (6) Corporation dba Caesars Atlantic City, dated May 16, 2014 related to the Gordon Ramsay Pub & Grill at Caesars Atlantic City (the "FERG Agreement").
- 11. Each of the agreements (collectively the "Seibel Agreements") required the Seibel-Affiliated Entities to acknowledge that Caesars' properties were "exclusive first-class resort hotels casinos" and each of the restaurants governed by the agreements would be "an exclusive first-class restaurant."
- 12. Caesars' reputation and the goodwill of its guests and invitees were of the utmost importance and, as such, each of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities agreed to conduct themselves "with

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the highest standards of honesty, integrity, quality and courtesy so as to maintain and enhance the reputation and goodwill of" Caesars.

- 13. Under each of the Seibel Agreements, Caesars was solely responsible for the dayto-day operations of the restaurants, which included purchasing necessary items for the establishments.
- 14. Further, the Seibel Agreements provide that any rebates obtained be appropriately accounted for in the restaurants' financials for the benefit of the operations.
- 15. Importantly, under the Seibel Agreements, an "Unsuitable Person" is defined to include:

Any Person (a) whose association with Caesars could be anticipated to result in a disciplinary action relating to, or the loss of, inability to reinstate or failure to obtain, any registration, application or license or any other rights or entitlements held or required to be held by Caesars or any of its Affiliates under any United States, state, local or foreign laws, rules or regulations relating to gaming or the sale of alcohol, (b) whose association or relationship with Caesars or its Affiliates could be anticipated to violate any United States, state, local or foreign laws, rules or regulations relating to gaming or the sale of alcohol to which Caesars or its Affiliates are subject, (c) who is or might be engaged or about to be engaged in any activity which could adversely impact the business or reputation of Caesars or its Affiliates, or (d) who is required to be licensed, registered, qualified or found suitable under any United States, state, local, or foreign laws, rules or regulations relating to gaming or the sale of alcohol under which Caesars or any of its Affiliates is licensed, registered, qualified or found suitable, and such Person is not or does not remain so licensed, registered, qualified or found suitable.

- 16. Unbeknownst to Caesars at the time, the Seibel Parties developed a scheme to undermine the Seibel Agreements in order to reap kickbacks, for their own benefit.
- 17. Specifically, Green and Seibel secretly contacted Caesars' vendors and unilaterally extorted kickbacks for items Caesars purchased. They specifically demanded a percentage "reimbursement" for any sales the vendors made to Caesars' restaurants not only for future purchases by Caesars, but also retroactively for product Caesars had previously purchased.
- 18. Green specifically directed others to seek kickbacks and went as far as to encourage threats against vendors who did not want to pay any kickbacks to the Seibel Parties. If vendors were not willing to engage in the scheme, the Seibel Parties threatened to remove them from the restaurants they were already selling to.

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PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

- 19. The Seibel Parties admit that the kickback scheme demanding payment from Caesars' vendors without Caesars' knowledge for product that Caesars purchased occurred but argue that these "arrangements" were marketing.
- 20. The Court rejects the Seibel Parties' arguments. There has been no evidence of a marketing agreement, marketing activation, branding, or any marketing deliverables. Further Seibel admits there was no obligation to market nor were any marketing efforts undertaken.
- 21. The Seibel Parties kept Caesars and their other business partners, like Gordon Ramsay and the Sherry brothers, in the dark about their kickback scheme. In fact, Green explicitly instructed Caesars' vendors not to provide the kickback amounts to Harrah's and directed that they instead go directly to one of his companies.
- 22. For his part, Green engaged in this kickback scheme in his own capacity. Green was not an employee of Seibel or any of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities and he admits that he provided consulting services to Seibel through Green's company, CBG Hospitality Consulting, LLC., *i.e.*, a separate legal entity. Seibel also describes his relationship with Green as a friendship and business associate, not as an employer-employee.
- 23. Caesars initiated this litigation in August 2017 seeking declaratory relief from this Court related to Seibel's concealment of his criminal conviction which made him unsuitable to do business with Caesars, a gaming licensee subject to rigorous regulation. (Compl., Aug. 25, 2017, on file).
- 24. Discovery in the litigation revealed that Seibel was engaged in further criminal activity.
- 25. Caesars discovered that Seibel and his friend Green engaged in commercial bribery by soliciting and accepting kickbacks from Caesars' vendors and resorted to extortion when vendors attempted to play "hardball."
- 26. Upon its discovery, Caesars moved to amend its complaint. (Caesars' Mot. for Leave to File 1st Am. Compl.; Ex-Parte Appl. for Order Shortening Time, Dec. 12, 2019, on file).

- 27. The Court found that there was good cause to allow Caesars to amend its complaint and granted Caesars' Motion. (Order Granting Caesars' Mot. for Leave to File 1st Am. Compl., Mar. 10, 2020).
- 28. On March 11, 2020, Caesars amended its complaint to add claims for civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment, intentional interference with contractual relations, and fraudulent concealment against Seibel and Green and a claim for breaches of implied covenants of good faith and fair dealing against the Seibel-Affiliated Entities.
- 29. In total, discovery revealed that Seibel and Green have solicited and received illegal kickbacks totaling \$326,046.87, as follows:
 - (1) Kickbacks received from Innis & Gunn USA, Inc. in the amount of \$25,671.75;
 - (2) Kickbacks received from LaFrieda Meats in the amount of \$278,507.08;
 - (3) Kickbacks received from Tynant/Sysco in the amount of \$11,411.94; and
 - (4) Kickbacks received from Marathon Enterprises, Inc. in the amount of \$10,456.10.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Pursuant to Nevada law, "[s]ummary judgment is appropriate and shall be rendered forthwith when the pleadings and other evidence on file demonstrate that no genuine issue as to any material fact [remains] and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." *Wood v. Safeway, Inc.*, 121 Nev. 724, 729, 121 P.3d 1026, 1029 (2005) (internal quotations omitted); NRCP 56. "The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no dispute over the facts before the court." *Winnemucca Farms, Inc. v. Eckersell*, No. 3:05-CV-385-RAM, 2010 WL 1416881, at *2 (D. Nev. Mar. 31, 2010) (citing *Nw. Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994)).
- 2. "The party moving for summary judgment bears the initial burden of production to show the absence of a genuine issue of material fact." *Cuzze v. Univ. & Cmty. Coll. Sys. of Nev.*, 123 Nev. 598, 602, 172 P.3d 131, 134 (2007) (citation omitted). "If such a showing is made, then the party opposing summary judgment assumes a burden of production to show the existence of a genuine issue of material fact." *Id.*, 172 P.3d at 134. "[T]o defeat summary judgment, the nonmoving party must transcend the pleadings and, by affidavit or other admissible evidence,

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introduce specific facts that show a genuine issue of material fact." Id., 172 P.3d 131, 134 (2007) (citation omitted).

