CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 2 Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b), I certify that on November 26, 2012, I served a true and 3 correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS 'MOTION FOR a PROTECTIVE ORDER via 4 e-mail and by depositing same in the United States mail, first class postage fully prepaid to the 5 persons and addresses listed below: 6 James J. Pisanelli, Esq. 7 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq. Todd L. Bice, Esq. 8 Pisanelli & Bice 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 9 214-2100 214-2101 - fax10 jjp@pisanellibice.com 11 dls@pisanellibice.com tlb@pisanellibice.com kap@pisanellibice.com - staff 12 see@pisanellibice.com - staff 13 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Attorney for Plaintiff Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 14 Holland & Hart LLP 15 16 An Employee of Holland & Hart LLP 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Page 23 of 23 5859671_1

Dineen Bergsing

From: Dineen Bergsing

Sent: Monday, November 26, 2012 4:16 PM

To: JAMES J PISANELLI; dls@pisanellibice.com; tlb@pisanellibice.com; Kimberly Peets;

see@pisanellibice.com

Cc: Steve Peek; Bob Cassity; Theresa McCracken

Subject: LV Sands/Jacobs - (1) Motion for Protective Order; (2) Appendix; and (3) Motion to Seal

Exhibits D and F to Motion for Protective Order

Attachments: Appendix to Motion for Protective Order.pdf; Motion for Protective Order.pdf; Motion to Seal

Exhibits D and F to Motion for Protective Order pdf

Please see attached (1) Motion for Protective Order; (2) Appendix; and (3) Motion to Seal Exhibits D and F to Motion for Protective Order. All to follow by mail.

Dineen M. Bergsing

Legal Assistant to J. Stephen Peek, Justin C. Jones, David J. Freeman and Nicole E. Lovelock Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 (702) 669-4600 - Main (702) 222-2521 - Direct (702) 669-4650 - Fax dbergsing@hollandhart.com



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message is confidential and may be privileged. If you believe that this email has been sent to you in error, please reply to the sender that you received the message in error; then please delete this e-mail. Thank you.

maintain that reputation in a very long career that now seems to have been placed in jeopardy by this Court's proceeding.

As I said to you from the witness stand under oath, and to Mr. Bice in my cross-examination, that I went as far as I thought I could go to meet my obligations to this Court and to balance those obligations to the Court to protect the interests of my client under the Macau Data Privacy Act. That Act is -- was and is real. The administrative body that administers that Act, the Office of Personal Data Protection, is real. If I made a mistake in that balance, I'm sorry. I hope to continue, as I have for many years, appearing in front of this Court on a regular basis. I'd certainly never done so as a witness, and I hope never again to do so as a witness.

I've known Your Honor for over 20 years. Yes, I have practiced 40 years, longer than anybody else here, but certainly not as long as Mr. Lionel. But I've known you as a colleague in the bar and as a judge, and I respect this Court very much. And I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Peek.

Mr. Brian.

MR. BRIAN: I had prepared some longer remarks which I won't give, Your Honor.

I guess I want to start by responding to your comment this morning that you don't think I've understood the seriousness of this. The Court doesn't know me. I haven't

been here long enough. I hope I'll earn your trust and your respect so that you will understand how seriously I take this proceeding, the ethical standards of lawyers, and the court proceedings. Judge before whom I practice regularly I think would tell you that, while I'm a forceful advocate, I take those obligations very, very seriously.

I don't have time to go through everything. Mr. Peek actually stole a little bit of what I was going to say, because I think what happened here is the lawyers and the clients were put in a dilemma. When Mr. Jacobs said he was going to file a lawsuit in the summer of 2010 Mr. Kostrinsky and the Las Vegas Sands took steps to transfer his electronic data to the United States in anticipation of the lawsuit. The following few months later there's an SEC subpoena, and there are steps taken to gather documents in response to that.

The world changes in the time period between April, May, and June before the hearings, the key hearings in front of Your Honor on June 9th and July 19th. Now, they have -- and I will use the word -- they have a different spin, we have a different interpretation of what happened, which was lightbulbs went off and people understood that this is a real statute in Macau that has to be dealt with. That put Mr. Peek, Ms. Glaser, Mr. Jones, and the other lawyers and the clients in a dilemma. That's no excuse for lying, Your Honor. We get that. But that's the test. And I think

the test -- it's not just a question of whether there was bad judgment or other mistakes were made, but the question here is -- it's almost as if this is a perjury case -- did people knowingly, wilfully lie to Your Honor. That's the question. And so when I stand here and I'm asked by my client to put forth a defense, it's not because we don't get it, it's because we do get it. We do get it. The mere proceeding itself has caused incredible stigma and impact on Mr. Peek and some of the other individuals and I would say the clients, as well. Yes, Mr. Adelson is a wealthy man. Yes, the companies do well. But this proceeding -- and I'm not faulting Your Honor for having it. I'm not. But it's an extraordinary proceeding to have lawyers testify under oath. That itself is a sanction.

And so when Mr. Peek -- you asked the question, it was -- you asked the very question that I had written down to ask Mr. Peek, what did you mean when you said, I went as far as I could go. And his testimony I thought was forthright, it was honest. He was trying to balance his obligation to his client under the Macau law to his obligation to the court system and Your Honor, and he struck the balance as best he could.

Ms. Glaser, on the hearing when she made comments about the documents, when you look at those comments, there is a line that I think Your Honor has to measure, did she step

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over the line or did she go up to what was -- something that was literally true and therefore would not constitute in effect perjury because of the bind she was in. Lawyers had reviewed documents in May. Mr. Jones told you that he had stopped reviewing them because of the bind that they were in. And what happened was, and maybe it was the unfortunate conflation of the stay and the meet and confer process and the Rule 16 hadn't completed, the process that would normally have ensued hadn't done it.

Now, none of that, none of that I guess explains away Your Honor's reaction. I understand the impression Your Honor got. I understand that. But the question is is -- now is what to do about it. And I would suggest, Your Honor, that the defendants and the lawyers have fully understood what Your Honor's concerns are. This is a tough, tough statute. The company is under investigation as a result of having disclosed that. I guess we maybe should put that slide up, if we could, Mr. Nichols. Both companies -- maybe the second one. Both companies, Your Honor, have had to publicly disclose the investigation resulting from this, so you had two questions, actually, had the Court wasted its time -- and I think the answer to that is no, the statute is a real, real statute, and we're going to have to deal with it. And you've asked for briefing, and when we're done with this I'm going to speak with Mr. Bice and Mr. Pisanelli and Ms. Spinelli and talk

1 about setting up that schedule, because it's going to have to be briefed for Your Honor. 3 I would just ask Your Honor to take into account the situation that everybody was in in assessing what you think is appropriate. I would argue, and I mean this not as a spin, but as a defense, and not that they didn't step over the line, it wasn't perfect, and, Your Honor, it may have been bad judgment, and Your Honor's impression may have been understandable. I'm not quarrelling with that. But should they be convicted, if you will, of knowingly and wilfully 10 saying something false? And given the information they had 11 12 and the dilemma they had and the binds they had in their ethical obligations to their own clients, I would respectfully 13 submit that this proceeding itself has stigmatized them, and I 14 15 would ask for the Court's understanding going forth. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 I will issue a written decision, and you will have 18 it by the beginning of next week. 19 Anything else? Have a nice day. THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 5:01 P.M. 20 21 22 23 24 25

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NAME	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS
THE COURT'S WITNESSES				
Michael Kostrinsky (Video Depo Played, not transcribed)	150		3	4
Justin Jones Manjit Singh	9 85	13 94		

* * *

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

FLORENCE HOYT Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

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FLORENCE HOYT,	THANSCRIBER	DATE

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN JACOBS,	
	Plaintiff(s),
VS	
LAS VEGAS SAND	S CORP ET AL.

Defendants.

Case No. 10 A 627691 Dept. No. XI

Date of Hearing: 09/10-12/12

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DECISION AND ORDER

This matter having come on for an evidentiary hearing before the Honorable Elizabeth Gonzalez beginning on September 10, 2012 and continuing day to day, based upon the availability of the Court and Counsel, until its completion on September 12, 2012; Plaintiff Steven Jacobs ("Jacobs") being present in court and appearing by and through his attorney of record, James Pisanelli, Esq., Todd Bice, Esq., and Debra Spinelli, Esq. of the law firm of Pisanelli Bice; Defendant Las Vegas Sands appearing by and through its counsel J. Stephen Peek, Esq. of the law firm of Holland & Hart and counsel for purposes of this proceeding, Samuel Lionel, Esq. and Charles McCrea, Esq., of the law firm of Lionel Sawyer & Collins; Defendant Sands China appearing by and through its counsel J. Stephen Peek, Esq. of the law firm of Holland & Hart, Brad D. Brian, Esq., Henry Weissman, Esq., and John B. Owens, Esq. of the law firm of Munger Tolles & Olson and counsel for purposes of this proceeding, Samuel Lionel, Esq. and Charles McCrea, Esq., of the law firm of Lionel Sawyer & Collins; the Court having read and considered the pleadings filed by the parties and the transcripts of prior hearings; having reviewed the evidence admitted during the trial; and having heard and carefully considered the testimony of the witnesses called to testify; the Court having considered the oral and written arguments of counsel, and with the intent of deciding the limited issues before the Court related to lack of candor and nondisclosure of information to

Page 1 of 9

 the Court and appropriate sanctions pursuant to EDCR 7.60. The Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

I. PROCEDURAL POSTURE

On August 26, 2011, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a stay of proceedings in this matter pending the conduct of an evidentiary hearing and decision on jurisdictional issues related to Sands China. The Court granted Jacobs request to conduct jurisdictional discovery prior to the evidentiary hearing. The order granting the jurisdictional discovery was ultimately entered on March 8, 2012.

II. FINDINGS OF FACT¹

1. Prior to litigation, in approximately August 2010, a ghost image of hard drives of computers used by Steve Jacobs in Macau² and copies of his outlook emails were transferred by way of electronic storage devices (the "transferred data") to Michael Kostrinsky, Esq., Deputy General Counsel of Las Vegas Sands.³

Counsel for Las Vegas Sands objected on the basis of attorney client privilege to a majority of the questions asked of the counsel who testified during the evidentiary hearing. Almost all of those objections were sustained. While numerous directions not to answer on the basis of attorney client privilege and the attorney work product were made by counsel for Las Vegas Sands, sustained by the Court, and followed by the witnesses, sufficient information was presented through pleadings already in the record and testimony of witnesses without the necessity of the Court drawing inferences related to the assertion of those privileges. See generally, <u>Francis v. Wynn</u>, 127 NAO 60 (2011). The Court also rejects Plaintiff's suggestion that adverse presumptions should be made by the Court as a result of the failure of Las Vegas Sands to present explanatory evidence in its possession and declines to make any presumptions which might arguably be applicable under NRS Chapter 47.

There is an issue that has been raised regarding the current location of those computers and hard drives from which the ghost image was made. The Court does not in this Order address any issues related to those items.

³ According to a status report filed by Las Vegas Sands on July 6, 2012, there were other transfers of electronically stored data. Based upon testimony elicited during the evidentiary hearing, counsel was unaware of those transfers prior to the preparation and filing of the status report.

- Kostrinsky requested this information in anticipation of litigation with Jacobs
 after learning of receipt of a letter by then general counsel for Las Vegas Sands from Don
 Campbell.
- 3. This transferred data was placed on a server at Las Vegas Sands and was initially reviewed by Kostrinsky.
- 4. The attorneys for Sands China at the Glaser Weil firm were aware of the existence of the transferred data on Kostrinsky's computer from shortly after their retention in November 2010.
- The transferred data was reviewed in Kostrinsky's office by attorneys from Holland & Hart.
- 6. On April 22, 2011, in house counsel for Sands China, Anne Salt, participated in the Rule 16 conference by videoconference and responded to inquiry by the Court related to electronically stored information and confirmed preservation of the data.
- 7. At no time during the Rule 16 conference did Ms. Salt or anyone on behalf of Sands China advise the Court of the potential impact of the Macau Personal Data Privacy Act (MDPA) upon discovery in this litigation.
- 8. Following the Rule 16 conference with the Court, the parties filed a Joint Status Report on April 22, 2011, in which they agreed that the initial disclosure of documents pursuant to NRCP 16.1 would be made by Sands China and Las Vegas Sands prior to July 1, 2011. The MDPA is not mentioned in the Joint Status Report as potentially affecting discovery in this litigation.
- 9. Following the Rule 16 conference, no production or other identification of the information from the transferred data was made.
- 10. Beginning with the motion filed May 17, 2011, Sands China and Las Vegas Sands raised the MDPA as a potential impediment (if not a bar) to production of certain documents.

11. At a hearing on June 9, 2012, counsel for Sands China represented to the Court that the documents subject to production were in Macau; were not allowed to leave Macau; and, had to be reviewed by counsel for Sands China in Macau prior to requesting the Office of Personal Data Protection in Macau for permission to release those documents for discovery purposes in the United States.

12. At the time of the representation made on June 9, 2012, the transferred data had

12. At the time of the representation made on June 9, 2012, the transferred data had already been copied; the copy removed from Macau; and reviewed in Las Vegas by representatives of Las Vegas Sands.

13. The transferred data was stored on a Las Vegas Sands shared drive totaling 50 - 60 gigabytes of information.

14. Prior to July 2011, Las Vegas Sands had full and complete access to documents in the possession of Sands China in Macau through a network to network connection.

15. Beginning in approximately July 2011, Las Vegas Sands access to Sands China data changed as a result of corporate decision making.

16. Prior to the access change, significant amounts of data from Macau related to Jacobs was transported to the United States and reviewed by in house counsel for Las Vegas Sands and outside counsel, and placed on shared drives at Las Vegas Sands.

17. At no time did Las Vegas Sands or Sands China disclose the existence of this data to the Court.⁴

18. At no time did Las Vegas Sands or Sands China provide a privilege log identifying documents which it contended were protected by the MDPA which was discussed by the Court on June 9, 2011.

While Las Vegas Sands contends that a disclosure was made on June 9, 2011, this is inconsistent with other actions and statements made to the Court including the June 27, 2012 status report, the June 28, 2012 hearing and the July 6, 2012 status report.

- 19. For the first time on June 27, 2012, in a written status report, Las Vegas Sands and Sands China advised the Court that Las Vegas Sands was in possession of over 100,000 emails and other ESI that had been transferred "in error".
- 20. In the June 27, 2012 status report, Las Vegas Sands admits that it did not disclose the existence of the transferred data because it wanted to review the Jacobs ESI.⁵
- 21. Any finding of fact stated hereinabove that is more appropriately deemed a conclusion of law shall be so deemed.

III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 22. The MDPA and its impact upon production of documents related to discovery has been an issue of serious contention between the parties in motion practice before this Court since May 2011.
- 23. The MDPA has been an issue with regards to documents, which are the subject of the jurisdictional discovery.
- 24. At no time prior to June 28, 2012, was the Court informed that a significant amount of the ESI in the form of a ghost image relevant to this litigation had actually been taken out of Macau in July or August of 2010 by way of a portable electronic device.
 - 25. EDCR Rule 7.60 provides in pertinent part:
- (b) The court may, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose upon an attorney or a party any and all sanctions which may, under the facts of the case, be reasonable, including the imposition of fines, costs or attorney's fees when an attorney or a party without just cause:
- (3) So multiplies the proceedings in a case as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously.

⁵ The Court notes that there have also been significant issues with the production of information from Jacobs. On appropriate motion the Court will deal with those issues.

26. As a result of the failure to disclose the existence of the transferred data, the Court conducted needless hearings on the following dates which involved (at least in part) the MDPA issues:

May 26, 2011

June 9, 2011

July 19, 2011

September 20, 2011⁶

October 4, 2011⁷

October 13, 2011

January 3, 2012

March 8, 2012

May 24, 2012

- 27. The Court concludes after hearing the testimony of witnesses that the 100,000 emails and other ESI were not transferred in error, but was purposefully brought into the United States after a request by Las Vegas Sands for preservation purposes.
- 28. The transferred data is relevant to the evidentiary hearing related to jurisdiction, which the Court intends to conduct.
- 29. The change in corporate policy regarding Las Vegas Sands access to Sands China data made during the course of this ongoing litigation was made with an intent to prevent the disclosure of the transferred data as well as other data.⁸
 - 30. The Defendants concealed the existence of the transferred data from this Court.