- 3. "[T]he nonmoving party may not defeat a motion for summary judgment by relying on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation and conjecture." Wood, 121 Nev. at 731, 121 P.3d at 1030 (internal quotation omitted).
- 4. "General allegations and conclusory statements do not create genuine issues of fact." Saticov Bay LLC Series 9641 Christine View v. Fed. Nat'l Mortg. Ass'n, 134 Nev. 270, 271, 417 P.3d 363, 366 (2018) (citations omitted).
- 5. "The substantive law controls which factual disputes are material and will preclude summary judgment; other factual disputes are irrelevant." Wood, 121 Nev. at 731, 121 P.3d at 1031.
- 6. Under Nevada law, "[a]n actionable civil conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons who, by some concerted action, intend to accomplish some unlawful objective for the purpose of harming another which results in damage." Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n, 99 Nev. 284, 303, 662 P.2d 610, 622 (1983) (citations omitted).
- 7. "[A] plaintiff must provide evidence of an explicit or tacit agreement between the alleged conspirators." Guilfoyle v. Olde Monmouth Stock Transfer Co., 130 Nev. 801, 813, 335 P.3d 190, 198 (2014). But, "it has long been the rule that it is not necessary for all joint tortfeasors to be named as defendants in a single lawsuit." Temple v. Synthes Corp., Ltd., 498 U.S. 5, 7 (1990).
- 8. Generally, "[a]gents and employees of a corporation cannot conspire with their corporate principal or employer where they act in their official capacities on behalf of the corporation and not as individuals for their individual advantage." Collins, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d at 622 (citations omitted). "This limitation, known as the intracorporate conspiracy doctrine, prevents a finding of liability for conspiracy between co-employees without a showing that the employees were acting as individuals and for their individual advantage." U-Haul Co. of Nev. v. United States, No. 2:08 CV-729-KJD-RJJ, 2012 WL 3042908, at *2 (D. Nev. July 25, 2012) (citing Collins, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d at 622).
- 9. However, the intra-corporate conspiracy doctrine does not apply to corporate employees acting outside of the scope of their employment. See Collins, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d

at 622. Indeed, "employees of a corporation may be deemed to be conspirators with their employer corporation when they act "as individuals for their individual advantage." *Loc. Ad Link, Inc. v. AdzZoo, LLC*, No. 209CV01564RCJLRL, 2009 WL 10694069, at *9 (D. Nev. Dec. 15, 2009) (quoting *Collins*, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d at 622).

- 10. Seibel and Green engaged in civil conspiracy against Caesars. The documentary evidence in this case is undisputed and overwhelmingly demonstrates that Seibel and Green entered into agreements with different Caesars' vendors to obtain a percentage kickback of the amounts sold to, or purchased by, Caesars. Each and every communication with the vendors make clear that Seibel and Green were soliciting and coercing kickbacks for their own individual benefits.
- 11. Specifically, Seibel and Green sought and coerced payment from vendors who had agreements with Caesars for the sale of certain products to Caesars' restaurants. If the vendors refused, they were threatened with having their relationship with Caesars severed. By actively pursuing such arrangements to Caesars' detriment Green and Seibel are liable for civil conspiracy.
- 12. Importantly, separate and apart from any obligation or duty to disclose owed to Caesars, Seibel and Green's conduct was illegal on its own. Indeed, neither Seibel, Green, nor any of their companies purchased any of the goods for which they demanded money. Instead, Seibel and Green sought and/or coerced payment from vendors who had agreements with Caesars for the sale of certain products to Caesars' restaurants. *See, e.g.*, NRS 207.295(1) ("Any person who, with corrupt intent . . .[o]ffers, confers or agrees to confer any benefit upon any employee, agent or fiduciary without the consent of the employer or principal of that employee, agent or fiduciary in order to influence adversely that person's conduct in relation to the commercial affairs of his or her employer or principal . . . commits commercial bribery and is guilty of a misdemeanor.").
- 13. Further, the intracorporate conspiracy doctrine is inapplicable here as Green was not an employee of Seibel or any of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities.
- 14. "[U]njust enrichment occurs 'when ever [sic] a person has and retains a benefit which in equity and good conscience belongs to another." *Leasepartners Corp. v. Robert L. Brooks Tr.*

Dated Nov. 12, 1975, 113 Nev. 747, 755, 942 P.2d 182, 187 (1997) (quoting Unionamerica Mtg. v. McDonald, 97 Nev. 210, 212, 626 P.2d 1272, 1273 (1981)).

- 15. "Unjust enrichment exists when the plaintiff confers a benefit on the defendant, the defendant appreciates such benefit, and there is acceptance and retention by the defendant of such benefit under circumstances such that it would be inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of the value thereof." *Certified Fire Prot. Inc. v. Precision Constr.*, 128 Nev. 371, 381, 283 P.3d 250, 257 (2012) (internal quotations omitted). "[B]enefit in the unjust enrichment context can include services beneficial to or at the request of the other, denotes any form of advantage, and is not confined to retention of money or property." *Id.* at 382, 283 P.3d at 257 (internal quotations omitted).
- 16. Seibel and Green individually benefitted and were unjustly enrichment by their kickback scheme. By his own testimony, Green admitted that BR 23 Venture, the entity to which he funneled the kickbacks paid for his health insurance and at one point became part owner of said entity. For his part, Seibel reported BR 23 Venture's income on his tax return demonstrating that he obtained income a benefit from the entity and Seibel treated BR 23's Venture's income as his own. Both Seibel and Green are liable for unjust enrichment against Caesars.
- 17. Under Nevada law, to prove a claim for intentional interference with contractual relations, "a plaintiff must establish (1) a valid and existing contract; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the contract; (3) intentional acts intended or designed to disrupt the contractual relationship; (4) actual disruption of the contract; and (5) resulting damage." *J.J. Indus., LLC v. Bennett*, 119 Nev. 269, 274, 71 P.3d 1264, 1267 (2003) (citations omitted).
- 18. "[I]n Nevada, a party cannot, as a matter of law, tortiously interfere with his own contract." *Klein v. Freedom Strategic Partners, LLC*, 595 F. Supp. 2d 1152, 1163 (D. Nev. 2009) (internal quotations omitted). However, an "agent may be an interfering third party if the agent was acting outside the scope of the agency, was not acting in the principal's interest, or was motivated by malice towards one or both of the contracting parties." *From the Future, LLC v. Flowers, No. 206CV00203PMPRJJ*, 2009 WL 10709083, at *8 (D. Nev. Apr. 20, 2009). "[A]n agent is privileged to interfere with his principal's contract 'unless the agent acts to serve the agent's own

interests or for another wrongful purpose." *Id.* (quoting Restatement (Third) of Agency § 7.01 cmt. E). Indeed, "[i]f the agent is acting predominantly in his own interest, he effectively exceeds the scope of the agency or he no longer is acting in the principal's interest, and he thus may be liable to a third party for tortious interference with his principal's contract." *Id.*

- 19. The Seibel Agreements were valid and existing contracts between Caesars and its vendors. Seibel and Green were aware of the Seibel Agreements and that their kickback scheme was designed to disrupt those agreements. Specifically, Green and Seibel were aware that the Seibel Agreements required rebates for items purchased for the restaurants to be accounted for and they nevertheless sought kickbacks from the vendors. The Seibel Agreements were disrupted as amounts that should have been accounted as "rebates" under the Seibel Agreements were instead syphoned to Green and Seibel for their own benefit. Further, by the very act of engaging in a kickback scheme whereby they sought to coerce certain fees from vendors for product they sold to Caesars, Green and Seibel lost the ability to claim that any "agent status" precluded their liability. Seibel and Green are liable for intentional interference with contractual relations.
- 20. Under Nevada law, to establish a claim for fraudulent concealment, a plaintiff must show "(1) the defendant concealed or suppressed a material fact; (2) the defendant was under a duty to disclose the fact to the plaintiff; (3) the defendant intentionally concealed or suppressed the fact with the intent to defraud the plaintiff; that is, the defendant concealed or suppressed the fact for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to act differently than she would have if she had known the fact; (4) the plaintiff was unaware of the fact and would have acted differently if she had known of the concealed or suppressed fact; (5) and, as a result of the concealment or suppression of the fact, the plaintiff sustained damages." *Dow Chem. Co. v. Mahlum*, 114 Nev. 1468, 1485, 970 P.2d 98, 110 (1998), *abrogated, in part on other grounds by GES, Inc. v. Corbitt*, 117 Nev. 265, 21 P.3d 11 (2001) (citation omitted).
- 21. "Nondisclosure will become the equivalent of fraudulent concealment when it becomes the duty of a person to speak in order that the party with whom he is dealing may be placed on an equal footing with him." *Id.* at 1486, 970 P.2d at 110 (quoting *Mackintosh v. Jack Matthews* & Co., 109 Nev. 628, 634 35, 855 P.2d 549, 553 (1993)).

- 22. "Even when the parties are dealing at arm's length, a duty to disclose may arise from 'the existence of material facts peculiarly within the knowledge of the party sought to be charged and not within the fair and reasonable reach of the other party." *Id.* at 1486, 970 P.2d at 110 (quoting *Villalon v. Bowen*, 70 Nev. 456, 467-68, 273 P.2d 409, 415 (1954)).
- 23. "Under such circumstances the general rule is that a deliberate failure to correct an apparent misapprehension or delusion may constitute fraud." *Villalon*, 70 Nev. at 468, 273 P.2d at 415. "This would appear to be particularly so where the false impression deliberately has been created by the party sought to be charged." *Id.*, 273 P.2d at 415.
- 24. Caesars was unaware that Seibel and Green were engaged in a kickback scheme as the scheme was a scenario entirely of Seibel and Green's own making. Indeed, given all of the safeguards in the Seibel Agreements meant to thwart dishonest or illegal conduct, Caesars cannot be faulted for failing to guess that Green and Seibel were soliciting kickbacks.
- 25. Neither Seibel nor Green informed Caesars of the kickback scheme and instead actively took steps to conceal it from Caesars.
- 26. Additionally, the Seibel Agreements further obligated Seibel to disclose the illegal kickback conduct. Under the terms of the Seibel Agreements, the Seibel Affiliates Entities and their Associates a definition that encompasses Seibel were obligated to inform Caesars about any events that could threaten Caesars' gaming license within ten days. Thus, Seibel was required to inform Caesars if he became an Unsuitable Person. Separate and apart from his unsuitability as a result of his felony conviction, Seibel also became an Unsuitable Person by engaging in the kickback scheme. The Seibel Agreements define an Unsuitable Person to include "[a]ny person . . . who is or might be engaged or about to be engaged in any activity which could adversely impact the business or reputation of Caesars." The very act of soliciting kickbacks is illegal and thus could unquestionably "adversely impact the business or reputation of Caesars." As a result, Seibel had a duty to disclose his involvement in the kickback scheme to Caesars.
- 27. Seibel and Green's failure to disclose the kickback scheme to Caesars makes them liable for fraudulent concealment.

- 28. "An implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing exists in every Nevada contract and essentially forbids arbitrary, unfair acts by one party that disadvantage the other." *Frantz v. Johnson*, 116 Nev. 455, 465 n.4, 999 P.2d 351, 358 n.4 (2000) (citing *Consol. Generator v. Cummins Engine*, 114 Nev. 1304, 1311, 971 P.2d 1251, 1256 (1998)). "A breach of the [implied] covenant [of good faith and fair dealing] occurs '[w]here the terms of a contract are literally complied with but one party to the contract deliberately contravenes the intention and spirit of the contract...." *Gamboa v. World Sav. Bank*, FSB, No. 3:10-CV-454-ECR-VPC, 2010 WL 5071166, at *2 (D. Nev. Dec. 6, 2010) (quoting *Hilton Hotels Corp. v. Butch Lewis Prods., Inc.*, 107 Nev. 226, 232, 808 P.2d 919, 922-23 (1991)).
- 29. "When one party performs a contract in a manner that is unfaithful to the purpose of the contract and the justified expectations of the other party are thus denied, damages may be awarded against the party who does not act in good faith." *Hilton*, 107 Nev. at 234, 808 P.2d at 923 (emphasis added).
- 30. "Reasonable expectations are to be 'determined by the various factors and special circumstances that shape these expectations." *Perry v. Jordan*, 111 Nev. 943, 948, 900 P.2d 335, 338 (1995) (quoting *Hilton*, 107 Nev. at 234, 808 P.2d at 924).
- 31. The Seibel Agreements were valid and existing contracts. Under the terms of the Seibel Agreements, the Seibel-Affiliated Entities agreed to hold their Associates (which includes Seibel) to the suitability standards of the various agreements. Nevertheless, aware that Seibel was soliciting kickbacks and thus double-dipping in amounts received from vendors, the Seibel-Affiliated Entities did nothing to inform Caesars of the illegal kickback scheme.
- 32. At no time did any of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities notify any of their business partners that their Associated Persons were engaging in this illegal conduct. By failing to report their conduct, the Seibel Affiliated Entities were also continuing to benefit from the Seibel Agreements which likely would have been terminated had Caesars become aware of the illegal activity at the time. This conduct was not only in bad faith, but also in direct contravention of the spirit, intent, and justified expectations under the Seibel Agreements, which required the Seibel-Affiliated Entities to conduct themselves "with the highest standards of honesty, integrity, quality

and courtesy so as to maintain and enhance the reputation and goodwill of" Caesars. As a result, the Seibel-Affiliated Entities breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

33. Caesars suffered damages as a result of the Seibel Parties' actions totaling \$326,046.87.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Green's Motion for Summary Judgment is DENIED;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Caesars' Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED in its entirety and that judgment is entered in favor of Caesars on Counts IV, VI, VII, and VII of Caesars First Amended Complaint against Green;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED in its entirety and that judgment is entered in favor of Caesars on Counts IV, VI, VII, and VII of Caesars First Amended Complaint against Seibel

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED in its entirety and that judgment is entered in favor of Caesars on V of Caesars First Amended Complaint against the TPOV Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, FERG, LLC, MOTI Partners, LLC, GR Burgr, LLC, and DNT Acquisition, LLC; and

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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGE	D, AND DECREED that judgme	ent is entered in
2	favor of Caesars and against the Seibel Parties in	the amount of \$326,046.87 plu	s pre- and post-
3	judgment interest, with Seibel and Green being join	ntly and severally liable for the a	mount awarded
4	to Caesars.		
5	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
6		Dated this 22nd day of March, 2	2023 •
7		Finotfe. Was	•
8 9		5A8 E80 15B3 8074 Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge	JM
10	Respectfully submitted by:		
11	DATED: March 21, 2023		
12	PISANELLI BICE PLLC		
13	By: /s/M. Magali Mercera		
14	James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695		
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17	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company LLC: PHWIV LLC: and		
18	Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency		
19	Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City		
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1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Rowen Seibel, Plaintiff(s) CASE NO: A-17-751759-B 6 VS. DEPT. NO. Department 16 7 PHWLV LLC, Defendant(s) 8 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order was served via the 12 court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled 13 case as listed below: 14 Service Date: 3/22/2023 15 Robert Atkinson robert@nv-lawfirm.com 16 Kevin Sutehall ksutehall@foxrothschild.com 17 "James J. Pisanelli, Esq.". lit@pisanellibice.com 18 "John Tennert, Esq.". itennert@fclaw.com 19 Brittnie T. Watkins. btw@pisanellibice.com 20 21 Dan McNutt. drm@cmlawnv.com 22 Debra L. Spinelli. dls@pisanellibice.com 23 Diana Barton. db@pisanellibice.com 24 Lisa Anne Heller. lah@cmlawnv.com 25 Matt Wolf. mcw@cmlawnv.com 26 PB Lit. lit@pisanellibice.com 27