⁶ This hearing was conducted in a related case, A648484.

⁷ This hearing was conducted in a related case, A648484.

⁸ While the Court recognizes that several other legal proceedings related to certain allegations made by Jacobs were commenced during the course of this litigation including subpoenas from the SEC and DOJ, this does not excuse the failure to disclose the existence of the transferred data; the failure to identify the transferred data on a privilege log, or the failure produce of the transferred data in this matter.

- 31. As the transferred data had already been reviewed by counsel, the failure to disclose the existence of this transferred data to the Court caused repeated and unnecessary motion practice before this Court.
- 32. The lack of disclosure appears to the Court to be an attempt by Defendants to stall the discovery, and in particular, the jurisdictional discovery in these proceedings.
- 33. Given the number of occasions the MDPA and the production of ESI by Defendants was discussed there can be no other conclusions than that the conduct was repetitive and abusive.
- 34. The conduct however does not rise to the level of striking pleadings as exhibited in the <u>Foster v, Dingwall</u>, 227 P.3d 1042 (Nev. 2010) or the entry of default as in <u>Goodyear v. Bahena</u>, 235 P.3d 592 (Nev. 2010) cases. 9
- 35. After evaluating the factors in <u>Ribiero v. Young</u>, 106 Nev. 88 (1990), the Court finds:
- a. There are varying degrees of willfulness demonstrated by the Defendants and their agents in failing to disclose the transferred data to Plaintiff ranging from careless nondisclosure to knowing, willful and intentional conduct with an intent to prevent the Plaintiff access to information discoverable for the jurisdictional proceedings; 10
- b. There are varying degrees of willfulness demonstrated by the Defendants and their agents ranging from careless nondisclosure to knowing, willful and intentional conduct in concealing the existence of the transferred data and failing to disclose the transferred data to the Court with an intent to prevent the Court ruling on the discoverability for purposes of the jurisdictional proceedings;

⁹ The Court recognizes no factors have been provided to guide in the evaluation of sanctions for conduct in violation of EDCR 7.60, but utilizes cases interpreting Rule 37 violations as instructive.

¹⁰ As a result of the stay, the court does not address the discoverability of the transferred data and the effect of the conduct related to the entire case.

c. The repeated nature of Defendants and Defendants' agents conduct in making inaccurate representations over a several month period is further evidence of the intention to deceive the Court;

d. Based upon the evidence currently before the Court it does not appear that any evidence has been irreparably lost;"

e. There is a public policy to prevent further abuses and deter litigants from concealing discoverable information and intentionally deceiving the Court in an attempt to advance its claims; and

f. The delay and prejudice to the Plaintiff in preparing his case is significant, however, a sanction less severe than striking claims, defenses or pleadings can be fashioned to ameliorate the prejudice.

36. The Court after evaluation of the evidence and testimony, weighing the factors and evaluating alternative sanctions determines that evidentiary and monetary sanctions are an alternative less severe sanction to address the conduct that has occurred in this matter.

37. Any conclusion of law stated hereinabove that is more appropriately deemed a finding of fact shall be so deemed.

IV.

ORDER

Therefore the Court makes the following order:

a. For purposes of jurisdictional discovery and the evidentiary hearing related to jurisdiction, Las Vegas Sands and Sands China will be precluded from raising the MDPA as an objection or as a defense to admission, disclosure or production of any documents.¹²

There is an issue that has been raised regarding the current location of those computers and hard drives from which the ghost image was made. The Court does not in this Order address any issues related to those items.

¹² This does not prevent the Defendants from raising any other appropriate objection or privilege.

Page 9 of 9

Electronically Filed 10/16/2012 10:34:36 AM

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	NOTC LIONEL SAWYER & COLLINS Samuel S. Lionel (SBN #1762) Charles H. McCrea, Jr. (SBN #104) 1700 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 T: 702.383.8888 F: 702.383.8845 E: slionel@lionelsawyer.com cmccrca@lionelsawyer.com Attorncys for Defendants/Counterclaimants (limited appearance)	CLERK OF THE COURT			
9	DISTRIC	T COURT			
10	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA			
11	STEVEN C. JACOBS,	CASE NO.: A627691-B			
12	Plaintiff,	DEPT. NO.: XI			
13	vs.	NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE WITH			
14 15	LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada	DECISION AND ORDER ENTERED SEPTEMBER 14, 2012			
16	corporation; et al.,				
17	Defendants,				
18	AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS.				
19	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October	er 5, 2012 Defendant LAS VEGAS SANDS			
20	CORP. ("LVSC") complied with the Decision and Order entered in the above-captioned action				
21					
22	on September 14, 2012 ordering that LVSC make contribution in the amount of \$25,000.00 to				
23	the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada. A co	py of the Acknowledgement of Receipt of said			
24	••••				
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26	••••				
27	****				
28					
JONEL SAWYER 8 COLLING ATTORNEYS AT LAW 1700 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 305 SOUTH FOURTH ST. LAS VEGAS, NEVAOA 69101					

LIONEL SAWYER
& COULINS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1700 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA
300 SOUTH POURTH ST.
LAS VEGAS,
NEVADA 89101

contribution is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. Respectfully submitted, LIONEL SAWYER & COLLINS By: Samuel S. Lionel (SBN #1762) Charles H. McCrea, Jr. (SBN #104) 1700 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Defendants/Counterclaimants (limited appearance)

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of 3 LIONEL SAWYER & COLLINS and that on this 15th day of October, 2012, I caused documents 4 entitled NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION AND ORDER ENTERED 5 SEPTEMBER 14, 2012 to be served as follows: 6 by depositing same for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope X 7 addressed to: 8 9 James J. Pisanelli (SBN #4027) Stephen J. Peek (SBN #1758) Todd L. Bice (SBN #4534) Robert J. Cassity (SBN #9779) 10 HOLLAND & HART LLP Debra L. Spinelli (SBN 9695) 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor PISANELLI BICE PLLC 11 Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 12 13 Brad D. Brian (pro hac vice) Henry Weismann (pro hac vice) 14 John B. Owens (pro hac vice) Bradley R. Schneider (pro hac vice) 15 MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP 355 South Grand Avenue, 35th Floor 16 Los Angeles, CA 90071-1560 17 with a courtesy copy by email. 18 pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) to be sent via facsimile as indicated: 19 to be hand delivered to: 20 and/or 21 [X] by the Court's ECF System through Wiznet. 22 23 An Employee of LIONEL SAWYER & COLLINS 24 25 26 27 28 LYONEL SAWYER & COLLINS KTTORNEYS AT LAW

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

LIONEL SAWYER & COLLINS



DIRECT DIAL: (702) 383-8961 EMAIL: cmccrea@ioneleawyer.com

CHARLES H. MCCREA, JR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1700 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA

300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

(702) 383-8888

FAX (702) 383-8845 isc@lionelsawyer.com www.flonelsawyer.com

October 5, 2012

BY HAND

Barbara E. Buckley Executive Director Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada 800 S. Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Re: Jacobs v. Las Vegas Sands Corp., et al., Case No. 10-A-627691

Dear Ms. Buckley:

Enclosed is Check No. 100102155 dated October 3, 2012 in the amount of \$25,000 from Las Vegas Sands Corp. to the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada. This contribution is made pursuant to the Decision and Order entered in the above-referenced matter on September 14, 2012. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and enclosed check by executing a copy of this letter where indicated.

Kluli le

CHMc:cm Enclosure (Check No. 100102155)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED this 5 day of October, 2012.

U. Mitorinay (Cliffiche Verges Sands - IncobsiSans flour Hearing) 121005 Letter to Earbern Buckley, dec

RENO OFFICE: 1100 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 40 WEST LISERTY STREET - RENO, NEVADA 89501 - (775) 788-4686 - FAX (775) 788-8682 GARSON GITY OFFICE: 416 SOUTH GARSON STREET - CARSON CITY, NEVADA 88701 - (775) 851-2118 - FAX (776) 841-2118

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MOT James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027

JJP@pisanellibice.com

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Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534

3 TLB@pisanellibice.com

Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695

DLS@pisanellibice.com PISANELLI BICE PLLC

5 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800

Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 6 Telephone: (702) 214-2100 Facsimile: (702) 214-2101 7

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN C. JACOBS,

Plaintiff,

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation: DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X,

Defendants.

Case No.: A-10-627691

Dept. No.:

PLAINTIFF STEVEN C. JACOBS' **MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS**

Hearing Date:

Hearing Time:

AND RELATED CLAIMS

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Pursuant to NRCP 37, Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs") moves for sanctions against Defendants Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC") and Sands China Ltd. ("Sands China") due to their egregious and ongoing discovery abuses. This Court has already documented their concealment of the existence and location of evidence. This Motion seeks Rule 37 sanctions not only for that outrageous misconduct, but also because LVSC and Sands China's discovery obstruction is ongoing to this very day. Indeed, they recently revealed how they have yet to begin any search for documents in Macau, notwithstanding this Court's explicit directions otherwise many, many months ago. The time to put an end to the obstructionist conduct and sabotaging of the legal

process has plainly arrived. Jacobs is submitting a separate motion on an order shortening time to convene an evidentiary hearing and to seek limited discovery to lay bare the magnitude of the pervasive obstructionism. The purpose of this limited discovery is a search for the truth. And, because that is precisely what LVSC and Sands China do not want to come out, they have resorted to an ongoing pattern of noncompliance.

This Motion is based on Rules 16.1, 26, 34 and 37 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, and the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, any and all exhibits thereto, the papers and pleadings on file herein, and any oral argument this Court may consider.

DATED this 21st day of November, 2012.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

By: /s/ Todd L. Bice
James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027
Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534
Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695
3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned counsel will appear at Clark County Regional Justice Center, Eighth Judicial District Court, Las Vegas, Nevada, on the 27 day of December, 2012, at 8: 3.0 m., in Department XI, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, to bring this PLAINTIFF STEVEN C. JACOBS' MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS on for hearing.

DATED 21st day of November, 2012.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

/s/ Todd L. Bice James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. #4534 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. BACKGROUND

A. Sands China Has Not Even Begun its Search for Documents Responsive to Jurisdictional Discovery.

A party exposed for concealing evidence and misrepresenting related facts directly to the Court might consider making a forthright effort at actual compliance going forward. But such is not the case for LVSC and Sands China. The proof is in their recent revelation of how they have yet to undertake the search for documents in Macau. For whatever misguided reason – apparently recognizing that they cannot win on the merits if they complied with their obligations – LVSC and Sands China have continued down the path of noncompliance.

Initially, Jacobs thought this was a casual comment at the October 30, 2012, status check. Counsel for LVSC and Sands China said:

We will be going to Macau to begin that review as to whether or not there are any documents over in Macau. You've got to get there to be able to find that out.

(Ex. 1, Hr'g Tr., Oct. 30, 2012, 12:12-14.) Immediately after that status check, Jacobs' counsel sought clarification, asking if Defendants had actually failed still to conduct any review of the documents in Macau. As this Court surely recalls, back in May of this year, it expressly rejected Sands China's attempt to sequence discovery so as to put off its obligations to provide jurisdictional discovery. Incredibly, despite the passage of months, Sands China responded to this simple inquiry with a defensive excuse claiming that the parties need to have a meet and confer: "[W]e need to reach an agreement during the meeting as to the custodians for whom information should be reviewed and the search terms to be used to identify potentially responsive jurisdictional information from those custodians." (Ex. 2, E-mail dated Oct. 30, 2012 (emphasis added).) Hardly. This Court told LVSC and Sands China months ago that they were required to comply with their discovery obligations. Sands China's then-counsel, Brad Brian, assured this Court as to how they had "gotten the message" and were now going to work diligently to comply with their outstanding discovery obligations. But now, despite this Court's

prior admonishments and Defendants' assurances, LVSC and Sands China confirmed that they have done nothing despite this Court's rejection of their previous excuses.

There can be no justification for this renewed tactic of delay, obstruction, and concealment. With this Court's explicit approval, Jacobs served jurisdictional discovery in September of 2011. This Court expressly rejected Sands China's claims that it did not have to review and produce documents from Macau. Furthermore, this Court subsequently ruled that Sands China and LVSC could not hide behind the Macau Personal Data Privacy Act. Yet, Sands China and LVSC apparently have done nothing to remedy their noncompliance. Instead, they brazenly reaffirmed it by now suggesting that at some point in the future they will go to Macau to "start" reviewing documents. As if it were not already established by their past misconduct, both Sands China and LVSC have demonstrated that they have no compulsion about defying the Rules of Civil Procedure and this Court's orders. The game of obstruction continues.

B. Defendants Have Already Been Exposed as Concealing Evidence From Macau That They Have Had in Their Possession for Over Two Years.

Of course, this most recent noncompliance comes on the heels of Defendants' long concealment of electronic files in Las Vegas that both LVSC and Sands China hid from Jacobs and this Court. Because past misconduct is relevant in establishing sanctions going forward, this Court's prior findings of noncompliance and concealment by LVSC and Sands China bear noting, albeit briefly:

- (1) LVSC received a hard drive on or about August 16, 2010 containing ghost images of three of Jacobs' computers created on July 26 and July 27, 2010, and PST files of Jacobs' e-mails created on August 5, 2010. (Defs.' Statement Regarding Data Transfers, dated July 2, 2012, 2:22-3:7, on file with the Court.) Not only did they not disclose the existence of these documents, LVSC and Sands China flatly misled this Court into believing that these documents were located only in Macau, which is why they had not been reviewed and produced.
- (2) Another data storage device was believed to be brought from Macau by LVSC's Deputy General Counsel in November 2010, but has now been misplaced and the data not produced. (*Id.* at 3:17-20, 6:24-27.) Once again, Defendants knowingly concealed the possession

of this information, and both this Court and Jacobs were misled into believing that the documents were only in Macau.

- (3) LVSC received additional hard drives from Macau in March 2011. One contained images of hard drives of computers used by two employees in Macau and the other contained images of hard drives used by three other employees in Macau and two PST files containing Jacobs' e-mails from 2009 and 2010. (*Id.* at 4:17-23). LVSC and Sands China again concealed these facts from the Court and Jacobs.
- (4) E-mails of two employees in Macau were automatically transmitted to Ms. Hyman in Las Vegas, a fact not disclosed to Jacobs or this Court. Once again, LVSC and Sands China failed to in any way search or produce these documents as they have long been required to do.
- (5) Also, once it was uncovered that Sands China and LVSC were failing to produce documents on the basis that they were located in Macau, this Court rejected their attempts to sequence discovery and directed their compliance.

As this Court may recall, once the lack of forthright disclosure began to emerge, counsel assured this Court that they were going to double their efforts and promptly undertake compliance. (Ex. 3, Hr'g Tr. June 28, 2012, 11:24-12:5 ("Mr. Brian: . . . But on the other issues, we have been dealing with this diligently, as competently as we know how to try to move this case forward. We met with the client last night. We are going to double and redouble our efforts to move this thing along . . . ").) Defendants assured this Court that they were going to add manpower to review the documents and promptly comply with this Court's orders. But tellingly, even after the Court sanctioned Defendants for their conduct in violation of EDCR 7.60, LVSC and Sands China have still to this day conducted no search of numerous electronic files both in Macau and Las Vegas.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Defendants' Conduct, Both Past and Present, Mandates Severe Sanctions.

There are many grounds upon which this Court must impose severe sanctions on both LVSC and Sands China. Rule 37 "authorizes the court to impose sanctions in the form of attorneys' fees and costs for a party's failure to comply with court orders or to participate in

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discovery." Chandler v. Daly, No. 06–2742 B/P, 2008 WL 2357673 (W.D. Tenn. June 4, 2008). Specifically, the Court may impose "appropriate sanctions" against "[a] party that without substantial justification fails to disclose information required by Rule 16.1 . . . or 26(e)(1), or to amend a prior response to discovery as required by Rule 26(e)(2)." NRCP 37(c)(1). Also, the Court may issue sanctions for "willful noncompliance with a discovery order of the court." See also Young v. Johnny Ribeiro Bldg., Inc., 106 Nev. 88, 92, 787 P.2d 777, 779 (1990). Such sanctions may include "[a]n order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order." NRCP 37(b)(2)(A).

Moreover, "it is clear that courts have broadly interpreted the authority granted by Rule 37(b)(2) to permit sanctions for failures to obey a wide variety of orders intended to permit discovery." *Victor Stanley, Inc. v. Creative Pipe, Inc.*, 269 F.R.D. 497, 520 (D. Md. 2010) (listing cases). For example, courts have imposed sanctions for violation a preservation order and ESI protocol, as well as a court's "express oral admonition." *See, e.g., id.* (finding that Federal Rule 37(b)(2) applied to the court's preservation order and ESI protocol); *Young*, 106 Nev. at 92, 787 P.2d at 779 ("[A] court's express oral admonition . . . suffices to constitute an order to provide or permit discovery under NRCP 37(b)(2).").

As the court in Victor Stanley, Inc. explained:

On its face, Rule 37(b)(2) permits sanctions for disobedience of "an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order under Rule 26(f), 35, or 37(a). The rule does not define what is meant by "provide or permit" discovery, but the advisory committee's notes to Rule 37 reflect that subsection (b) was amended in 1970 to broaden the ability of a court to sanction for a violation of discovery. The Advisory Committee observed that "[v]arious rules authorize orders for discovery – e.g., Rule 35(b)(1), Rule 26(c) as revised, Rule 37(d). Rule 37(b)(2) should provide comprehensively for enforcement of all these orders.

269 F.R.D. at 519 (emphasis in original). In the end, that court concluded:

[&]quot;[F]ederal decisions involving the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide persuasive authority when [the Nevada Supreme Court] examines its rules." *Nelson v. Heer*, 121 Nev. 832, 834, 122 P.3d 1252, 1253 (2005).

[T]his Court has the authority to impose Rule 37(b)(2) sanctions, if otherwise appropriate, for violations of a Court-issued preservation order, even if that order does not actually order the actual production of the evidence to be preserved. Additionally, of course, the Court's authority to impose Rule 37(b)(2) sanctions for violation of its serial orders to actually produce ESI, is equally clear.

Id. at 520.

In addition to Rule 37, the Court has "inherent equitable powers" to impose sanctions for "abusive litigation practices." *Id.* (citing *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal,* 826 F.2d 915, 916 (9th Cir. 1987)) (citations omitted); *see also GNLV Corp. v. Serv. Control Corp.,* 111 Nev. 866, 869, 900 P.2d 323, 325 (1995) (noting that courts have the inherent authority to impose discovery sanctions "where the adversary process has been halted by the actions of the unresponsive party."). As the Nevada Supreme Court explained, "[1]itigants and attorneys alike should be aware that these [inherent] powers may permit sanctions for discovery and other litigation abuses not specifically proscribed by statute." *Young,* 106 Nev. at 92, 787 P.2d at 779.

1. Defendants employ deceit and delay to obstruct jurisdictional discovery.

In addressing types of sanctions that are appropriate, courts rightly examine the totality of the party's conduct. *See, e.g., Young,* 106 Nev. at 92, 787 P.2d at 780 (noting that sanctions "should be imposed only after thoughtful consideration of all the factors involved in a particular case."). Because this Court is highly familiar with Defendants' past concealment, Jacobs will only summarize that conduct as a prelude to LVSC and Sands China's ongoing noncompliance.

For eleven months, LVSC and Sands China knew of the Macau data housed in Las Vegas but, rather than tell this Court and Jacobs the truth, they lied to both and failed to produce the documents that they had long possessed in response to Jacobs' jurisdictional discovery requests. This fraud upon the Court and upon Jacobs was in addition to their purposeful refusal to even search for responsive documents in Macau. Defendants also intentionally withheld information that confirmed their failure to preserve evidence, all the while arguing for sanctions against Jacobs, claiming that he had not adequately preserved his ESI.

And while they concealed these critical facts, LVSC and Sands China clamored for the expedited scheduling of the jurisdictional hearing, representing to the Court that they have fully

 complied with their discovery obligations. (Ex. 4, Hr'g Tr. May 24, 2012, 10:21-25; 12:4-6.) When discussing this ruse at this Court's sanctions hearing, LVSC's counsel had to acknowledge their plan to obtain a jurisdictional ruling without the truth coming to light:

Q... When Ms. Glaser was telling Her Honor, please, please don't continue the date, today's the disclosure date, you knew standing at Her Honor's desk that all of the Jacobs emails sitting on Las Vegas Boulevard had not been produced to the plaintiffs, didn't you?

A Yes.

Q And you didn't say a word to Her Honor in response to Patty Glaser's plea that the evidentiary hearing go forward without the disclosure or even the identification of a hundred thousand-plus emails sitting at Las Vegas Sands here in Las Vegas. You didn't say a word.

A I didn't, Mr. Pisanelli....

(Ex. 5, Hr'g Tr., Scpt. 12, 2012, 79:13-24.) Indeed, LVSC falsely represented that "we don't have documents on our server related to Mr. Jacobs," even though LVSC had Jacobs' electronic files uploaded onto their servers in approximately August 2010 and counsel had been reviewing them the entire time. (*Id.* at 129:21-25.)

Even when their deception started to unravel, LVSC and Sands China sought to push forward and obtain a jurisdictional ruling before the magnitude of their misconduct was exposed: "we, too, feel very strongly that the hearing should go forward as planned on June 25th or 26th." (Ex. 4, Hr'g Tr., May 24, 2012, 12:4-6.) Their plan – to obtain a ruling from this Court without ever revealing their deception – was a direct assault upon the litigation process, with a litigant seeking to obtain a ruling based upon a knowingly distorted evidentiary picture. Contrary to the beliefs of LVSC and Sands China, they do not have the right to pick and choose what to disclose and when to disclose discoverable materials. Both LVSC and Sands China were obligated under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, this Court's ESI Protocol, and this Court's explicit directives to produce discoverable documents, including those purportedly located in Macau.

But even this Court's explicit findings as to LVSC's and Sands China's deception and noncompliance relative to the documents located in Las Vegas has not proved a sufficient incentive to detour them from their preferred path. Despite this Court's admonishment in May of

this year that they were not permitted to sequence discovery by not searching for records in Macau, Sands China and LVSC now acknowledge that *to this day* they have failed to conduct any review of documentation in Macau to comply with this Court's orders and Jacobs' jurisdictional discovery requests.

B. The Court Must Impose Sanctions that Deprive Defendants of the Benefits of Their Misconduct.

"Fundamental notions of fairness and due process require that discovery sanctions be just and that sanctions relate to the specific conduct at issue." *GNLV Corp.*, 111 Nev. at 870, 900 P.2d at 325 (citing *Young*, 106 Nev. at 92, 787 P.2d at 779–80). As courts recognize, the minimum sanctions that a court must impose is one that deprives the wrongdoer of the benefits of their misconduct. *See Burnet v. Spokane Ambulance*, 933 P.2d 1036, 1041 (Wash. 1997) (*en banc*) ("The purpose of sanctions generally are to deter, punish, to compensate, to educate, and *to ensure that the wrongdoer does not profit from the wrongdoing.*") (emphasis added); *Woo v. Lien*, No. A094960, 2002 WL 31194374, 6 (Cal. Ct. App., Oct. 2, 2002) (upholding trial court's imposition of sanctions because not doing so "would allow the abuser to benefit from its actions."). Otherwise, the law would perversely incentivize wealthy litigants to simply conceal evidence and obstruct the litigation process if they thought that all it would cost them are some attorneys' fees.

For that reason, Rule 37 expressly contemplates an order that (A) "designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order;" (B) "refus[e] to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting that party from introducing designated matters in evidence;" [or] (C) "strik[e] out pleadings or parts thereof . . . , or dismissing the action or proceeding or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party" NRCP 37(b)(2) (emphasis added); see also NRCP 37(c)(1) (noting that sanctions under that Rule may include any of the actions authorized under Rule 37(b)(2)).

At the same time, "[t]here is no indication in Rule 37 that this list of sanctions was intended to be exhaustive." J. M. Cleminshaw Co. v. City of Norwich, 93 F.R.D. 338, 355

 (D. Conn. 1981). The language "suggests that, under that rule, a court possesses the authority to fashion any of a range of appropriate orders to enforce compliance with the requirements of pre-trial discovery." *Id.* (citing *Flaks v. Koegel*, 504 F.2d 702, 707 (2d Cir. 1974) (noting the discretionary nature of discovery sanctions)). In other words, a court may fashion any form of sanction that meets the purpose of sanctions, which is "to ensure that a party does not benefit from its failure to comply, and to deter those who might be tempted to such conduct in the absence of such a deterrent." *Starlight Int'l Inc. v. Herlihy*, 186 F.R.D. 626, 647 (D. Kan. 1999).

Thus, "by imposing certain types of sanctions, the Court can prevent frustration of the discovery process by giving the frustrated party or parties the benefit of an inference that the deposition would have yielded evidence favorable to its position—or at least unfavorable to that defendant." See In re ClassicStar Mare Lease Litig., (multiple Civ. Action Nos.) 2012 WL 1190888 (E.D. Ky. Apr. 9, 2012). Ultimately, "[s]election of a particular sanction for discovery abuses under NRCP 37 is generally a matter committed to the sound discretion of the district court." Stubli v. Big D Int'l Trucks, Inc., 107 Nev. 309, 312, 810 P.2d 785, 787 (1991); see also GNLV Corp., 111 Nev. at 866, 900 P.2d at 325 (noting the decision to impose discovery sanctions is "within the power of the district court and the [Nevada Supreme Court] will not reverse the particular sanctions imposed absent a showing of abuse of discretion.")

LVSC and Sands China have successfully sabotaged Jacobs' prosecution of this action and have ground this case to a virtual standstill. They have done this by successfully exploiting the merits stay pending what was to be a prompt resolution of the jurisdictional question as to Sands China. Yet, they have ensured that there is no resolution of the jurisdictional question by obstructing discovery, concealing the existence of evidence, and flatly failing to conduct any search for information in Macau. These Defendants cannot be allowed to continue to profit from their intentional noncompliance and obstruction. The only way to deprive LVSC and Sands China of the benefits of their improper tactics is to strike Sands China's defense of personal jurisdiction, impose substantive and adverse inferences from their intentional failure to produce documents, and allow Jacobs to proceed with the merits of his case. Anything short of this results in a reward for LVSC's and Sands China's ongoing disregard of this Court's orders.

1. Sands China can no longer be allowed to contest jurisdiction and profit from its misconduct.

Considering Sands China's knowing participation in the deception of this Court as well as its recent admissions that it has yet to even begin searching documents in Macau, a finding of personal jurisdiction over Sands China is a minimal sanction to be imposed. Instructive is Insurance Corp. of Ireland, Ltd. v. Compagnie des Bauxities de Guinee, 456 U.S. 694 (1982). There, a plaintiff filed suit against several foreign insurance companies for indemnification. A group of defendants objected, claiming the federal court did not have personal jurisdiction over them. The court then authorized discovery to determine whether the defendants had sufficient minimum contacts with the forum to establish personal jurisdiction.

Despite claiming lack of personal jurisdiction, and thus giving rise to the need for jurisdictional discovery, the defendants made no real efforts to participate in the jurisdictional discovery. First, they objected to the plaintiff's discovery requests. Then, after the district court overruled their objections, the defendants failed to produce or even identify documents responsive to the plaintiff's discovery requests. Finally, after several admonitions and orders from the court, the defendants made approximately four-million documents available to the plaintiff at their offices in London, England. Not amused, the court warned the defendants that if they did not produce their documents to the plaintiff within 60 days, "[it was] going to assume, under Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b), subsection 2(A), that there is jurisdiction." *Id.* at 699. Then, after 60 days passed without production, the court imposed the threatened sanction, finding that "for the purpose of this litigation the [defendants] are subject to the *in personam* jurisdiction of [that] court due to their business contacts with [that forum state]." *Id*.

On appeal, the Third Circuit affirmed the jurisdictional holding, "relying entirely upon the validity of the sanction." *Id.* at 701. The United States Supreme Court's analysis was more extensive. As a starting point, the Court noted that "[b]ecause the requirement of personal jurisdiction represents first of all an individual right, it can, like other such rights, be waived." *Id.* at 703. According to the Court, "[t]he expression of legal rights is often subject to certain procedural rules: The failure to follow those rules may well result in a curtailment of those rights." *Id.* at 704. For instance, "the failure to enter a timely objection to personal jurisdiction

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constitutes, under Rule 12(h)(1), a waiver of the objection." Id. at 705. "A sanction under Rule 37(b)(2)(A) consisting of a finding of personal jurisdiction has precisely the same effect [and] creates no more of a due process problem than a Rule 12 waiver." Id.

The Court then expounded, "Rule 37(b)(2) contains two standards – one general and one specific." Id. at 707. "First, any sanction must be 'just'; second, the sanction must be specifically related to the particular 'claim' which was at issue in the order to provide discovery." Id.

Turning to the facts of that case, the Court found that the district court's sanction was "just." In particular, the Court explained that the defendants had repeatedly refused to produce documents to the plaintiff, despite being ordered to do so by the district court. The Court also considered other factors of "justness," such as the fact that the defendants agreed to comply with the court orders but did not, the fact that the court found as alternative grounds that personal jurisdiction did exist over the defendants, and the fact that the district warned the defendants that such a sanction would issue but for the defendants' participation in jurisdictional discovery.

On the second standard, the Court found that the sanction was specifically related to the claim at issue in the discovery order. Specifically, the Court explained:

> [The plaintiff] was seeking through discovery to respond to [the defendants'] contention that the [d]istrict [c]ourt did not have personal jurisdiction. Having put the issue in question, [the defendants] did not have the option of blocking the reasonable attempt of [the plaintiff] to meet its burden of proof.

Id. at 708–09. The Court explained:

Because of [the defendants'] failure to comply with the discovery orders, [the plaintiff] was unable to establish the full extent of the contacts between [the defendants] and [the forum state], the critical issue in proving personal jurisdiction. [The defendants'] failure to supply the requested information as to its contacts with the forum state] supports "the presumption that the refusal to produce evidence was but an admission of the want of merit in the asserted defense.

Id. at 709.

Ultimately, the Court concluded that the district court was justified when it "took as established the facts - contacts with the forum state - that the plaintiff was seeking to establish through discovery." Id. According to the Court, the fact "[t]hat a particular legal consequence -

personal jurisdiction of the court of the defendants – follow[ed] from this, [did] not in any way affect the appropriateness of the sanction." *Id*.

In another case, relying on the legal authority of *Insurance Corp. of Ireland*, a federal district court struck a defendant's defenses of lack of personal jurisdiction and forum non conveniens. *Bayoil, S.A. v. Polembros Shipping Ltd.*, 196 F.R.D. 479 (S.D.Tx. 2000). In that case, the plaintiff sought sanctions because "documents were not produced and [defendants] lied." *Id.* at 481. The court granted plaintiff's motion and struck the defenses of lack of personal jurisdiction and forum non conveniens as defendants "have engaged in a pattern of obfuscatory, misleading, and untruthful conduct." *Id.* at 483.

The instant case mirrors *Insurance Corp. of Ireland* in many ways. First, like the defendants in that case, Sands China objected to the Court's personal jurisdiction, thereby requiring Jacobs to conduct jurisdictional discovery. Then, despite being the reason for the jurisdictional discovery, it failed to produce documents to Jacobs that would likely establish the Court's personal jurisdiction over the company. In truth, the conduct here is even more egregious. Sands China and its parent (LVSC) falsely told this Court that they could not produce, or even review documents in the United States despite that fact that they had clandestinely been reviewing these documents all along. Defendants also represented to the Court they had complied with their discovery obligations, knowing full well that they had knowingly concealed the existence of evidence in the United States and have not even reviewed documents in Macau. In other words, whereas the defendants in *Insurance Corp. of Ireland* simply refused to obey the district court's discovery orders, Sands China and LVSC affirmatively misled the Court regarding their noncompliance.