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James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027

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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No.: A-17-751759-B Dept. No.: XVI Consolidated with A-17-760537-B

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND **ORDER:**

- (1) DENYING CRAIG GREEN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT;
- (2) GRANTING CAESARS' COUNTER-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST CRAIG **GREEN; AND**
- (3) GRANTING CAESARS' CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGINST ROWEN SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES (RELATED TO COUNTS IV-VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order: (1)

Denying Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; (2) Granting Caesars' Counter-Motion for

Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and (3) Granting Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary
Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the
First Amended Complaint) was entered in the above-captioned matter on March 22, 2023, a true
and correct copy of which is attached hereto.
DATED this 28th day of March 2023.
PISANELLI BICE PLLC
By:/s/ M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., #11742 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee o	of PISANELLI BICE PLLC and that, on this	
28th day of March 2023, I caused to be served via the	Court's e-filing/e-service system a true and	
correct copy of the above and foregoing NOTICE (OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT,	
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER: (1) D	DENYING CRAIG GREEN'S MOTION	
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT; (2) GRANTING	CAESARS' COUNTER-MOTION FOR	
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST CRAIG GRE	EEN; AND (3) GRANTING CAESARS'	
CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT	AGINST ROWEN SEIBEL AND THE	
SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES (RELATED T	O COUNTS IV-VIII OF THE FIRST	
AMENDED COMPLAINT) to the following:		
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Attorneys for Rowen Seibel, Craig Green Moti Partners, LLC, Moti Partner 16, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises 16, LLC,		

TPOV Enterprises, LLC, TPOV Enterprises 16, LLC,

FERG, LLC, and FERG 16, LLC; and R Squared Global Solutions, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT Acquisition, LLC, and Nominal Plaintiff

GR Burgr LLC

/s/ Cinda Towne
An employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC

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1 James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 JJP@pisanellibice.com 2 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com 3 M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 MMM@pisanellibice.com 4 PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702.214.2100 6 Facsimile: 702.214.2101 7 Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; 8 PHWLV, LLČ; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City 9 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 10 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 11 ROWEN SEIBEL, an individual and citizen of Case No.: A-17-751759-B 12 New York, derivatively on behalf of Real Party Dept. No.: XVI in Interest GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware 13 limited liability company, Consolidated with A-17-760537-B 14 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS Plaintiff, **OF LAW, AND ORDER:** 15 PHWLV, LLC, a Nevada limited liability (1) DENYING CRAIG GREEN'S 16 company; GORDON RAMSAY, an individual; **MOTION FOR SUMMARY** DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I JUDGMENT; 17 through X, (2) GRANTING CAESARS' 18 Defendants, **COUNTER-MOTION FOR** and 19 SUMMARY JUDGMENT GR BURGR LLC, a Delaware limited liability AGAINST CRAIG GREEN; AND 20 company, (1) GRANTING CAESARS' CROSS-21 Nominal Plaintiff. MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST ROWEN 22 SEIBEL AND THE SEIBEL-AFFILIATED ENTITIES 23 (RELATED TO COUNTS IV-VIII OF THE FIRST AMENDED 24 COMPLAINT) 25 Date of Hearing: November 22, 2022 26 Time of Hearing: 1:30 p.m. 27 AND ALL RELATED MATTERS 28

PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

Craig Green's ("Green") *Motion for Summary Judgment* (the "Green Motion for Summary Judgment"), filed on June 17, 2022; PHWLV, LLC ("Planet Hollywood"), Desert Palace, Inc. ("Caesars Palace"), Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC ("Paris"), and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City's ("Caesars Atlantic City," and collectively, with Caesars Palace, Paris, and Planet Hollywood, "Caesars,") *Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green* (the "Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment"), filed on July 14, 2022; and Caesars' *Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities* (*Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint*) (the "Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment"), filed on July 14, 2022, came before this Court for hearing on November 22, 2022, at 1:30 p.m.

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., and M. Magali Mercera, Esq., of the law firm PISANELLI BICE PLLC, appeared on behalf of Caesars. Joshua P. Gilmore, Esq., and Paul C. Williams, Esq., of the law firm BAILEY KENNEDY, appeared on behalf of TPOV Enterprises, LLC ("TPOV"), LLTQ Enterprises, LLC ("LLTQ"), FERG, LLC ("FERG"), MOTI Partners, LLC ("MOTI"), GR Burgr, LLC ("GRB"), and DNT Acquisition, LLC ("DNT"), appearing derivatively by and through R Squared Global Solutions, LLC ("R Squared") (collectively the "Seibel-Affiliated Entities"), Rowen Seibel ("Seibel"), and Green.¹

The Court having considered the Green Motion for Summary Judgment, the Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment, the Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, the oppositions and replies thereto, as well as argument of counsel presented at the hearing, taken the matter under advisement, and good cause appearing therefor, enters the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:

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Seibel, Green, and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities are collectively referred to herein as the "Seibel Parties."

PISANELLI BICE PLLC 100 SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

FINDINGS OF FACT²

The Court HEREBY FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. Caesars and its affiliates hold gaming licenses in Nevada and other jurisdictions across the country.
- 2. These gaming licenses are not a right, but rather a privilege that Caesars must earn and continually show it remains suitable to hold.
- 3. Nevada's gaming regulations make clear that a gaming license will not be awarded unless the Nevada Gaming Commission is satisfied that the gaming license applicant (a) is "of good character, honesty, and integrity" (b) with "background, reputation and associations [that] will not result in adverse publicity for the State of Nevada and its gaming industry; and" (c) someone who "[h]as adequate business competence and experience for the role or position for which application is made." Nev. Gaming Regul. 3.090(1).
- 4. As a result, Caesars is required to self-police and ensure it is not engaged in unsuitable practices or doing business with unsuitable persons.
- 5. To ensure it is upholding the standards expected of a gaming licensee, Caesars maintains an Ethics and Compliance Program (the "Compliance Plan").
- 6. Under the express and unequivocal terms of its Compliance Plan, Caesars' employees are instructed "to avoid acts and situations that are improper, might give an appearance of impropriety, or might impair their good judgment when acting on behalf of" Caesars. The Compliance Plan also explicitly states that "[b]ribes, influence payments or kickbacks may never be provided to or accepted from any Person, including in the form of gifts, hospitality, or similar benefits."
- 7. Importantly, Caesars' Compliance Plan requires that, "[a]ll vendors, suppliers, tenants, business partners, independent agents/junket representatives, lobbyists, and consultants

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Any stated findings of fact which constitute conclusions of law shall be treated as conclusions of law, and any conclusions of law which constitute findings of fact shall be treated as findings of fact.

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who represent or have relationships with [Caesars] or any of its Affiliates must agree to meet the standards, business ethics, and principles that govern the [Caesars'] Employees."

- 8. Thus, Caesars' vendors are prohibited from engaging in illegal conduct, including, but not limited to, the procurement or acceptance of kickbacks.
- 9. Beginning in 2009, Caesars began entering into contracts with Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities relating to the development, creation, and operation of various restaurants at Caesars properties in Las Vegas and Atlantic City.
- 10. In total, Caesars and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities entered into six agreements as follows:
 - A Development, Operation and License Agreement between MOTI Partners, LLC (1) and Desert Palace, Inc. dated March 2009 related to the Serendipity restaurant in Las Vegas (the "MOTI Agreement");
 - (2) A Development, Operation and License Agreement between DNT Acquisition, LLC, the Original Homestead Restaurant, Inc., and Desert Palace, Inc., dated June 21, 2011, dated June 21, 2011 related to the Original Homestead Restaurant in Las Vegas (the "DNT Agreement");
 - A Development and Operation Agreement between TPOV and Paris dated (3) November 2011 related to the Gordon Ramsay Steak restaurant at the Paris Las Vegas (the "TPOV Agreement");
 - **(4)** A Development and Operation Agreement between LLTQ Enterprises, LLC and Desert Palace, Inc. dated April 4, 2012 related to the Gordon Ramsay Pub & Grill at Caesars Palace in La Vegas (the "LLTQ Agreement");
 - (5) A Development, Operation and License Agreement between PHW Las Vegas, LLC dba Planet Hollywood by its manager, PHW Manager, LLC, GR BURGR, LLC, and Gordon Ramsay, dated December 13, 2012 related to the GR Burgr restaurant at Planet Hollywood in Las Vegas (the "GRB Agreement"); and
 - A Consulting Agreement between FERG, LLC and Boardwalk Regency (6) Corporation dba Caesars Atlantic City, dated May 16, 2014 related to the Gordon Ramsay Pub & Grill at Caesars Atlantic City (the "FERG Agreement").
- 11. Each of the agreements (collectively the "Seibel Agreements") required the Seibel-Affiliated Entities to acknowledge that Caesars' properties were "exclusive first-class resort hotels casinos" and each of the restaurants governed by the agreements would be "an exclusive first-class restaurant."
- 12. Caesars' reputation and the goodwill of its guests and invitees were of the utmost importance and, as such, each of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities agreed to conduct themselves "with

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the highest standards of honesty, integrity, quality and courtesy so as to maintain and enhance the reputation and goodwill of" Caesars.

- 13. Under each of the Seibel Agreements, Caesars was solely responsible for the dayto-day operations of the restaurants, which included purchasing necessary items for the establishments.
- 14. Further, the Seibel Agreements provide that any rebates obtained be appropriately accounted for in the restaurants' financials for the benefit of the operations.
- 15. Importantly, under the Seibel Agreements, an "Unsuitable Person" is defined to include:

Any Person (a) whose association with Caesars could be anticipated to result in a disciplinary action relating to, or the loss of, inability to reinstate or failure to obtain, any registration, application or license or any other rights or entitlements held or required to be held by Caesars or any of its Affiliates under any United States, state, local or foreign laws, rules or regulations relating to gaming or the sale of alcohol, (b) whose association or relationship with Caesars or its Affiliates could be anticipated to violate any United States, state, local or foreign laws, rules or regulations relating to gaming or the sale of alcohol to which Caesars or its Affiliates are subject, (c) who is or might be engaged or about to be engaged in any activity which could adversely impact the business or reputation of Caesars or its Affiliates, or (d) who is required to be licensed, registered, qualified or found suitable under any United States, state, local, or foreign laws, rules or regulations relating to gaming or the sale of alcohol under which Caesars or any of its Affiliates is licensed, registered, qualified or found suitable, and such Person is not or does not remain so licensed, registered, qualified or found suitable.

- 16. Unbeknownst to Caesars at the time, the Seibel Parties developed a scheme to undermine the Seibel Agreements in order to reap kickbacks, for their own benefit.
- 17. Specifically, Green and Seibel secretly contacted Caesars' vendors and unilaterally extorted kickbacks for items Caesars purchased. They specifically demanded a percentage "reimbursement" for any sales the vendors made to Caesars' restaurants not only for future purchases by Caesars, but also retroactively for product Caesars had previously purchased.
- 18. Green specifically directed others to seek kickbacks and went as far as to encourage threats against vendors who did not want to pay any kickbacks to the Seibel Parties. If vendors were not willing to engage in the scheme, the Seibel Parties threatened to remove them from the restaurants they were already selling to.

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- 19. The Seibel Parties admit that the kickback scheme demanding payment from Caesars' vendors without Caesars' knowledge for product that Caesars purchased occurred but argue that these "arrangements" were marketing.
- 20. The Court rejects the Seibel Parties' arguments. There has been no evidence of a marketing agreement, marketing activation, branding, or any marketing deliverables. Further Seibel admits there was no obligation to market nor were any marketing efforts undertaken.
- 21. The Seibel Parties kept Caesars and their other business partners, like Gordon Ramsay and the Sherry brothers, in the dark about their kickback scheme. In fact, Green explicitly instructed Caesars' vendors not to provide the kickback amounts to Harrah's and directed that they instead go directly to one of his companies.
- 22. For his part, Green engaged in this kickback scheme in his own capacity. Green was not an employee of Seibel or any of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities and he admits that he provided consulting services to Seibel through Green's company, CBG Hospitality Consulting, LLC., *i.e.*, a separate legal entity. Seibel also describes his relationship with Green as a friendship and business associate, not as an employer-employee.
- 23. Caesars initiated this litigation in August 2017 seeking declaratory relief from this Court related to Seibel's concealment of his criminal conviction which made him unsuitable to do business with Caesars, a gaming licensee subject to rigorous regulation. (Compl., Aug. 25, 2017, on file).
- 24. Discovery in the litigation revealed that Seibel was engaged in further criminal activity.
- 25. Caesars discovered that Seibel and his friend Green engaged in commercial bribery by soliciting and accepting kickbacks from Caesars' vendors and resorted to extortion when vendors attempted to play "hardball."
- 26. Upon its discovery, Caesars moved to amend its complaint. (Caesars' Mot. for Leave to File 1st Am. Compl.; Ex-Parte Appl. for Order Shortening Time, Dec. 12, 2019, on file).

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- 27. The Court found that there was good cause to allow Caesars to amend its complaint and granted Caesars' Motion. (Order Granting Caesars' Mot. for Leave to File 1st Am. Compl., Mar. 10, 2020).
- 28. On March 11, 2020, Caesars amended its complaint to add claims for civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment, intentional interference with contractual relations, and fraudulent concealment against Seibel and Green and a claim for breaches of implied covenants of good faith and fair dealing against the Seibel-Affiliated Entities.
- 29. In total, discovery revealed that Seibel and Green have solicited and received illegal kickbacks totaling \$326,046.87, as follows:
 - Kickbacks received from Innis & Gunn USA, Inc. in the amount of \$25,671.75; (1)
 - Kickbacks received from LaFrieda Meats in the amount of \$278,507.08; (2)
 - Kickbacks received from Tynant/Sysco in the amount of \$11,411.94; and (3)
 - (4) Kickbacks received from Marathon Enterprises, Inc. in the amount of \$10,456.10.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Pursuant to Nevada law, "[s]ummary judgment is appropriate and shall be rendered forthwith when the pleadings and other evidence on file demonstrate that no genuine issue as to any material fact [remains] and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Wood v. Safeway, Inc., 121 Nev. 724, 729, 121 P.3d 1026, 1029 (2005) (internal quotations omitted); NRCP 56. "The purpose of summary judgment is to avoid unnecessary trials when there is no dispute over the facts before the court." Winnemucca Farms, Inc. v. Eckersell, No. 3:05-CV-385-RAM, 2010 WL 1416881, at *2 (D. Nev. Mar. 31, 2010) (citing Nw. Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dep't of Agric., 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994)).
- 2. "The party moving for summary judgment bears the initial burden of production to show the absence of a genuine issue of material fact." Cuzze v. Univ. & Cmty. Coll. Sys. of Nev., 123 Nev. 598, 602, 172 P.3d 131, 134 (2007) (citation omitted). "If such a showing is made, then the party opposing summary judgment assumes a burden of production to show the existence of a genuine issue of material fact." Id., 172 P.3d at 134. "[T]o defeat summary judgment, the nonmoving party must transcend the pleadings and, by affidavit or other admissible evidence,

introduce specific facts that show a genuine issue of material fact." *Id.*, 172 P.3d 131, 134 (2007) (citation omitted).