Also, just like in *Insurance Corp. of Ireland*, there are separate, evidentiary grounds establishing this Court's personal jurisdiction over Sands China. That is, in April 2011, the directors and executives of LVSC held a meeting in Las Vegas to consider Sands China' attorneys' advice that the MDPA prevented Sands China from producing documents in the United States. (*See* Ex. 6, Dep. Tr. of Manjit Singh, 91:1-93:15, 219:2-220:5; Ex. 5, Hr'g Tr., Sept. 12,

2012, 106:14-108:7.) As a result of that meeting, LVSC implemented a new corporate policy forbidding the transfer of information out of Macau. From this, the Court concluded:

The change in corporate policy regarding Las Vegas Sands access to Sands China data made during the course of this ongoing litigation was made with an intent to prevent the disclosure of [Jacobs'] transferred data as well as other data.

(Ex. 7, Decision and Order ¶ 29.) Stated differently, the Court has already determined that LVSC directed Sands China not to produce any documents from Macau in order to prevent the disclosure of Jacobs' information in this case. (See id.) This demonstration of LVSC's control over Sands China, in and of itself, establishes the Court's personal jurisdiction over Sands China.² See Hosp. Corp. of Am. v. Second Jud. Dist. Ct. In & For Cnty. of Washoe, 112 Nev. 1159, 1160, 924 P.2d 725 (1996) (noting that "evidence of agency or control by the parent corporation[]" may establish personal jurisdiction over subsidiary corporations).

As in the case of *Bayoil, S.A.*, LVSC and Sands China have engaged in "a pattern of obfuscatory, misleading, and untruthful conduct." So, because of their misrepresentations, this Court did not even know the magnitude of their deception and discovery abuses. Due to Defendants' egregious discovery abuses, Jacobs is entitled to findings establishing personal jurisdiction.

2. The Court should also impose additional evidentiary sanctions against LVSC and Sands China for their fraud.

Nor can LVSC be allowed to deflect responsibility for the ongoing obstruction by claiming that Sands China is in control of the documents in Macau. As this Court knows from the very commencement of this case, just as soon as LVSC's executives in Las Vegas wanted documents from Macau, they were transported to Las Vegas without restriction. It is LVSC's

Moreover, Defendants' counsel testified that it was his intention that LVSC, not Sands China, would produce the data in Las Vegas originating from Macau once they had resolved the purported issue with the Macau Data Privacy Act. (Ex. 8, Hr'g Tr., Sept. 11, 2012, 145:23-146:12.) Sands China's former counsel testified that as of June 2011, she understood LVSC's counsel was reviewing documents in connection with LVSC's production of documents in LVSC's possession in Las Vegas but that Sands China was not producing documents as they were in Macau. (Id. at 51:15-52:4.)

executives that have controlled these obstructionist activities and repeated noncompliance, which is the point of Jacobs' request for an evidentiary hearing and limited discovery relating to such a hearing. With it, Jacobs will establish that it is LVSC that has directed and controlled the deceit against this Court and purposeful noncompliance with discovery. At the evidentiary hearing, Jacobs will show his entitlement to additional substantive evidentiary sanctions and inferences that this Court should impose to deprive LVSC of the benefits of its oversight of the noncompliance and purposeful delay.

3. Jacobs is also entitled to an additional award of fees and costs.

As this Court can well imagine, Jacobs has incurred significant attorneys' fees and costs associated with the constant delays which LVSC and Sands China have engendered through their noncompliance. These fees and costs are in addition to those previously awarded by this Court relative to the sanctions hearing. Because LVSC and Sands China have necessitated the bringing of this Motion, Jacobs is entitled to an award of further fees and costs pursuant to NRCP 37 and will ask this Court for an award of those amounts at the close of the requested evidentiary hearing on sanctions.

III. CONCLUSION

Jacobs requests this Court enter findings establishing personal jurisdiction over Sands China. Both Sands China and LVSC have profited long enough by their intentional noncompliance. Additionally, this Court must impose further evidentiary sanctions relative to the Defendants' involvement in this sham. Otherwise, LVSC and Sands China will be rewarded for their misconduct, including the fact that they have profited by their near permanent delaying of

Jacobs' case. Finally, Jacobs is entitled to an additional reward of attorneys' fees and costs incurred in bringing this motion.

DATED this 21st day of November, 2012.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

/s/ Todd L. Bice James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 By: Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534
Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695
3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC, and that on this 21st day of November, 2012, I caused to be sent via e-mail and United States Mail, postage prepaid, true and correct copies of the above and foregoing PLAINTIFF STEVEN C.

JACOBS' MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS properly addressed to the following:

J. Stephen Peek, Esq. HOLLAND & HART 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, NV 89134 speek@hollandhart.com

J. Randall Jones, Esq.
Mark M. Jones, Esq.
KEMP, JONES & COULTHARD
3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor
Las Vegas, NV 89169
r.jones@kempjones.com
m.jones@kempjones.com

/s/ Kimberly Peets
An employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC

MFPO 1 J. Stephen Peek, Esq. 2 Nevada Bar No. 1759 Robert J. Cassity, Esq. Electronically Filed 3 Nevada Bar No. 9779 11/27/2012 02:36:51 PM HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 (702) 669-4600 5 (702) 669-4650 – fax **CLERK OF THE COURT** speek@hollandhart.com 6 bcassity@hollandhart.com 7 Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. 8 and Sands China, Ltd. 9 J. Randall Jones, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 1927 Mark M. Jones, Esq. 10 Nevada Bar No. 000267 11 Kemp Jones & Coulthard, LLP 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 12 (702) 385-6000 13 (702) 385-6001 – fax 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor m.jones@kempjones.com Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 14 Holland & Hart LLP Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd. 15 16 DISTRICT COURT 17 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 18 STEVEN C. JACOBS, CASE NO.: A627691-B DEPT NO .: XI 19 Plaintiff, December 6,2012 Date: n/a 20 Time: n/a LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada 21 corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation; SHELDON G. ADELSON, **DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR A** in his individual and representative capacity; DOES I-X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I-X, 22 PROTECTIVE ORDER ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME 23 Defendants. 24 25 AND ALL RELATED MATTERS. 26 27 Defendants Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC") and Sands China Ltd. ("SCL") move this 28 Court pursuant to Rule 26(c), this Court's March 8, 2012 Order, and the Nevada Supreme Court's Page 1 of 23 5859671_1 11-26-12P05:00 RCVD

Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Order Granting SCL's Petition for Writ of Mandamus, for a protective order with respect to the depositions of Sheldon G. Adelson and Robert G. Goldstein.

DATED November 26, 2012.

J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
Robert J. Cassity, Esq,
Holland & Hart LLP
9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. and Sands
China Ltd.
-andJ. Randall Jones, Esq.
Mark M. Jones, Esq.
Kemp Jones & Coulthard, LLP
3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd.

EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER SHORTENING TIME

As set forth in the Affidavit of J. Stephen Peek, Esq. below, good cause exists to hear Defendants' Motion for a Protective Order on an order shortening time. Plaintiff has taken an extremely broad view of his entitlement to discovery under this Court's March 8 Order. In the two depositions that have been taken to date, of Sheldon G. Adelson and Robert G. Goldstein, Plaintiff has consistently attempted to obtain discovery into the merits of his claims, even though the Court has limited discovery to jurisdictional issues. Furthermore, Plaintiff appears to be pursuing jurisdictional theories that either have no viable legal basis or that Plaintiff himself disclaimed a year ago, when the Court granted him the right to take limited jurisdictional discovery. Two more depositions are scheduled in December, and Plaintiffs have made clear that they intend to demand more deposition time with Messrs. Adelson and Goldstein in the near future. Defendants seek an Order Shortening Time so that the discovery issues raised by their Motion for Protective Order can be resolved expeditiously, discovery can be completed, and the Court can hold a hearing on the issue of jurisdiction, as the Nevada Supreme Court directed.

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Defendants' request for an order shortening time is made in good faith and is not made for any improper purpose, and accordingly Defendants request that this Motion be heard on an order shortening time.

DATED November 26, 2012.

Stephen F Robert J. Cassity, Esq. Holland & Hart LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. and Sands China Ltd.

-and-

J. Randall Jones, Esq. Mark M. Jones, Esq.

Kemp Jones & Coulthard, LLP

3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd.

DECLARATION OF J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESO.

- I, J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ., being duly sworn, state as follows:
- I am one of the attorneys for Defendant Las Vegas Sands Corporation ("LVSC") and Sands China Ltd. ("SCL") in this action. I make this Declaration in support of Defendants' Motion for a Protective Order in accordance with EDCR 2.34 and in support of their Ex Parte Application for an Order Shortening Time. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, except those facts stated upon information and belief, and as to those facts, I believe them to be true. I am competent to testify to the matters stated herein.
- 2. During the depositions of Mr. Sheldon Adelson and Mr. Robert Goldstein, Plaintiff's counsel was ranging far beyond the limited scope of discovery the Court had allowed and was asking questions relating to the merits, instead of the narrow issue of jurisdiction.
- I objected to Plaintiff's counsel's lines of questioning during these depositions that 3. I believed to be beyond the limited scope of discovery on the issue of personal jurisdiction.
 - 4. Although I met and conferred with counsel for Jacobs in accordance with EDCR

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Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 2.34 during the depositions of Messrs. Adelson and Goldstein, we were unable to satisfactorily resolve the discovery dispute and agreed that the discovery dispute would need to be resolved by the Court.

- 5. Rather than immediately terminate the depositions, the parties agreed that I would instruct the witnesses not to answer those questions that I believed to be outside the scope of permitted discovery, and that Defendants would later proceed with filing a motion for protective order on the discovery issues in dispute.
- 6. Plaintiff has now requested additional dates for continuing Mr. Adelson's deposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Goldstein's deposition, Plaintiff's counsel indicated that he would seek more deposition time with Mr. Goldstein as well.
- 7. I have also discussed with Plaintiff's counsel that these same discovery issues would arise with regard to other witnesses Jacobs has already scheduled for deposition. The same issues are likely to be raised in the deposition of Michael A. Leven, which is scheduled for December 4 and of Kenneth Kay, which is scheduled for December 18. In order to allow all parties an opportunity to present and argue a fully briefed Motion for Protective Order to be heard by the Court, I believe that it would be in the best interests of both parties to resolve these issues before Mr. Kay's deposition on December 18. I recognize that the Court's schedule may not permit it to hear Defendants' Motion before the upcoming Leven deposition on December 4. Accordingly, during the Leven deposition defense counsel will adopt the same procedure used at the Adelson and Goldstein depositions, making objections as appropriate and instructing the witness not to answer where counsel believes that Plaintiff's questions go beyond the bounds of the limited jurisdictional discovery this Court has permitted. We will provide supplemental briefing, as necessary, on the specific questions objected to in the Leven deposition.
- 8. Defendants' request for an order shortening time is made in good faith and is not made for any improper purpose, and Defendants specifically request that the Court hear this Motion on an order shortening time.

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	1	 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
	2	A Alaka Data
	3	J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
	4	
	5	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
	6	The Court having reviewed the Ex Parte Application for Order Shortening Time, and good
	7	cause appearing,
Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134	8	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the foregoing DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR A
	9	PROTECTIVE ORDER shall be heard on shortened time on the day of Dec., 2012,
	10	at the hour of $\frac{\mathcal{G}}{:}$: $\frac{30}{a.m}$./p.m. in Department XI of the Eighth Judicial District Court.
	11	DATED this 27 day of November 2012.
	12	
	13	Clabila
	14	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
	15	Submitted by:
	16	Atolog Och
	17	J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
	18	Robert J. Cassity, Esq.
	19	Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
•	20	Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. and Sands China Ltdand-
	21	J. Randall Jones, Esq. Mark M. Jones, Esq.
	22	Kemp Jones & Coulthard, LLP 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor
	23	Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd.
	24	Tanornoye for Sunus China, Su.
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF **DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER**

I.

INTRODUCTION

There were a number of disputes during both the Adelson and Goldstein depositions about the scope of the questions Plaintiff's counsel asked. Defense counsel objected at various points that Plaintiff's counsel was ranging far beyond the limited scope of discovery the Court had allowed and was asking questions relating to the merits, instead of to the narrow issue of jurisdiction. Rather than terminating the depositions and seeking immediate relief from the Court, defense counsel instructed the witnesses not to answer certain questions, with the understanding that Defendants would take their objections up with the Court at the appropriate time. Plaintiff has now asked to schedule another deposition day for Mr. Adelson, both to return to the questions that Mr. Adelson declined to answer and to ask additional questions. We assume that a similar request will be forthcoming in the wake of the Goldstein deposition. Accordingly, Defendants now seek a protective order sustaining their objections in both the Adelson and Goldstein depositions, precluding Plaintiff from seeking any further deposition time with either witness, and setting clear ground rules for the discovery that remains to be completed.

During Mr. Adelson's deposition, Plaintiff's counsel sought to support Jacobs' position on general jurisdiction by asking Mr. Adelson whether, in his capacity as Chairman of SCL, he had "directed" that certain actions be taken in Macau. Plaintiff's counsel then asked where Mr. Adelson was when he gave such "directions." See, e.g., Adelson Dep. at 86:1-6, 87:5-8, 131:11-25. Defense counsel did not object to these questions. But he did object (and instructed Mr. Adelson not to answer) when Plaintiff sought to delve more deeply into the details of a number of events, including Jacobs' own termination. Similarly, Plaintiff's counsel asked Mr. Goldstein, who acted solely as an officer of LVSC, whether he had "directed" Jacobs or other SCL employees in Macau to take specific actions. See, e.g., Goldstein Dep. at 6:24-25, 11:1-6, 74:11-14, 185:13-17, 222:6-10. Again, Defendants' counsel did not object to these questions. He objected and instructed the witness not to answer only when Plaintiff's counsel sought specific

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details about the events in question — including Jacobs' termination — that have no conceivable relevance to the jurisdictional issue.

Defendants' objections were well-founded. Plaintiff has the right under this Court's March 8, 2012 Order to ask questions only about "activities that were done for or on behalf of" SCL in Nevada during the relevant time frame (January 1, 2009 to October 20, 2010). See Ex. A hereto. Defendants did not object when Plaintiff asked what directions or advice Messrs. Adelson or Goldstein gave to Jacobs and other SCL employees in Macau about specific issues or what involvement (if any) they had in helping SCL book entertainment or recruit executives for its casino operations in Macau. But questions about the details of various events that occurred during Jacobs' employment as SCL's CEO, including Jacobs' allegations of wrongdoing by Mr. Adelson and the reasons for Jacobs' termination, are merits issues that are beyond the bounds of the limited discovery the Court allowed.

More fundamentally, however, the Adelson and Goldstein depositions expose the fatal flaws in Plaintiff's general jurisdiction theories. Even if Plaintiff can prove that, during the relevant period of time, Mr. Adelson (in his capacity as SCL's Chairman) and Michael Leven (as a special adviser to the SCL Board and later SCL's acting CEO) routinely gave "directions" to SCL personnel in Macau from their offices in Las Vegas, that would not provide a basis for finding that SCL was "present" in Nevada and therefore subject to general jurisdiction here. As demonstrated below, Plaintiff's theory that SCL is subject to general jurisdiction in Nevada because Las Vegas was SCL's "de facto" executive headquarters fails as a matter of law.

Similarly, even if Plaintiff could show that certain LVSC officers, including Mr. Goldstein, gave direction to SCL employees in Macau on a variety of issues, such a showing would not provide a basis for finding general jurisdiction over SCL in Nevada. Indeed, Plaintiff has already conceded this point by disclaiming any attempt to treat SCL as LVSC's "alter ego" for purposes of the jurisdictional analysis. In seeking jurisdictional discovery, Plaintiff argued that he was not trying to prove that LVSC so controlled SCL that their separate corporate identities should be disregarded; instead, Plaintiff argued that LVSC acted as SCL's agent and provided SCL with services in Nevada. Under Plaintiff's own agency theory, it is irrelevant

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whether any LVSC officer ever directed an SCL employee to do anything in Macau. Rather, the question is whether SCL retained LVSC to act as its agent in Nevada and whether LVSC's activities in Nevada on its behalf were sufficient to subject SCL to general jurisdiction here. As we will explain at the appropriate time, the answer to that question is "no," But for purposes of the present motion, the critical fact is that there is no theory under which Plaintiff should be asking Mr. Goldstein or Kenneth Kay (who is scheduled to be deposed on December 18) about whether, in their capacities as LVSC officers, they directed or controlled any SCL activities in Macau. Instead, under Plaintiff's own "agency" theory, the only relevant questions relate to what services (if any) LVSC provided to SCL in Nevada, pursuant to SCL's direction and control.

For the reasons outlined above below, Defendants seek an order from this Court that:

- (1)To the extent that Defendants objected to Plaintiff's questions in the Adelson and Goldstein depositions and instructed the witnesses not to answer, those objections are sustained;
- (2) The Adelson and Goldstein depositions are concluded and no further jurisdictional discovery may be taken from either witness;
- In the remaining depositions, in accordance with the Court's March 8 Order, Plaintiff may only inquire into the facts regarding activities undertaken for or on behalf of SCL that are relevant to jurisdiction — such as who did what, when and where — and may not inquire into merits issues such as the reasons for Jacobs' termination; and
- (4) Mr. Kay's deposition shall be limited to an inquiry into his activities for or on behalf of SCL in Nevada, in accordance with the March 8 Order, and shall not seek information about any purported "directions" Mr. Kay or any other LVSC executive may have given in his capacity as such to SCL personnel in Macau about activities in Macau.

II.

BACKGROUND FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

SCL is a Cayman Islands corporation. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Venetian Macau Limited ("VML"), and other Macau subsidiaries, SCL owns and operates hotels, casinos, and other facilities in Macau. See First Am. Compl. ¶ 3 on file herein with this Court; 12/21/10 Aff. of Anne Salt ("Salt Aff."), attached hereto as Ex. B, ¶¶ 3, 4 and 7. Approximately 70% of its Page 8 of 23

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stock is indirectly owned by LVSC; the rest is publicly owned and traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Id. ¶¶ 4-5. SCL is not licensed to do business in Nevada and has no operations here. Indeed, under a Non-Competition Deed that SCL entered into with LVSC, SCL is prohibited from conducting its casino business in or directing its marketing efforts to Nevada. Id. ¶¶ 8-9. Nevertheless, in opposing SCL's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, Plaintiff argued that, at the time the lawsuit was filed, there was general (or "doing business") jurisdiction over SCL in Nevada. Plaintiff also invoked the concept of "transient jurisdiction," arguing that there was jurisdiction over SCL in Nevada because Plaintiff served the complaint on Michael Leven, who was acting CEO of SCL at the time, at his office in Las Vegas. See Pl. Opp. filed on 2/28/11, at 10, 14.

As the Nevada Supreme Court observed in granting SCL's Petition for Writ of Mandamus, Plaintiff argued that SCL could be found to be "present" in Nevada and therefore subject to general jurisdiction "based on the acts taken in Nevada to manage petitioner's operations in Macau." Nevada Supreme Court Order, Ex. C hereto, at 1. But Plaintiff did not distinguish between the actions of LVSC as SCL's parent corporation and the actions of SCL itself. The Court noted that in Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown, 131 S. Ct. 2846 (2011), the U.S. Supreme Court had "considered whether jurisdiction over foreign subsidiaries of a U.S. parent corporation was proper by looking only to the subsidiaries' conduct; the Court suggested that including the parent's contacts with the forum would be, in effect, the same as piercing the corporate veil." Order at 2. The Nevada Supreme Court then noted that it was "impossible to determine if the district court in fact relied on the Nevada parent corporation's contacts in this state in exercising jurisdiction over" SCL and remanded for an evidentiary hearing and findings and conclusions on the issue of general jurisdiction. Id. 1

The Nevada Supreme Court's Order makes clear that whatever officers of LVSC may have done (if anything) to "manage" SCL's business in Macau cannot provide a basis for

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The Court directed this Court to consider Plaintiff's transient jurisdiction argument only if it determined that general jurisdiction was lacking. Order at 3.

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asserting general jurisdiction over SCL unless Plaintiff can show that LVSC's control was so pervasive and complete that SCL's corporate veil should be pierced. On remand, Plaintiff conceded that he could not meet the stringent standard for veil-piercing. Instead, Plaintiff offered two new theories of general jurisdiction. First, he argued that the actions of SCL directors and officers, including Messrs. Adelson and Leven, in supposedly managing SCL's Macau affairs in Nevada could provide a basis for general jurisdiction, apparently under the theory that SCL's "de facto" executive headquarters is located in Nevada. Second, Plaintiff argued that LVSC acted as SCL's agent for some purposes and that LVSC's activities in Nevada as SCL's purported agent could provide a basis for general jurisdiction. See 9/27/11 Hr'g Tr. at 21:3-10; 26.

The Court allowed Plaintiff to take discovery on these two general jurisdiction theories. It permitted Plaintiff to take the depositions of Messrs. Adelson and Leven, who were identified as serving simultaneously as both LVSC and SCL officers and/or directors, concerning the work they performed directly for SCL and any work they performed on behalf of or for SCL in their capacities as LVSC officers and directors. Plaintiff was also allowed to take Mr. Goldstein's deposition even though Mr. Goldstein has never been employed by SCL in any capacity, because Plaintiff claimed that he had actively participated in international marketing and development for SCL while serving as an LVSC officer. See March 8 Order ¶ 4; 9/27/11 Hr'g Tr. at 26:22-25. Similarly, Plaintiff was allowed to take the deposition of Mr. Kay, who also was employed only by LVSC, based on Plaintiff's assertion that he had participated in funding efforts for SCL. March 8 Order ¶ 3; 9/27/11 Hr'g Tr. at 27:1-4. Given Plaintiff's agency theory — and his concession that he was not pursuing an "alter ego" theory — we can only assume that Plaintiff's theory is that Messrs. Goldstein and Kay were acting as SCL's agents in providing marketing and development and financial services to SCL.

The document requests the Court granted were also in line with Plaintiff's two theories. The Court allowed Plaintiff to request documents establishing the location of SCL Board meetings, as well as documents related to Mr. Leven's service as acting CEO and Executive Director of SCL during the period in question — document requests that apparently relate to Plaintiff's first theory. See March 8 Order, ¶ 6, 9. Most of the other document requests appear to

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be linked to Plaintiff's agency theory, seeking documents reflecting any work performed by LVSC in Nevada on SCL's behalf with respect to a variety of different issues. See, e.g., id., ¶¶ 10, 12, 15, and 18.

After SCL moved for clarification of the Court's ruling on the scope of discovery, the Court added that "[t]he parties are only permitted to conduct discovery related to activities that were done for or on behalf of Sands China" and that this "is an overriding limitation on all of the specific items" the Court had allowed. March 8 Order. By its terms, this clarification eliminated any discovery into the theory that Plaintiff himself has disclaimed — namely, that LVSC executives, acting for the benefit of LVSC, directed and controlled SCL's operations in Macau. Instead, discovery was limited, as the Nevada Supreme Court's Order dictates, to the activities of SCL in Nevada. That includes whatever activities Messrs. Adelson and Leven undertook in Nevada in their capacities as directors or (in Mr. Leven's case) as an officer of SCL and whatever activities any LVSC executive could be deemed to have undertaken in Nevada for or on behalf of SCL, such as negotiating agreements with entertainment companies or arranging funding on SCL's behalf.2

A second overriding limitation on discovery is provided by the Nevada Supreme Court's Order, which directed this Court to "stay the underlying action, except for matters relating to a determination of personal jurisdiction, until a decision on that issue has been entered." Order at 3. Pursuant to that Order, this Court has allowed only jurisdictional discovery. Thus, any discovery into the merits of the case is necessarily prohibited.

SCL disputes Plaintiff's argument that LVSC acted as SCL's agent when it provided certain products and services to SCL. Those products and services were provided pursuant to a Shared Services Agreement between LVSC and SCL. That Agreement did not purport to create an agency relationship, nor did it give SCL the right to control the manner in which LVSC performed the services in question. Without control, there is no principal-agent relationship. However, for discovery purposes Defendants have assumed that any services LVSC provided to SCL in Nevada pursuant to the Shared Services Agreement would be deemed to have been provided "for or on behalf of

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III.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS AT MR. ADELSON'S DEPOSITION SHOULD BE SUSTAINED

Most of the objections and instructions not to answer at the Adelson deposition related to questions concerning Jacobs' termination. As the Court may recall, at one point in the deposition, the parties called the Court for guidance as to whether Plaintiff could ask questions to support a theory of specific jurisdiction — a theory that Plaintiff did not raise until long after the Nevada Supreme Court issued its order, which he therefore waived. The Court did not expressly rule on that issue, but did allow Plaintiff to inquire into Mr. Adelson's actions on behalf of SCL in terminating Jacobs. Adelson Dep. (Ex. D hereto). at 195-97. Mr. Adelson then answered a series of questions on this issue; defense counsel cut off the questioning only when Plaintiff insisted on inquiring not only into what Mr. Adelson did, but also why he did it — on the ground that these questions addressed the merits, rather than the narrow issue of jurisdiction.³

Defense counsel also objected to Plaintiff's attempt to discover the content of daily and other periodic reports supplied by SCL to Mr. Adelson in his capacity as Chairman (Adelson Dep. at 121:11-25, 146:5-17, 160:20-161:4); to questions about the content of Mr. Adelson's input into the Shared Services Agreement with LVSC (id. at 169:14-24); to the content of certain directions Mr. Adelson allegedly gave to Jacobs with respect to a particular individual (id. at 279:5-14); and to questions about the automatic transfer of customer funds in the event that SCL customers from Macau visited Las Vegas (id. at 162:22-163:5).

All of these objections should be sustained. Plaintiff was able to depose Mr. Adelson at length about the basic facts concerning his termination — who did what, when and where. But

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Many of the questions that Mr. Adelson declined to answer on advice of counsel revolved around Mr. Adelson's conversation with Mr. Leven at the SCL roadshow in London in January 2010. Mr. Adelson testified that he had discussed his dissatisfaction with Jacobs' performance as SCL's CEO during that conversation. Dep. at 201-07. On advice of counsel he refused to elaborate further on the details of the conversation. See, e.g., id., at 203:12-15, 216:5-25, 220:12-18. He also declined to testify about how long before his termination the list of twelve reasons for Jacobs' termination was developed (Dep. at 206:6-25, 207:22-25, 208:1-6), about the details of Mr. Leven's authority to negotiate a settlement with Jacobs, or about discussions concerning the reasons for his termination (Dep. at 234:3-10, 235:14-23, 247:5-24, 249:1-12, 253:15-254:21, 279:20-25, 280:1-9).

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his attempt to discover the details relating to his termination, including why he was terminated, the extent to which Mr. Leven could have negotiated with him, etc., are plainly merits issues that have no relevance to the issue of jurisdiction. For the same reason, Plaintiff was not entitled to discovery into the specific contents of the reports that flowed to Mr. Adelson in his capacity as SCL Chairman in Las Vegas or into any specific directions that Mr. Adelson might have given Jacobs. The fact of such directions and information flow could conceivably be relevant to Plaintiff's theory that Las Vegas is SCL's "de facto executive headquarters." But the content of the directions and the information are wholly beside the point even under Plaintiff's theory.

Finally, because the Court has already rejected Plaintiff's attempt to obtain document discovery into the so-called "automatic transfers" of funds in its March 8 Order, Plaintiff should be precluded from asking questions about those transfers in the depositions the Court has permitted.

Because Defendants' objections were appropriate, there is no reason to bring Mr. Adelson back to answer questions that he declined to answer the first time around. Furthermore, giving Plaintiff additional deposition time with Mr. Adelson to ask new questions would not yield any benefit. Plaintiff inquired at length about the role Mr. Adelson plays as SCL's Chairman. See, e.g. Adelson Dep. at 53-66; 77. It is apparent from Mr. Adelson's testimony that, in his capacity as Chairman of SCL, Mr. Adelson participates in important corporate decisions, including the hiring and firing of SCL executives.⁵ It is also clear that, as an experienced entrepreneur in the gaming industry and in his position as Chairman of both LVSC and SCL, he was never shy about expressing his views to Jacobs and others about a variety of SCL issues. Because he spent approximately 50% of his time in Las Vegas, it is likely that he participated in telephonic Board

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⁴ Although Defendants continue to believe that Plaintiff waived any specific jurisdiction argument and that such an argument fails on the merits as well, the Court need not decide that issue in order to rule on the instant Motion for Protective Order. Even if Plaintiff could pursue his specific jurisdiction theory, discovery into the reasons for his termination would be irrelevant to the jurisdictional issue and thus outside the bounds of discovery allowed by the Court.

Mr. Adelson testified repeatedly that virtually every decision or piece of advice he gave with respect to SCL was made wearing his "hat" as SCL's Chairman. See Adelson Dep. at 155:16-156:7, 165:14-25, 176:5-177:25. As he explained, he owes a fiduciary duty to SCL and its shareholders to ensure that whatever he does as Chairman is in the best interests of SCL.

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meetings from Las Vegas and made decisions, participated in discussions, or provided advice to SCL from Las Vegas.⁶ To the extent any of that is relevant — which it is not for the reasons outlined below - Plaintiff has all of the evidence he needs from Mr. Adelson's deposition concerning his involvement with SCL's affairs.

Furthermore, if Plaintiff has more questions regarding jurisdiction to ask of Mr. Adelson, he has no one but himself to blame for not asking them during the deposition in September. Plaintiff spent an inordinate amount of time on the issue of his termination. While Plaintiff is understandably interested in that issue from a merits perspective, it has very little to do with the issue of jurisdiction. Having chosen to waste a great deal of time on that issue, Plaintiff should not be able to force Mr. Adelson to sit for yet another deposition to ask questions that could have been asked the first time around.

B. PLAINTIFF'S THEORY THAT LAS VEGAS WAS THE "DE FACTO" EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS OF SCL FAILS AS A MATTER OF LAW

Defendants also seek a protective order against any further deposition of Mr. Adelson, because no matter what facts Plaintiff may develop about what Mr. Adelson did in Las Vegas in his capacity as SCL's Chairman, Plaintiff still will not be able to sustain his theory that this Court has general jurisdiction over SCL because its "de facto" executive headquarters is supposedly located in Las Vegas.

"The standard for general jurisdiction is an exacting standard, as it should be, because a finding of general jurisdiction permits a defendant to be haled into court in the forum state to answer for any of its activities anywhere in the world." CollegeSource, Inc. v. AcademyOne, Inc., 653 F.3d 1066, 1074 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal quotations omitted); Budget Rent-A-Car v. Eighth Judicial Dist., 108 Nev. 483, 835 P.2d 17, 19 (1992) ("[t]he level of contact with the forum state necessary to establish general jurisdiction is high"). This standard is met only by "continuous

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Defendants offered in March 2012 to stipulate that Messrs. Adelson and Leven attended all telephonic SCL Board meetings from Las Vegas and that offer still stands. As Mr. Adelson's deposition shows, he generally could not recall where he happened to be when he had specific conversations relating to SCL, although he noted that he spent 50% of his time in Las Vegas. Dep. at 131:21-25, 248:4-11. Further inquiry to pin down his location would not only be futile but wholly irrelevant to the jurisdictional analysis, which focuses on where SCL's principal place of business was - not on where the company's Chairman happened to be at particular points in time.

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corporate operations within a state [that are] thought so substantial and of such a nature as to justify suit against [the defendant] on causes of action arising from dealings entirely distinct from those activities." Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310, 318 (1945). See also Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall, 466 U.S. 408, 415 (1984) (the defendant's contacts with the forum state must be "continuous and systematic" to warrant the exercise of general jurisdiction); 4 Federal Practice and Procedure § 1067.5, at 507 ("the defendant must be engaged in longstanding business in the forum state, such as marketing or shipping products, or performing services or maintaining one or more offices there; activities that are less extensive than that will not qualify for general in personam jurisdiction").

The fact that the defendant purchases goods and services in the forum for use elsewhere is not the type of contact that will give rise to general jurisdiction. As the Court explained in Helicopteros, "mere purchases [made in the forum state], even if occurring at regular intervals, are not enough to warrant a State's assertion of [general] jurisdiction over a nonresident corporation in a cause of action not related to those purchase transactions." Id. at 418. Thus, the fact that SCL purchases goods or services from Nevada entities for use in Macau cannot provide a basis for asserting general jurisdiction over SCL in a dispute that is unrelated to those good or services.