- 3. "[T]he nonmoving party may not defeat a motion for summary judgment by relying on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation and conjecture." *Wood*, 121 Nev. at 731, 121 P.3d at 1030 (internal quotation omitted).
- 4. "General allegations and conclusory statements do not create genuine issues of fact." Saticoy Bay LLC Series 9641 Christine View v. Fed. Nat'l Mortg. Ass'n, 134 Nev. 270, 271, 417 P.3d 363, 366 (2018) (citations omitted).
- 5. "The substantive law controls which factual disputes are material and will preclude summary judgment; other factual disputes are irrelevant." *Wood*, 121 Nev. at 731, 121 P.3d at 1031.
- 6. Under Nevada law, "[a]n actionable civil conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons who, by some concerted action, intend to accomplish some unlawful objective for the purpose of harming another which results in damage." *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n*, 99 Nev. 284, 303, 662 P.2d 610, 622 (1983) (citations omitted).
- 7. "[A] plaintiff must provide evidence of an explicit or tacit agreement between the alleged conspirators." *Guilfoyle v. Olde Monmouth Stock Transfer Co.*, 130 Nev. 801, 813, 335 P.3d 190, 198 (2014). But, "it has long been the rule that it is not necessary for all joint tortfeasors to be named as defendants in a single lawsuit." *Temple v. Synthes Corp.*, *Ltd.*, 498 U.S. 5, 7 (1990).
- 8. Generally, "[a]gents and employees of a corporation cannot conspire with their corporate principal or employer where they act in their official capacities on behalf of the corporation and not as individuals for their individual advantage." *Collins*, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d at 622 (citations omitted). "This limitation, known as the intracorporate conspiracy doctrine, prevents a finding of liability for conspiracy between co-employees without a showing that the employees were acting as individuals and for their individual advantage." *U-Haul Co. of Nev. v. United States*, No. 2:08 CV-729-KJD-RJJ, 2012 WL 3042908, at *2 (D. Nev. July 25, 2012) (citing *Collins*, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d at 622).
- 9. However, the intra-corporate conspiracy doctrine does not apply to corporate employees acting outside of the scope of their employment. *See Collins*, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d

at 622. Indeed, "employees of a corporation may be deemed to be conspirators with their employer corporation when they act "as individuals for their individual advantage." *Loc. Ad Link, Inc. v. AdzZoo, LLC*, No. 209CV01564RCJLRL, 2009 WL 10694069, at *9 (D. Nev. Dec. 15, 2009) (quoting *Collins*, 99 Nev. at 303, 662 P.2d at 622).

- 10. Seibel and Green engaged in civil conspiracy against Caesars. The documentary evidence in this case is undisputed and overwhelmingly demonstrates that Seibel and Green entered into agreements with different Caesars' vendors to obtain a percentage kickback of the amounts sold to, or purchased by, Caesars. Each and every communication with the vendors make clear that Seibel and Green were soliciting and coercing kickbacks for their own individual benefits.
- 11. Specifically, Seibel and Green sought and coerced payment from vendors who had agreements with Caesars for the sale of certain products to Caesars' restaurants. If the vendors refused, they were threatened with having their relationship with Caesars severed. By actively pursuing such arrangements to Caesars' detriment Green and Seibel are liable for civil conspiracy.
- 12. Importantly, separate and apart from any obligation or duty to disclose owed to Caesars, Seibel and Green's conduct was illegal on its own. Indeed, neither Seibel, Green, nor any of their companies purchased any of the goods for which they demanded money. Instead, Seibel and Green sought and/or coerced payment from vendors who had agreements with Caesars for the sale of certain products to Caesars' restaurants. *See*, *e.g.*, NRS 207.295(1) ("Any person who, with corrupt intent . . .[o]ffers, confers or agrees to confer any benefit upon any employee, agent or fiduciary without the consent of the employer or principal of that employee, agent or fiduciary in order to influence adversely that person's conduct in relation to the commercial affairs of his or her employer or principal . . . commits commercial bribery and is guilty of a misdemeanor.").
- 13. Further, the intracorporate conspiracy doctrine is inapplicable here as Green was not an employee of Seibel or any of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities.
- 14. "[U]njust enrichment occurs 'when ever [sic] a person has and retains a benefit which in equity and good conscience belongs to another." *Leasepartners Corp. v. Robert L. Brooks Tr.*

Dated Nov. 12, 1975, 113 Nev. 747, 755, 942 P.2d 182, 187 (1997) (quoting Unionamerica Mtg. v. McDonald, 97 Nev. 210, 212, 626 P.2d 1272, 1273 (1981)).

- 15. "Unjust enrichment exists when the plaintiff confers a benefit on the defendant, the defendant appreciates such benefit, and there is acceptance and retention by the defendant of such benefit under circumstances such that it would be inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of the value thereof." *Certified Fire Prot. Inc. v. Precision Constr.*, 128 Nev. 371, 381, 283 P.3d 250, 257 (2012) (internal quotations omitted). "[B]enefit in the unjust enrichment context can include services beneficial to or at the request of the other, denotes any form of advantage, and is not confined to retention of money or property." *Id.* at 382, 283 P.3d at 257 (internal quotations omitted).
- 16. Seibel and Green individually benefitted and were unjustly enrichment by their kickback scheme. By his own testimony, Green admitted that BR 23 Venture, the entity to which he funneled the kickbacks paid for his health insurance and at one point became part owner of said entity. For his part, Seibel reported BR 23 Venture's income on his tax return demonstrating that he obtained income a benefit from the entity and Seibel treated BR 23's Venture's income as his own. Both Seibel and Green are liable for unjust enrichment against Caesars.
- 17. Under Nevada law, to prove a claim for intentional interference with contractual relations, "a plaintiff must establish (1) a valid and existing contract; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the contract; (3) intentional acts intended or designed to disrupt the contractual relationship; (4) actual disruption of the contract; and (5) resulting damage." *J.J. Indus., LLC v. Bennett*, 119 Nev. 269, 274, 71 P.3d 1264, 1267 (2003) (citations omitted).
- 18. "[I]n Nevada, a party cannot, as a matter of law, tortiously interfere with his own contract." *Klein v. Freedom Strategic Partners, LLC*, 595 F. Supp. 2d 1152, 1163 (D. Nev. 2009) (internal quotations omitted). However, an "agent may be an interfering third party if the agent was acting outside the scope of the agency, was not acting in the principal's interest, or was motivated by malice towards one or both of the contracting parties." *From the Future, LLC v. Flowers, No. 206CV00203PMPRJJ*, 2009 WL 10709083, at *8 (D. Nev. Apr. 20, 2009). "[A]n agent is privileged to interfere with his principal's contract 'unless the agent acts to serve the agent's own

interests or for another wrongful purpose." *Id.* (quoting Restatement (Third) of Agency § 7.01 cmt. E). Indeed, "[i]f the agent is acting predominantly in his own interest, he effectively exceeds the scope of the agency or he no longer is acting in the principal's interest, and he thus may be liable to a third party for tortious interference with his principal's contract." *Id.*