In the recent Goodyear case, the Supreme Court also held that "even regularly occurring sales of a product in a State do not justify the exercise of jurisdiction over a claim unrelated to those sales." 131 S. Ct. at 2857 n.6; see also id. at 2856. Instead, it is only where a corporation can be viewed as being "at home" in a particular forum that it is appropriate to subject it to general jurisdiction there. Id. at 2851. Goodyear explains that "[f]or an individual, the paradigm forum for the exercise of general jurisdiction is the individual's domicile; for a corporation, it is an equivalent place, one in which the corporation is fairly regarded as at home." Id. at 2853-54. The citation the Court provided for that proposition identifies a corporation's place of incorporation and principal place of business as the "'paradig[m]' bases for the exercise of general jurisdiction." Id.

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Here, of course, neither SCL's place of incorporation nor its principal place of business is in Nevada. Plaintiff argued in the Nevada Supreme Court that Nevada should be deemed SCL's "de facto executive headquarters" because SCL was supposedly managed from Las Vegas. After the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling, however, it is clear that (absent veil-piercing) Plaintiff cannot rely on whatever "directions" LVSC executives may have given to SCL to sustain their claim that Las Vegas is SCL's "de facto executive headquarters." Instead, Plaintiff can look only to the actions of SCL's own directors and officers in Nevada. Only two individuals who resided in Nevada served on SCL's Board or held a post as an SCL officer during the relevant period — Mr. Adelson, who was and is SCL's non-executive Chairman, and Mr. Leven, who was a Special Advisor to the SCL Board until Jacobs was terminated, when he assumed the role of acting CEO for a period of time. See 2/25/11 Aff. of Anne Salt, Ex. E hereto, ¶¶ 3,4. Both Mr. Adelson and Mr. Leven traveled frequently to Macau, Hong Kong and other places outside Nevada to discharge their obligations to SCL.7 But even if we assume that both gentlemen attended all telephonic SCL Board meetings in Nevada and frequently carried out their SCL duties in Nevada, that is not nearly enough to subject SCL to general jurisdiction here.

Plaintiff's "de facto executive headquarters" theory appears to be based on a sixty-year old U.S. Supreme Court decision, Perkins v. Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., 342 U.S. 437 (1952). That case involved a mining company that was incorporated under Philippine law and owned mining properties in the Philippines. During World War II, its operations were "completely halted" when the Philippine Islands were occupied by the Japanese. Id. at 447. During that period, the president of the company, who was also the general manager and principal stockholder, returned home to Ohio, where he conducted all of the company's (limited) business operations. Id. at 448. The U.S. Supreme Court held that there was general jurisdiction over the company in Ohio under these unusual circumstances. But nothing in the decision suggests that

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In March 2012, Defendants offered to stipulate that in 2009, Mr. Adelson made six trips to Macau, three to Hong Kong and one to mainland China. In 2010, through October 20, he made five trips to Macau, one to Hong Kong and one to mainland China. Similarly, they offered to stipulate that in 2009, Mr. Leven made five trips to Macau and two to Hong Kong, while from January 1-October 20, 2012, he made four trips to Macau and two to Hong Kong. See also Adelson Dep. at 35; 26 ("I do an awful lot of traveling, quite an unusually large number of hours, and - I conduct my business from wherever I'm located"). Mr. Adelson also testified that he and Mr. Leven were in London for SCL's "roadshow" when it made its initial public offering. Dep. at 199.

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the Court would have found general jurisdiction over the company in Ohio had the Philippine mines remained in operation merely because the company's president and principal stockholder spent some or even all of his time in Ohio.

To the extent there is any ambiguity in the Perkins decision itself, the current Court's discussion of Perkins in Goodyear eliminates it. As noted above, in Goodyear the Supreme Court equated general jurisdiction for a corporation with the corporation's place of incorporation or principal place of business — a place where the company is "at home." The Court concluded that Perkins fit within this construct because "Ohio's exercise of general jurisdiction was permissible in Perkins because 'Ohio was the corporation's principal, if temporary, place of business." Id. at 2856 (quoting Keeton v. Hustler Magazine, Inc., 465 U.S. 770, 779-80 n.11 (1984). The Court distinguished the case before it from the situation in Perkins because '[u]nlike the defendant in Perkins, whose sole wartime activity was conducted in Ohio, petitioners are in no sense at home in North Carolina." Id. at 2857 (emphasis added).

In this case, all of SCL's casino and hotel operations are overseas, as are all of the officers and employees who are responsible for carrying on SCL's day-to-day business. See 7/23/11 Salt Aff. ¶¶ 5, 7. Under these circumstances, SCL cannot be deemed to be "at home" in Nevada simply because, during the relevant time period, two of its directors and/or officers were also directors or officers of SCL's parent company and were based in Las Vegas, where the parent company has its headquarters. In Gordon v. Greenview Hosp., Inc., 300 S.W.3d 635, 650 (Tenn. 2009), the Tennessee Supreme Court rejected a similar argument, noting that "[i]n this age of electronic communications, telecommuting, and distributed management, the fact that [the subsidiary's] officers and directors maintain offices in Tennessee [where the parent company was headquartered] does not, by itself, lead to the conclusion that the corporation has continuous and systematic contact with Tennessee or that the corporation is conducting business within the state." Accord Mattel, Inc. v. MGA Enter., Inc., 782 F. Supp. 2d 911, 1015 (C.D. Cal. 2011) (no general jurisdiction over a Mexican subsidiary in California because the CEO, who served both the parent and subsidiary, resided in California).

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Indeed, that has been the law for nearly a century. In Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills v. Menefee, 237 U.S. 189, 195 (1915), the Supreme Court held that "the mere fact that an officer of a corporation may temporarily be in the state or even permanently reside therein, if not there for the purpose of transacting business for the corporation, or vested with authority by the corporation to transact business in such state, affords no basis for acquiring jurisdiction." See also Joseph Walker & Sons v. Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., 167 N.Y.S.2d 632, 634 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1957) ("It is settled that if a corporation is not doing business here the mere fact that its officers may be found in this State, and even reside here, does not bring the corporation within the State's jurisdiction.") (citing Menefee). Recently, in Kuvedina, LLC v. Pai, 2011 WL 5403717 at *4 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 8, 2011), the court applied the basic principle set forth in Menefee to the hypothetical situation where the president of a small business based in Illinois lives just across the border in northern Indiana. The court noted that "[u]nless the company itself has sufficient contacts in the Northern District of Indiana, it would not be subject to personal jurisdiction there even though its president resides there."

So too, in this case, the fact that Messrs. Adelson and Leven lived in Las Vegas during the period in question and therefore sometimes carried out their duties with respect to SCL in Las Vegas does not provide a basis for the assertion of general jurisdiction over SCL. Neither Mr. Adelson nor Mr. Leven was in Las Vegas at the behest of SCL to transact business on SCL's behalf in this State. Accordingly, the mere fact that they may have been here from time to time when they carried out their duties for SCL cannot possibly provide a basis for asserting general jurisdiction over SCL.

C. DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS AT MR. GOLDSTEIN'S DEPOSITION SHOULD BE SUSTAINED

As in Mr. Adelson's deposition, the majority of the objections and instructions not to answer in Mr. Goldstein's deposition were in response to questions about Jacobs' termination. See, e.g., Goldstein Dep. (Ex. F hereto) at 41:15-24, 104:3-13, 107:8-109:4, 142:10-15, 173:25-177:1, 197:5-13, 198:5-13, 198:1-7, 203:12-16, 228:9-17, and 251:20-23. Defense counsel also objected and instructed Mr. Goldstein not to answer when Plaintiff's counsel asked a variety of

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questions about Mr. Goldstein's knowledge or actions with respect to specific SCL customers and with respect to SCL's recruitment of Ed Tracy, who replaced Jacobs as CEO. See, e.g., id. at 80:19-81:1, 88:18-89:1, 119:5-20, 215:17-316:9, 217:3-6, 177:5-19, 250:11-21. At one point, Plaintiff's counsel explained that these questions were designed to "demonstrat[e] who was really calling the shots. . . which goes to the jurisdictional point." Id. at 111:13-16. In fact, throughout the deposition, Plaintiff repeatedly asked Mr. Goldstein whether he (or other LVSC executives) had directed or controlled SCL's actions in Macau with respect to certain customers or issues.

Defendants' objections relating to questions concerning Jacobs' termination should be sustained for the reasons outlined above: discussions between Mr. Goldstein and Jacobs about their respective employment agreements (Goldstein Dep. at 142:10-17 and 144:6-10), about what tensions there may have been between Messrs. Leven and Jacobs (104:4-13), about why Jacobs was leaving (107:8-10) all go to the merits of Jacobs' claims, rather than the jurisdictional issue.

Defendants' other objections should be sustained because Plaintiff's whole approach to Mr. Goldstein's deposition was fundamentally flawed. Mr. Goldstein was never employed in any capacity by SCL.8 Plaintiff's old theory, before the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling, was that LVSC executives, including Mr. Goldstein, directed and controlled SCL's operations from Las Vegas to such an extent that Las Vegas should be deemed SCL's "de facto executive headquarters." But, for the reasons outlined above, after the Supreme Court's ruling, Plaintiff can no longer rely on that theory unless he is prepared to argue that SCL is LVSC's alter ego - a burden Plaintiff has specifically disclaimed. See 9/27/11 Hr'g Tr. at 26:1-5 ("And so we are not saying alter ego. We don't care about alter ego yet, but we do care of whether the people in Las Vegas Sands Corp. are acting as an agent and performing functions" for SCL).

Instead, Plaintiff's theory is that LVSC acted as an agent of SCL, which would require proof that (contrary to the ordinary relationship between a parent and its subsidiary) LVSC acted subject to the direction and control of SCL. See Hunter Mining Labs., Inc. v. Management Assistance, Inc., 763 P.2d 350, 352 (Nev. 1988) ("In an agency relationship, the principal

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Mr. Goldstein did serve as a director of VML during the period in question. See 10/4/11 Affidavit of John Morland, ¶ 4 (noting that Mr. Goldstein has been a director of VML since 2002).

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possesses the right to control the agent's conduct. Restatement (Second) of Agency § 14 (1958)"). In fact, when Plaintiff persuaded the Court to allow him to take Mr. Goldstein's deposition, he did so on the basis that Mr. Goldstein performed services on behalf of SCL in Nevada as SCL's agent. See 9/27/11 Hr'g Tr. at 26:23-25; Jacobs' Opp. to Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification of Jurisdictional Discovery Order, filed on October 12, 2011, at 5-6 & n. 5 (arguing that LVSC employees acting on behalf of SCL did so as subagents of LVSC, which presumably acted as SCL's agent).

Based on Plaintiff's arguments and his representations to the Court, Defendants expected that Plaintiff's deposition of Mr. Goldstein (and of Mr. Kay) would focus on determining what, if anything, Mr. Goldstein did on behalf of SCL in Nevada and whether whatever he did in Nevada was done pursuant to SCL's direction and control. Thus, Defendants were surprised, to say the least, when virtually all of the questions Plaintiff asked Mr. Goldstein were focused on whether he, in his capacity as a senior LVSC officer, directed or controlled SCL's actions in Macau.

Plaintiff should not be able, at this late stage, to resurrect a theory he abandoned (for good reason) more than a year ago. Having spent a great deal of Mr. Goldstein's deposition on that abandoned theory and on Jacobs' termination, Plaintiff should not be able to compel Mr. Goldstein to sit for any additional deposition time.

D. THE COURT SHOULD ENTER A PROTECTIVE ORDER WITH RESPECT TO THE REMAINING DEPOSITIONS

We recognize that the Court's schedule may not permit it to hear Defendants' Motion before the upcoming Leven deposition on December 4. Accordingly, defense counsel will adopt the same procedure used at the Adelson and Goldstein depositions, making objections as appropriate and instructing the witness not to answer where counsel believes that Plaintiff's questions go beyond the bounds of the limited jurisdictional discovery this Court has permitted. We also recognize that the Court may not be able to rule on specific questions that are yet to be asked and that, if objections are made during the Leven deposition, we will address those specific objections in supplemental briefing; however, for the reasons outlined above, Plaintiff should not be permitted to question Mr. Leven about the details of specific events that occurred during Page 20 of 23

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Jacobs' tenure as SCL's CEO or about the reasons why Jacobs was terminated. At most, Plaintiff should be allowed to ask Mr. Leven about the scope of his duties as Special Advisor to the SCL Board and then acting CEO — about who did what, when and where. Plaintiff should not be permitted to turn what should be a relatively simple jurisdictional deposition into a lengthy exploration into the merits of his claims. Furthermore, for the reasons outlined in Part III-B above, Plaintiff cannot show general jurisdiction over SCL simply by pointing to the fact that Mr. Leven performed some or even all of his duties for SCL while he happened to be in Las Vegas.9 Thus, Plaintiff has no need to go through the same exercise with Mr. Leven that he did with Mr. Adelson — attempting to dissect various actions taken for or on behalf of SCL and then asking where the witness happened to be when those actions were discussed or decided upon.

With respect to Mr. Kay, Plaintiff should be limited to asking what (if anything) Mr. Kay did in Nevada under the direction and control of SCL to assist SCL in obtaining financing. Plaintiff should not be able to ask if Mr. Kay gave direction to SCL, since that would be contrary to Plaintiff's own theory that LVSC and its employees acted as "agents" for SCL in Nevada

IV.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants urge the Court to enter an order providing that:

- To the extent that Defendants objected to Plaintiff's questions in the Adelson and (1)Goldstein depositions and instructed the witnesses not to answer, those objections are sustained;
- (2) The Adelson and Goldstein depositions are concluded and no further jurisdictional discovery may be taken from either witness;
- (3) In the remaining depositions, and in accordance with the March 8 Order, Plaintiff may only inquire into the facts regarding activities undertaken for or on behalf of SCL that are relevant to jurisdiction - such as who did what, when and where - and may not inquire into merits issues such as the reasons for Jacobs' termination; and
 - (4)Mr. Kay's deposition shall be limited to an inquiry into his activities for or on

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Defendants offered to stipulate that Mr. Leven carried out the duties normally associated with a CEO during the period in which he was SCL's acting CEO and that he conducted some of these activities while physically located in Nevada, although he also traveled frequently to Macau during his tenure.

behalf of SCL in Nevada, in accordance with the March 8 Order, and shall not seek information about any purported "directions" Mr. Kay or any other LVSC executive may have given in his capacity as such to SCL personnel in Macau about activities in Macau.

DATED November 26, 2012.

J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
Robert J. Cassity, Esq,
Holland & Hart LLP
9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. and Sands
China Ltd.
-andJ. Randall Jones, Esq.
Mark M. Jones, Esq.
Kemp Jones & Coulthard, LLP
3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd.

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the original and then deleted from the recycled folder, the ghost image will have no trace of them; is that true? 3 Α That would be correct. 4 0 And so someone could go into that -- prior to the creation of the ghost image could go onto the machine and could delete information from it, and so then the ghost image -- it would appear from the ghost image as though it never 8 existed; is that fair? 9 A Well, again, the ghost image is a snapshot in time whenever that image was taken. So anything that occurred 10 11 prior to that would naturally not e caught by that ghost 12 image. Understood. That is different than a forensic 13 image; is that right? 14 Forensic image is a lower level of catcher which 15 Α might contain leftover, for want of a better word, bits. 16 17 Okay. That could be reassembled. 18 All right. What about -- have you ever heard the 19 term "mirror image"? 20 I have. 21 Is it -- is that not a term that you would use? 22 23 Normally not, no. Okay. Are there different ways in which to copy 24 drives, in other words, the original media source? Other than

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a ghost image and the forensic image that we've talked about, are there other ways in which to copy it?

A There are other tools that would essentially do the same thing as a ghost image would.

Q Okay. With respect to the ghost images for those three, the desktop machine and two laptops, do you know when they were created?

A I -- from my recollection, they were created in the July 2010 time frame. But I might not be recalling that correctly.

Q All right. Do you know who had access -- let's deal with the two laptops. Do you know who had access to them prior to the creation of the ghost image?

A Well, I believe that they were laptops that were provided to Mr. Jacobs.

Q I'm sorry. Used by Mr. Jacobs?

A Yes. That's my understanding.

Q Understood. And you got that understanding from counsel?

A I got that understanding from counsel, plus I also got that understanding from talking to some of the Macau IT folks.

Q Understood. Let's deal, then, with the laptops. Do you know who had access to them prior -- in addition to Mr. Jacobs prior to the creation of the ghost image?

A Well, I would imagine that the IT teams would normally have access to those systems, as well.

- Q Okay. Anyone else?
- A Not that I'm necessarily aware of.
- Q All right. Were you made aware if any other personnel, executives in the company, for example, either Las Vegas Sands or Sands China, were able to access or were permitted to access those -- we're just dealing with the laptops right now -- were permitted to access them prior to the creation of the ghost image?
 - A I have no knowledge about that.
- Q All right. Do you know what happened to or do you know where the originals are of the two laptops?
- A I'm trying to recollect whether or not that information was provided to me, and I don't recall specifically.
- Q All right. Well, at your deposition I think there were -- and I could be wrong -- I think there were four different computers that had been identified that Mr. Jacobs might have had access to. Do you recall that?
- A I do recall that, yes.
- Q All right. And do you recall telling me -- and if your memory's different, we'll sort it out. Do you recall telling me that you had only been able to locate one of the originals from the four different computers that he could --

that he used? 2 I vaguely do recall that, yes. 3 So there was one out of four that you currently have? 5 Yes. Q Okay. 7 Of the actual systems themselves. May I clarify? 8 Q Sure. 9 Α I did recently become aware that another system was 10 located in the May 2011 time period --11 Q Okay. 12 -- that was also provided to I believe it was either 13 FTI or Stroz Friedberg to be imaged. 14 Q All right. And so that was in May 2011 an 15 additional -- and this was one of the other original media 16 sources? 17 A I believe it was one of those computers that Mr. 18 Jacobs had access to. 19 Q Okay. So you think that two out of the four of the 20 originals have been found? Again, that's my understanding from what I can 21 22 recall at this point. All right. Do you know which two were found? 23 24 Well, clearly the one I just mentioned, which was 25 apparently a desktop that Mr. Jacobs had used previously.

1 others I -- the other I don't recall specifically whether that was one of the laptops or desktops. Actually, I believe there is a reference that the desktop computer was not -- was not kept and that that was an item of concern. So clearly it was not that other desktop. 6 It was not the desktop that had been located? 7 Α Yeah. 8 Q Do you know what happened to the original desktop 9 machine from which the ghost image was created? 10 Α Again, I believe that that was being searched for. I can't specifically recollect as to whether or not they managed to find it or not. 12 13 What is the policy of when a computer -- when an 14 employee leaves and the computer is then recycled back into the population? What happens to the -- is the computer first 15 16 scrubbed before it is recycled? 17 That is the normal procedure that we would follow. Α 18 So in this particular case if normal procedure was 0 followed and that desktop machine that Mr. Jacobs had used was 19 20 to be put back into circulation, it would be scrubbed; 21 correct? 22 A That's my understanding, yes. 23 And when it would be scrubbed, tell us -- tell Her 24 Honor what happens as a result of that scrubbing. Essentially all the information on that computer 25

1 would have been deleted and a new operating system or a new 2 version of the operating system would be placed on that computer in preparation for another employee's use. All right. When you say it would be deleted, how is Q it deleted? 5 6 I don't know the specifics. 7 Q What is the -- what is the general -- I didn't mean 8 to cut you off. Were you done? 9 I was. 10 Okay. What is the general methodology -- I 11 understand you don't know the specifics, but in terms of your general -- the company's general policy how is it deleted? 12 13 Well, again, I think the teams use different Α mechanisms and different locations, so I'm not aware of the 14 exact procedures that they use. 15 16 Is it your understanding, however, that as a result of that scrubbing process all of original media or all 17 original data on that media source is lost? It would be deleted. 19 20 0 All right. Whether or not it's lost, I would -- it depends 21 22 would have to be the answer, I'm afraid. 23 Okay. You'd have to find the -- you'd have to find the device; right? 24 25 Α Correct.

And then you'd have to examine it and see what sort 1 2 of scrubbing had been done to it? That would be a correct statement. 3 And then you would be able to determine whether or 4 5 not all of the original media is gone? 6 A That would be correct. All right. And in this particular case it's your Q understanding that as for the desktop machine that Mr. Jacobs had used in Macau the original media source is gone? 10 Again, I can't specifically recall whether or not it 11 was located. I know that there was an effort made. 12 Q All right. Now, what you're saying -- if I understand it, you're saying some -- one -- some sort of a 13 device was found, you said, in May of 2011? 15 That was -- is my understanding, yes. 16 All right. And a -- who was allowed to copy that? 17 It was either Stroz Friedberg or FTI. Okay. And do you know who Stroz Friedberg is? 18 Well, Stroz Friedberg and FTI are both the forensic 19 20 firms that were engaged, is my understanding. 21 Okay. And do you know what they did with -- they 22 were allowed to copy it; correct? 23 My understanding is they took an image of it, yes. 24 Where did they copy it at? 25 A In Macau.

1 Okay. And where did they take it? 2 I believe they didn't take it anywhere. They left it in Macau. 3 Q All right. So they -- whatever they created they just left there? 6 Α Yes. Okay. And it's in storage somewhere? 8 I don't know the answer to that. 9 Q Do you know whether or not anyone has searched it? 10 I do not know that, either. And in your preparation as a 30(b)(6) deponent no 11 12 one had informed you whether or not it had been searched? 13 That's correct. Α 14 Now, let's back up. An additional bit of 15 information that has come to light that you testified about 16 was it was your belief that Mr. Kostrinsky was given a foil envelope in Macau during one of his trips regarding the Jacobs 17 18 case; correct? That was my understanding. 19 20 All right. And it is your belief based upon your 21 investigation that such an envelope did exist and was brought 22 back to the United States? There are references that I have been made aware of 23 24 to that foil envelope. I did ask whether or not anybody on 25 the Macau IT side recalls an envelope, not necessarily a foil

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envelope, and there was mention made that they believed Mr. Dillon provided -- or handed something to Mr. Kostrinsky. 3 And who is Mr. Dillon? Mr. Dillon was the IT leader in Macau at the time. 5 Okay. And when did he cease being IT director in 6 Macau? 7 Α Earlier this year. 8 Q Okay. And what were the circumstances of his 9 departure as IT director in Macau? 10 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. It's not relevant to my 12 hearing, Mr. Bice. MR. BICE: Well --13 THE COURT: And it might have some privacy issues 14 15 related to it, too. 16 MR. BICE: Well, Your Honor, I understand. I don't 17 want to argue with you. I think our point is it may have some 18 bearing on what happened to evidence and why he was terminated 19 might have some bearing on what happened to evidence. And I 20 understand your ruling, so I will --21 THE COURT: Thank you. 22 MR. BICE: -- move on. BY MR. BICE: 23 24 All right. So you were informed that -- and who was 25 it that informed you that Mr. Dillon had provided such an

envelope? 2 Mr. Ashley Gilson. 3 Q And I apologize? 4 Α Mr. Ashley Gilson. 5 Mr. Gilson. All right. And can you tell the Court 0 6 who Mr. Gilson is. Mr. Gilson is a director of IT operations for the 7 Α 8 Venetian Macau. 9 All right. Did he replace Mr. Dillon? Q He did not. 10 Α 11 He did not? Q 12 No. 13 All right. Who did replace Mr. Dillon? 14 Α There's a gentleman that was recently hired as Mr. 15 Dillon's replacement. 16 All right. Mr. Dillon, how long had he been at the Q 17 property in Macau? 18 Α Before my time. The exact time frame I would be 19 hard pressed to identify. 20 Q Okay. 21 THE COURT: How long do you have before I can take a 22 break, Mr. Bice? MR. BICE: We can take a break whenever Her Honor 23 24 would prefer. 25 THE COURT: That would be lovely. I'll see you guys 122

at 1:30. 2 MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 (Court recessed at 11:56 a.m., until 1:25 p.m.) THE COURT: Mr. Singh, if you could come back up. 5 We're going to resume your testimony, at least until they tell me I need to go back next door. 7 And, counsel, I again want to apologize. There was 8 a bit of a hiccup in a deliberating jury case next door. I've 9 given the attorneys and the clerk an assignment that they are 10 doing without my presence on the record, and in about 30 minutes they'll be done with that and come get me. 11 You are still under oath. 12 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 MR. BICE: May I proceed, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. 15 16 MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) 18 BY MR. BICE: 19 Mr. Singh, one of the things I wanted to just make 20 sure that we sort of closed out was this issue about the foil 21 envelope, when by my memory we had not. So if I'm repeating 22 myself a little bit, I apologize. The foil envelope that Mr. 23 Kostrinsky, or to your belief that Mr. Kostrinsky brought back 24 with him, have you been able to ascertain its contents? 25 I have not.

1 0 All right. You have -- did you hear the testimony, however, today from Mr. Jones? 3 Α I did. Okay. And it sounded like it was something that was in a foil envelope, then wrapped in bubble wrap. 5 That's how he described it. 7 All right. And in your experience as an IT person, would that suggest to you some sort of a drive had been put 9 into such an envelope? 10 Α It would suggest something that needed to be 11 shielded from electromagnetics. 12 Q Okay. 13 Α That could be a hard drive or a thumb drive or other 14 type of device. 15 All right. And when you say shielded from electromagnetics, is that what the -- is that what the foil 16 17 envelope does? Because even I know bubble wrap won't do that, 18 but is that the purpose of the foil? 19 That is the purpose of the foil, yes. 20 Got it. All right. Now, so it's your understanding 21 that such a device came over; correct? 22 Based upon what we heard, yes. 23 Okay. Well, and based upon your own -- what -- what you are prepared in terms of the company's representative on 24 25 this, you were informed that as far as the company knows such

a device did come over; is that right? 2 Α Yes. 3 Okay. And can you tell us what you have been able, 0 4 or tell Her Honor what you have been able to ascertain as of 5 the status of it? 6 I have been unable to ascertain anything about it. 7 None of the current Las Vegas IT staff are aware of anything that was brought over, nor have any items been located that 8 9 would fit this description. 10 0 All right. And the normal procedure for the handling of these things is when such a drive would come over 11 it would be placed with whom, IT? 12 Α It depends. If it was a device that was relevant in 13 a legal proceeding, it should have been -- it should have 14 15 followed a proper chain of custody. Q 16 Okay. 17 A If it was just something that was brought over, it would be given to anybody. 18 19 All right. Tell -- tell Her Honor, if you would, in the -- what the company's proper chain of -- or proper chain 20 21 of custody is in a legal proceeding. 22 Α Well, there's a document that we have within the IT 23 department that is required to be signed off by the person providing an item to -- to the IT department that we 24 25 acknowledge receipt of and what we've done with it.

1 All right. And those -- there is no such document for this -- or whatever was in that foil envelope? That's correct. Okay. And you would have been unable to ascertain what happened to it, assuming that it made its way into the United States? 7 Α Correct. 8 0 I want to back up just a little bit about the data flow between Macau and the United States on this deal prior to 10 April of 2011. Prior to April of 2011 are you aware that the executives here in Las Vegas, let's just deal with Mr. Adelson 11 12 as being one, would receive what is called a daily report via 13 email from Macau? I am aware of that. 14 15 0 All right. And tell Her Honor what would be in that 16 daily report. 17 To be honest, I can't fully describe it. I've never seen one. My information is it's financial -- financial 19 information is my understanding. 20 All right. Does it -- prior to April of '11, did it include -- well, strike that. Even today does he still 21 22 receive a daily report? 23 My belief is yes. 24 Okay. And including a daily report that contains 25 Macau data; correct?

1	A	That's my understanding.
2	Q	All right. And those are and that data is sent
3	from Maca	u to Las Vegas on a daily basis?
4	A	I believe so.
5	Q	And it's processed by Mr. Adelson's assistant?
6	A	I'm not aware of.
7	Q	All right. But in any event, your understanding is
8	it's sent	here every day?
9	A	Correct.
10	Q	And then it is disseminated to other people inside
11	the company?	
12	A	Correct.
13	Q	Okay. And is it disseminated to more than just Mr.
14	Adelson?	
15	А	I believe it is.
16	Q	Do you believe it's disseminated to Mr. Kaye?
17	А	Yes.
18	Q	Mr. Leven?
19	A	I believe so.
20	Q	Okay. Now, prior to April of '11, do you know
21	whether or not that data that was that daily what was the	
22	I apologize.	
23		MR. JACOBS: Flash report, DOR and flash report.
24	BY MR. BICE:	
25	Q	Daily operating report, DOR, okay, and the flash
		127

1 report, did that contain the names of high, what I guess we would call high level customers? 2 3 Again, unfortunately, I've never seen this report --4 0 Okay. -- either before or after, so I can't comment on 5 6 that. All right. So you don't -- as of today you don't 7 Q know what sort of information it contained? 8 That's correct. 9 Α And you still don't know what sort of information it 10 Q contains today? 11 12 Α Correct. Do you know whether or not the restrictions on data 13 that were imposed after April or around April of 2011, did 14 that impact the information that was contained in the daily 15 operating report that Las Vegas Sands executives received? 16 A Unfortunately, I do not have any knowledge about 17 that. 18 All right. Let's go back a little bit now to the 19 20 data that you do know was here in Las Vegas concerning Mr. 21 Jacobs. You had identified that there were three ghost images and a file that contained PFTs? 22 A PSTs. 23 PSTs. I apologize. That information, was it ever 24 Q placed on those four -- I'll call them the four data sources. 25 128

1 Were those four sources ever placed on a server here in Las 2 Vegas? 3 A The emails were on a server. There are some archive files, but they do not appear to necessarily come from that --5 from those ghost images. Q Okay. 6 7 And from what I was able to determine, the images themselves were not placed on the file server. 8 9 All right. The -- the ghost -- the three ghost images that we've referenced? 10 11 A That's correct. All right. But the emails were placed on a server 12 13 here in Las Vegas? That's correct. 14 Have you been able to ascertain for Her Honor when 15 they were placed on a server here in Las Vegas? 16 My understanding is it was in late August that that 17 A 18 was done. 19 Late August of 2010; correct? 20 Yes. So it would be accurate to say that since August of 21 22 2010, Mr. Jacobs's emails that had been brought over from Macau have been on the server of the Las Vegas Sands here in 24 Las Vegas since then? 25 A That would be correct. 129

And they have been accessible by anyone who had their rights to access them since that point in time; correct? That would be correct. and my understanding is that 3 was limited to Mr. Kostrinsky. Okay. But you don't know, just so that we're clear, 5 Q you don't know when and under what circumstances those same -that same data source -- well, strike that. Let's break it down so that Her Honor can -- I can keep it clear in my head. When you did your search, you looked only at files that Mr. Kostrinsky had access to. We've already talked about that; 10 correct? 11 That is correct. 12 Α Okay. And in doing so you found, and I will mess up 13 Q these names so you will correct me, you found some of the data 14 involving Mr. Jacobs on something called DAV05; am I right? 15 16 A Yes. My --That's D --17 O -- recollection is that's correct. 18 Α All right. D-A-V-0-5; correct? 19 Q 20 Correct. 21 Okay. And DAV05 is a shared -- is it a share drive 22 on the server? It is a -- it is a file server. 23 Α File server. Okay. And on that -- and that file 24 25 server Mr. Kostrinsky had access to; correct? 130

1 Α That's right. 2 Okay. Were there any other people other than the IT 3 department that had access to that DAV05 server? 4 Yes, the DAV05 is a -- is a general file server --5 Okay. 6 -- that many people use. 7 0 Okay. But what about the data set -- now, was the 8 -- was the Macau -- the Jacobs data, we'll call it, was that in a subfolder on that data server? 9 10 Α It was. All right. And was that called the M data? 11 12 A Correct. 13 Q And the M data meaning Macau data? 14 A Macau data. Okay. And you had indicated that at least with 15 16 respect to that set of data, that version of it on that drive -- no, not drive, file share, Mr. Kostrinsky could access it; 17 correct? 18 19 Α That's correct. 20 Q IT people could access it? Α 21 Correct. 22 Q Ms. Hyman could access it? 23 Α No, she did not have permission to. 24 Okay. Was there anyone other than Mr. Kostrinsky 25 who had access to the -- to the M data?