- 19. The Seibel Agreements were valid and existing contracts between Caesars and its vendors. Seibel and Green were aware of the Seibel Agreements and that their kickback scheme was designed to disrupt those agreements. Specifically, Green and Seibel were aware that the Seibel Agreements required rebates for items purchased for the restaurants to be accounted for and they nevertheless sought kickbacks from the vendors. The Seibel Agreements were disrupted as amounts that should have been accounted as "rebates" under the Seibel Agreements were instead syphoned to Green and Seibel for their own benefit. Further, by the very act of engaging in a kickback scheme whereby they sought to coerce certain fees from vendors for product they sold to Caesars, Green and Seibel lost the ability to claim that any "agent status" precluded their liability. Seibel and Green are liable for intentional interference with contractual relations.
- 20. Under Nevada law, to establish a claim for fraudulent concealment, a plaintiff must show "(1) the defendant concealed or suppressed a material fact; (2) the defendant was under a duty to disclose the fact to the plaintiff; (3) the defendant intentionally concealed or suppressed the fact with the intent to defraud the plaintiff; that is, the defendant concealed or suppressed the fact for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to act differently than she would have if she had known the fact; (4) the plaintiff was unaware of the fact and would have acted differently if she had known of the concealed or suppressed fact; (5) and, as a result of the concealment or suppression of the fact, the plaintiff sustained damages." *Dow Chem. Co. v. Mahlum*, 114 Nev. 1468, 1485, 970 P.2d 98, 110 (1998), *abrogated, in part on other grounds by GES, Inc. v. Corbitt*, 117 Nev. 265, 21 P.3d 11 (2001) (citation omitted).
- 21. "Nondisclosure will become the equivalent of fraudulent concealment when it becomes the duty of a person to speak in order that the party with whom he is dealing may be placed on an equal footing with him." *Id.* at 1486, 970 P.2d at 110 (quoting *Mackintosh v. Jack Matthews* & Co., 109 Nev. 628, 634 35, 855 P.2d 549, 553 (1993)).

- 22. "Even when the parties are dealing at arm's length, a duty to disclose may arise from 'the existence of material facts peculiarly within the knowledge of the party sought to be charged and not within the fair and reasonable reach of the other party." *Id.* at 1486, 970 P.2d at 110 (quoting *Villalon v. Bowen*, 70 Nev. 456, 467-68, 273 P.2d 409, 415 (1954)).
- 23. "Under such circumstances the general rule is that a deliberate failure to correct an apparent misapprehension or delusion may constitute fraud." *Villalon*, 70 Nev. at 468, 273 P.2d at 415. "This would appear to be particularly so where the false impression deliberately has been created by the party sought to be charged." *Id.*, 273 P.2d at 415.
- 24. Caesars was unaware that Seibel and Green were engaged in a kickback scheme as the scheme was a scenario entirely of Seibel and Green's own making. Indeed, given all of the safeguards in the Seibel Agreements meant to thwart dishonest or illegal conduct, Caesars cannot be faulted for failing to guess that Green and Seibel were soliciting kickbacks.
- 25. Neither Seibel nor Green informed Caesars of the kickback scheme and instead actively took steps to conceal it from Caesars.
- 26. Additionally, the Seibel Agreements further obligated Seibel to disclose the illegal kickback conduct. Under the terms of the Seibel Agreements, the Seibel Affiliates Entities and their Associates a definition that encompasses Seibel were obligated to inform Caesars about any events that could threaten Caesars' gaming license within ten days. Thus, Seibel was required to inform Caesars if he became an Unsuitable Person. Separate and apart from his unsuitability as a result of his felony conviction, Seibel also became an Unsuitable Person by engaging in the kickback scheme. The Seibel Agreements define an Unsuitable Person to include "[a]ny person . . . who is or might be engaged or about to be engaged in any activity which could adversely impact the business or reputation of Caesars." The very act of soliciting kickbacks is illegal and thus could unquestionably "adversely impact the business or reputation of Caesars." As a result, Seibel had a duty to disclose his involvement in the kickback scheme to Caesars.
- 27. Seibel and Green's failure to disclose the kickback scheme to Caesars makes them liable for fraudulent concealment.

- 28. "An implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing exists in every Nevada contract and essentially forbids arbitrary, unfair acts by one party that disadvantage the other." *Frantz v. Johnson*, 116 Nev. 455, 465 n.4, 999 P.2d 351, 358 n.4 (2000) (citing *Consol. Generator v. Cummins Engine*, 114 Nev. 1304, 1311, 971 P.2d 1251, 1256 (1998)). "A breach of the [implied] covenant [of good faith and fair dealing] occurs '[w]here the terms of a contract are literally complied with but one party to the contract deliberately contravenes the intention and spirit of the contract...." *Gamboa v. World Sav. Bank*, FSB, No. 3:10-CV-454-ECR-VPC, 2010 WL 5071166, at *2 (D. Nev. Dec. 6, 2010) (quoting *Hilton Hotels Corp. v. Butch Lewis Prods., Inc.*, 107 Nev. 226, 232, 808 P.2d 919, 922-23 (1991)).
- 29. "When one party performs a contract in a manner that is unfaithful to the purpose of the contract and the justified expectations of the other party are thus denied, damages may be awarded against the party who does not act in good faith." *Hilton*, 107 Nev. at 234, 808 P.2d at 923 (emphasis added).
- 30. "Reasonable expectations are to be 'determined by the various factors and special circumstances that shape these expectations." *Perry v. Jordan*, 111 Nev. 943, 948, 900 P.2d 335, 338 (1995) (quoting *Hilton*, 107 Nev. at 234, 808 P.2d at 924).
- 31. The Seibel Agreements were valid and existing contracts. Under the terms of the Seibel Agreements, the Seibel-Affiliated Entities agreed to hold their Associates (which includes Seibel) to the suitability standards of the various agreements. Nevertheless, aware that Seibel was soliciting kickbacks and thus double-dipping in amounts received from vendors, the Seibel-Affiliated Entities did nothing to inform Caesars of the illegal kickback scheme.
- 32. At no time did any of the Seibel-Affiliated Entities notify any of their business partners that their Associated Persons were engaging in this illegal conduct. By failing to report their conduct, the Seibel Affiliated Entities were also continuing to benefit from the Seibel Agreements which likely would have been terminated had Caesars become aware of the illegal activity at the time. This conduct was not only in bad faith, but also in direct contravention of the spirit, intent, and justified expectations under the Seibel Agreements, which required the Seibel-Affiliated Entities to conduct themselves "with the highest standards of honesty, integrity, quality

and courtesy so as to maintain and enhance the reputation and goodwill of" Caesars. As a result, the Seibel-Affiliated Entities breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

33. Caesars suffered damages as a result of the Seibel Parties' actions totaling \$326,046.87.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Green's Motion for Summary Judgment is DENIED;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Caesars' Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED in its entirety and that judgment is entered in favor of Caesars on Counts IV, VI, VII, and VII of Caesars First Amended Complaint against Green;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED in its entirety and that judgment is entered in favor of Caesars on Counts IV, VI, VII, and VII of Caesars First Amended Complaint against Seibel

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment shall be, and hereby is, GRANTED in its entirety and that judgment is entered in favor of Caesars on V of Caesars First Amended Complaint against the TPOV Enterprises, LLC, LLTQ Enterprises, LLC, FERG, LLC, MOTI Partners, LLC, GR Burgr, LLC, and DNT Acquisition, LLC; and

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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGE	ED, AND DECREED that judgme	ent is entered in
2	favor of Caesars and against the Seibel Parties in	n the amount of \$326,046.87 plus	s pre- and post-
3	judgment interest, with Seibel and Green being jo	intly and severally liable for the a	mount awarded
4	to Caesars.		
5	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
6		Dated this 22nd day of March, 2	2023
7		First C. W.D.	
8		5A8 E80 15B3 8074 Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge	JM
10	D	District Court dauge	
	Respectfully submitted by:		
11	DATED: March 21, 2023		
12	PISANELLI BICE PLLC		
13 14	By: /s/M. Magali Mercera James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695		
15	M. Magali Mercera, Esq., Bar No. 11742 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89101		
16	Attorneys for Desert Palace, Inc.;		
17 18	Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation d/b/a Caesars Atlantic City		
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1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Rowen Seibel, Plaintiff(s) CASE NO: A-17-751759-B 6 VS. DEPT. NO. Department 16 7 PHWLV LLC, Defendant(s) 8 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order was served via the 12 court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled 13 case as listed below: 14 Service Date: 3/22/2023 15 Robert Atkinson robert@nv-lawfirm.com 16 Kevin Sutehall ksutehall@foxrothschild.com 17 "James J. Pisanelli, Esq.". lit@pisanellibice.com 18 "John Tennert, Esq.". itennert@fclaw.com 19 Brittnie T. Watkins. btw@pisanellibice.com 20 21 Dan McNutt. drm@cmlawnv.com 22 Debra L. Spinelli. dls@pisanellibice.com 23 Diana Barton. db@pisanellibice.com 24 Lisa Anne Heller. lah@cmlawnv.com 25 Matt Wolf. mcw@cmlawnv.com 26 PB Lit. lit@pisanellibice.com 27

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TAB 170

BAILEY * KENNEDY 8984 SPANISH RIDGE AVENUE LAS VEGAS, NEYADA 89148-1302 702.562.8820 **Electronically Filed**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to NRAP 3(a)(1) and 3A(b)(1), Rowen Seibel ("Mr. Seibel"); Craig Green ("Mr. Green"); Moti Partners, LLC ("Moti"); Moti Partners 16, LLC ("Moti 16"); LLTQ Enterprises, LLC ("LLTQ"); LLTQ Enterprises 16, LLC ("LLTQ 16"); TPOV Enterprises, LLC ("TPOV"); TPOV Enterprises 16, LLC ("TPOV 16"); FERG, LLC ("FERG"); FERG 16, LLC ("FERG 16"); R Squared Global Solutions, LLC ("R Squared"), derivatively on behalf of DNT Acquisition LLC ("DNT"); and GR Burgr LLC¹ ("GRB," and together with Mr. Seibel, Mr. Green, Moti, Moti 16, LLTQ, LLTQ 16, TPOV, TPOV 16, FERG, FERG 16, and R Squared, the "Appellants"), by and through their counsel, hereby appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada from the final judgment and all other interlocutory orders and rulings entered by the District Court made appealable by entry of final judgment, including, but not limited to:²

- Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order: (1) Denying Craig Green's Motion for Summary Judgment; (2) Granting Caesars' Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Craig Green; and (3) Granting Caesars' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment Against Rowen Seibel and the Seibel-Affiliated Entities (Related to Counts IV-VIII of the First Amended Complaint), filed on March 22, 2023, notice of entry of which was filed on March 28, 2023;³
- Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order Granting Caesars' Motion for Summary Judgment No. 1, filed on May 31, 2022, notice of entry of which was filed on June 3, 2022;⁴

GRB was formed as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. GRB was judicially dissolved in 2018, and a certificate of cancellation was filed in 2021. Notwithstanding, because claims in this matter were filed against GRB, and because Mr. Seibel was judicially authorized to defend those claims on behalf of GRB pursuant to a proceeding in the Delaware Court of Chancery, this appeal is being filed on behalf of GRB (among others) as a matter of caution.

² Case No. A-17-760537-B (the "Second Case"), from which this appeal is currently being taken, was previously consolidated with Case No. A-17-751759-B (the "First Case") pursuant to an order entered on February 9, 2018. The Second Case was finally resolved by order entered on March 22, 2023, thereby authorizing the filing of this appeal. A separate appeal was already taken in the First Case and remains pending (Nevada Supreme Court Case No. 84934). *See Matter of Estate of Sarge*, 134 Nev. 866, 866, 432 P.3d 718, 720 (2018) (holding that an order "finally resolving a constituent consolidated case is immediately appealable as a final judgment even where the other constituent case or cases remain pending").

See Exhibit A.

⁴ See Exhibit B.

Order (i) Denying the Development Entities, Rowen Seibel, and Craig Green's Motion:
(1) For Leave to Take Caesars' NRCP 30(b)(6) Depositions; and (2) to Compel
Responses to Written Discovery on Order Shortening Time; and (ii) Granting Caesars'
Countermotion for Protective Order and for Leave to Take Limited Deposition of Craig
Green, filed on February 4, 2021, notice of entry of which was filed on February 4,
2021;5

- Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order Granting Caesars' Motion to Strike the Seibel-Affiliated Entities' Counterclaims, and/or in the Alternative, Motion to Dismiss, filed on February 3, 2021, notice of entry of which was filed on February 3, 2021;⁶ and
- Order Denying Motion to Amend LLTQ/FERG Defendants' Answer, Affirmative
 Defenses and Counterclaims, filed on November 25, 2019, notice of entry of which also was filed on November 25, 2019.⁷

DATED this 21st day of April, 2023.

BAILEY * KENNEDY

By: /s/ Joshua P. Gilmore

JOHN R. BAILEY

DENNIS L. KENNEDY
JOSHUA P. GILMORE
PAUL C. WILLIAMS

Attorneys for Rowen Seibel; Moti Partners, LLC; Moti
Partners 16, LLC; LLTQ Enterprises, LLC; LLTQ Enterprises
16, LLC; TPOV Enterprises, LLC; TPOV Enterprises 16,
LLC; FERG, LLC; FERG 16, LLC; Craig Green; R Squared
Global Solutions, LLC, Derivatively on Behalf of DNT
Acquisition, LLC; and GR Burgr, LLC

See Exhibit C.

See Exhibit D.

7 See Exhibit E.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 I certify that I am an employee of BAILEY KENNEDY and that on the 21st day of April, 2 2023, service of the foregoing was made by mandatory electronic service through the Eighth Judicial 3 District Court's electronic filing system and/or by depositing a true and correct copy in the U.S. 4 5 Mail, first class postage prepaid, and addressed to the following at their last known address: Email: JJP@pisanellibice.com JAMES J. PISANELLI 6 DLS@pisanellibice.com DEBRA L. SPINELLI MMM@pisanellibice.com M. MAGALI MERCERA 7 PISANELLI BICE PLLC Attorneys for Defendants/Counterclaimant Desert 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Palace, Inc.; Paris Las Vegas Operating Company, LLC; 8 PHWLV, LLC; and Boardwalk Regency Corporation 9 /s/ Susan Russo 10 Employee of BAILEY * KENNEDY 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26