Outside of the IT department, no. 1 A All right. But at some point did you not learn that there was some form of VPN access? Yes, I did. Α 5 Okay. And what was the VPN access to? 6 Α That I do not know. 7 0 Okay. So you haven't been able to determine that as 8 of yet? 9 Α I have not. 10 Q All right. Is it fair to say -- do you recall when your deposition was taken, sir? 11 12 Α Yes. 13 Okay. August 14th. You can look at the -- you can look at the front page just like me. All right. Is it --15 isn't it true that you only learned about the VPN access about a half an hour before your deposition started? 17 Α That is correct. 18 Okay. And that's because Mr. Peek informed you that his firm had it; correct? 19 20 A That's correct. Okay. And did he -- and he also informed you that 21 22 Glaser Weil had it; is that right? 23 Α He mentioned that he believed they might. 24 Okay. And so since that point in time, since you learned that, have you conducted any further investigation to 132

determine how that VPN access was used and what could be accessed through it? 3 I have. 4 Okay. And when did you do that? 5 Approximately two to three weeks ago. 6 Okay. And what did you find? 7 Well, if I may describe specifically my request 8 to --9 Q Okay 10 -- to the IT department --11 Q You may. 12 -- was to determine if the access had indeed been 13 set up, who had requested that access, and whether or not we 14 had any log files to indicate time/date of the access and to 15 what it was that they were given access to. There is a recollection that VPN was set up for Glaser Weil, it was set 17 up for Holland & Hart. There are no log files, unfortunately, from that time period that I could refer to, and the IT group 18 did not know what specifically they were given access to. Mr. 19 20 Kostrinsky was the one who had set that up. 21 Is it normal that there would be no log files for 22 that sort of access? 23 As I had mentioned in my deposition, we -- we 24 routinely do change log files as they outgrow and need to be 25 culled. We do do that on a routine basis.

1 Okay. And that was done here? Q 2 That was done. 3 All right. So no one had turned off the override on the log files? 4 5 Α Correct. 6 0 Okay. So you have no way now of going back and ascertaining who was accessing what and when; correct? 7 There's the --8 A Via that VPN network? 9 There is the potential for us to revert back to our 10 Α backup tapes to determine whether or not we have valid backups 11 and whether or not data could be restored from that time period. 13 Okay. But in fairness to you and to Her Honor, I 14 think you testified at your deposition that you also know that 15 the company's backup system has not -- had not been working 16 17 for a number of months. That is correct. 18 Α And so there are -- in many -- in many respects 19 20 there are no backup tapes is your belief; correct? 21 I wouldn't -- I wouldn't characterize it that way. 22 There are backup tapes. What we do not know is how many of those are valid versus are not valid and, therefore, do not 23 24 have data that can be retrieved. All right. And when did the company learn -- well 25 134

1 strike that. Tell Her Honor how long the backup system has 2 not been working for Las Vegas Sands. 3 My understanding is it's been some time that the backup system hasn't been working as we had expected to -- to 5 work. 6 All right. When you say some time, is it prior to 7 October of 2010? 8 I don't know that specifically. 9 Q Okay. When did the backup system -- have you 10 corrected the backup system now? A We have. 11 12 0 All right. When was it corrected? 13 A Approximately three months ago. 14 Okay. So being September --Q Actually, sorry, probably closer to two months. 15 A 16 Q Okay. So July 1st of this year? 17 A To the best of my recollection that sounds about 18 right. 19 All right. And so you know that the backups were Q 20 working concerning the casino system; is that right? 21 That's right. 22 Okay. But the backups weren't working for the general corporate matters? 23 24 A If I'm allowed, can I explain? 25 0 You are allowed.

A We have various multitudes of systems, each one of which gets backed up or is supposed to be backed up on a regular basis. Some of those systems themselves apparently were not being successfully backed up, others were. What we do know is that the casino system platform, specifically the I-series platform, was being successfully backed up.

Q Can you tell Her Honor what wasn't being successfully backed up?

A I can't provide a complete list, but basically some of the -- the surrounding corporate systems, including file shares, were the ones that were not being successfully backed up.

Q All right. And that files shares would include things like DAV05; correct?

A Potentially. Again, to be clear, I have done no -no analysis to determine what we have backups of and what we
do not.

Q As part of your search did you also find a file on the DAV05 file share that was entitled Jacobs SEC?

A I have a recollection of that. I don't recall specifically what was on the DAV05 server, but it did appear on what I -- I had discovered.

Q All right. And you discovered it because it was part of the files that Mr. Kostrinsky had access to; right? That's how you uncovered it?

1 A Through that mechanism. 2 Okay. And was it your recollection that once you --3 you found that file, you tried to determine who had access to it; correct? Yes, that is my recollection. 5 6 All right. Now, let's go back to the DAV05 for a minute, or the M data, strike that, which is on DAV05. On the M data that's on DAV05, the file still reflected that Mr. 9 Kostrinsky had access to it; correct? That's correct. 10 11 Okay. Even though Mr. Kostrinsky had not worked at 0 the company for nearly eight months? 13 A Right. 14 Okay. So nobody -- nobody had removed him from that 15 file? 16 That's right. 17 You also found this Jacobs SEC file when you were 18 looking for files that Mr. Kostrinsky had access to and you 19 found one; correct? 20 Right. 21 And that file, however, both Mr. Kostrinsky and Ms. 22 Hyman had been removed from it; correct? 23 I don't have that recollection that I would have 24 known that they were removed from it. 25 Okay. But they no longer had access to it. 137

They did not show up as having had access to it. 1 A Okay. Well, am I wrong -- maybe I'm wrong, and if 2 you -- I am -- I'll let you correct me, but the only -- the 3 way in which you found it was it was a file that Mr. Kostrinsky had had access to because that's how you were 5 searching. 6 7 0 Well, again, to clarify, I was searching all of the 8 systems that Mr. Kostrinsky had access to looking for pieces of information. That did not necessarily imply that Mr. Kostrinsky had specific access to that file at any point in 10 11 time. Okay. In any event, you looked at the amount of Q 12 data that was in that file; correct? 13 I recall doing so. 14 All right. And I think you testified to us that 15 there was very little data in that file. 16 I seem to recall that, yes. 17 And I asked -- do you recall me asking you whether 18 or not you could verify whether anyone had removed any data 19 from it? Do you recall that? 20 I have that recollection. 21 And do you recall telling me that there was no way 22 in which you could determine whether data had been removed? 23 I I believe I mentioned I have no way of determining 24 25 whether data was removed without reverting back to the backup

files to understand what was actually on there. I could only provide an accurate reflection of what today exists. 3 Q Okay. And you don't -- and, again, this is one of those areas where -- this is one of the areas where the backups generally were not working; correct? 6 Α Again, I did not do that investigation to determine if that is a valid statement. 8 Q Okay. You would have to do that yet? 9 Correct. 10 Now, in addition to the VPN access, did any of the 11 lawyers have log-ins where they could come into, let's say, 12 onto the Las Vegas Sands property and log in through the 13 computer system? 14 Α I would believe that they would have been given an 15 account to access the network because they were tied in with 16 the VPN accounts. 17 All right. And do you recall in your research finding Mr. Peek as being one of the persons who could log 18 into the system. 19 A 20 Yes. 21 Okay. And do you recall Mr. -- or an individual named A. Sedlock also having the ability to log into the 22 23 system directly? 24 I recall he showed up on -- on one of the file 25 directory listings. I did not specifically find out whether 139

or not he had VPN access. 1 2 Okay. What was the purpose of having them on the directory listings? What does it show? That they would have permission to access that area. 5 Q And do you recall which areas you found that they had access to, let's say with Mr. Peek? 6 7 A Off-hand I do not, no. 8 And the same would be true for Mr. Sedlock? 9 A Correct. 10 Q Now, is it also fair to say that as part of your 11 preparation to serve as the company's representative on this, you did not have time to determine whether or not the documents that were the M data -- and maybe -- maybe this is a 13 14 better way to go about it, so let me back up. In the M data, which is listed as the Macau data on DAV05; correct? 15 16 Α Uh-huh. 17 All right. That data, do you recall what it 0 18 consisted of? 19 Α From what I recall they were Outlook files. 20 Q Outlook files? 21 A Yeah. 22 0 So it was emails? 23 Α Yes. 24 Okay. Was there any of the data from the ghost 25 images in the Macau data?

To be honest, I would have to refresh my 2 | recollection. I'm not sure. 3 Q Okay. I do recall that somewhere there were these archive files, zip files that had some information, but I don't 5 specifically recall if that was on that M data drive or not. 7 All right. Well, as part of your investigation into this, could you tell Your Honor -- tell Her Honor how much 9 data, in other words size, was in this Macau data that had been sitting on the Las Vegas Sands server? Okay. Now, I don't recall specifically, but I 11 12 believe it was around 50 to 60 gigabytes worth of data. But I don't recall specifically. 13 14 Q 50 to 60 gigabytes? 15 Yeah. 16 Okay. And it's your belief that those were emails? 17 Yes. 18 And did you examine any of them? I did not. 19 20 And is it also fair to say that you don't know where else that same data set might exist on the company servers 21 22 that other people might have access to? 23 Other than the areas that I did my investigation 24 over, that would be a fair statement. 25 All right. And just so I make sure I understand 141

1 your question -- or your statement is the only areas that you did investigation over were the areas that Mr. Kostrinsky 3 | could have had access? 4 Mr. Kostrinsky or there might have been a reference 5 that I picked up in one other document that might have caused me to look at a different file share. 6 7 All right. But you didn't look at, for example, you 8 didn't look at any -- you didn't search for the same data set 9 or even a subset of this data set on things that Mr. Leven would have had access to? 10 I don't know how to answer that question, because 11 A honestly I do not know what Mr. Leven has access to. Fair enough. And the same would be true for Mr. 13 Q Adelson; correct? 14 15 A Correct. I do not know what they have access to. 16 Same would be true for Mr. Raphaelson? Q 17 A Correct. Okay. And Ms. Hyman? 18 0 19 A Correct. 20 All right. Thank you. When you were told to find the data -- or the data, where it was on Las Vegas Sands 21 22 server, these emails from Mr. Jacobs, how long did it take you 23 to find them when you wanted -- when you wanted to find them, 24 how long did it take you? 25 A A few days.

It wasn't an arduous process, is that fair? 1 2 Actually, it -- it could have been. Part of the reason why I was limiting the investigation scope based upon what Mr. Kostrinsky had access to other information that I had was because otherwise there would be a significant number of systems and files that would need to be searched, which would 7 have taken considerably more time. 8 Q Right. So if you had not limited your search to 9 just the areas where Mr. Kostrinsky could have entered, it 10 would take you more time; is that right? 11 Α It would take more time. 12 Q Okay. But since you knew Mr. Kostrinsky had access to these emails, that was an easy place to look? 13 14 A Correct. 15 Q All right. Did you send out any emails, since you 16 were going to be the company's designee, did you sent out an email to other executives asking them whether or not they had 17 18 access to this information? I did not. 19 Α 20 And other than talking to some of the IT personnel, you did not interview any of the company's other executives to 21 determine whether or not they had access to this data? 22 23 Α I did have a conversation with Gayle Hyman before 24 the deposition, and subsequent to the deposition I have had

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some conversations with others.

Okay. Well, let's -- let's talk about your conversation with Ms. Hyman. She had access to the data? 3 Not directly, no. Okay. How did she -- she had it indirectly? 5 A She indicated that she was -- you know, she would be in Mr. Kostrinsky's office if she was accessing anything. 7 Q All right. Did she indicate that she had accessed 8 it? 9 She did not, no. 10 Q I'm sorry? 11 Α She did not. 12 Q She did not. Did she say she did not, or did she 13 just not indicate? 1.4 She did not recall. Α Okay. Do you -- do you know whether or not any hard 15 Q copies of that data was ever printed off? 17 Α Again, other than what's already been testified to 18 or is in various transcripts, I am not aware of anything. 19 All right. You said subsequent to your deposition Q 20 you have spoken to others? 21 I have. And who have you spoken to? 22 23 Α I have talked to Rob Rubenstein. 24 Q All right. 25 I have talked to Mike Leven. 144

Q All right. So you spoke to Rob Rubenstein? 1 2 Α Yes. And you spoke to Mr. Leven? 3 4 Α Correct. 5 All right. And what did Mr. Rubenstein tell you? Α Mr. Rubenstein indicated he does not recall ever having accessed any of the data or information. 7 Okay. Did he know where it was at? 8 Q 9 Α He understood Mr. Kostrinsky to have access to it. Q All right. And did -- and so Mr. Rubenstein had 10 indicated to you that there was no -- he had no source of access to it? 12 13 Α Correct. 14 0 And then you said you spoke to Mr. Leven? Correct. 15 A And Mr. Leven told you he similarly didn't have any 16 access to it? 17 Α That would be correct. 18 And that's the extent of any additional 19 investigation you've done since your deposition? 20 For the question around who had access to the Α 21 22 emails, yes. You were also aware, are you not, that the data was 23 accessed by the O'Melveny & Myer law firm? 24 25 That is my understanding. Α 145

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1
              Okay. And when did they access it?
         Q
 2
              I cannot recall that.
 3
              And do you know what they did with it?
 4
              I do not.
 5
              Do you know whether or not they ever produced it to
    any governmental agency?
              I do not know the answer to that.
 7
         Α
 8
         Q
              Do you know whether anyone has ever produced that
 9
    data to any governmental agency?
10
              I do not know the answer to that.
              And I take it that despite you were the company's
11
12
    representative, you didn't do any investigation to determine
13
    that?
14
         Α
              Correct.
15
              MR. BICE: Bear with me one moment, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: Sure.
17
              MR. BICE: I have nothing further at this time, Your
18
   Honor.
              THE COURT: Does anybody have any additional
19
20
    questions they would like to inquire of Mr. Singh at this
21
    time?
              MR. OWENS: A brief moment, Your Honor, to confer?
22
23
              THE COURT: Absolutely.
24
              MR. OWENS: Nothing, Your Honor. Thank you very
25
    much.
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THE COURT: Mr. Singh, thank you very much for your 1 time. You may step down. You're welcome to stay in the 2 courtroom if you want, or go back to work. 3 THE WITNESS: Leave this? 4 THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine. Leave it there. 5 All right. Would the next item of business of those 6 items and witness I have identified be the playing of the video deposition of Mr. Kostrinsky? MR. PISANELLI: Very well, Your Honor. And so 9 you --10 THE COURT: No, I'm just asking. That was a 11 question. There was a question mark at the end. 12 MR. BICE: Yes. 13 MR. PISANELLI: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 Can you go check next door and see if they're ready 16 for me before I start this? 17 THE MARSHAL: Yes, Judge. 18 THE COURT: Other than this, are you going to 19 suggest any other witnesses you want me to hear from? I know 20 Mr. Bice had previously mentioned Mr. Weissman. Are there any 21 others so that I can have other people thinking about the 22 issues as we are watching the video? 23 MR. BICE: It will depend upon what Mr. Weissman 24 25 says, but I don't think so.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So then I would 1 2 request that you guys, which is team defendant, think about how you will respond when I ask formally for that, additional witnesses, and then depending upon what I rule, then we'll see. If I decline to permit Mr. Weissman to be examined, are there additional witnesses that the Sands entities, and I'm using a group for convenience, not for any other reason, would intend to call for purposes of this hearing? And this can be 8 a caucus moment while I walk next door and see how they're 9 10 doing. 11 (Court recessed at 2:05 p.m., until 2:16 p.m.) 12 THE COURT: Okay. Did you come up with an answer for me? 13 14 MR. BRIAN: I think Mr. Lionel is going to address 15 the Court, Your Honor. 16 MR. McCREA: Not on --17 MR. BRIAN: Oh. As to whether we're calling anyone. 18 No, we're not, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. BRIAN: I would say the only issue that I was 21 tempted to was the issue that I proffered to go into with Mr. Peek, which Your Honor does not want to hear about. I was 22 23 going to address that briefly in closing, but those documents 24 are in the record, and if Your Honor thinks it's 25 inappropriate, you can admonish me then. But I don't think

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there's a need to offer it. We've already put the documents
    in the record.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. So are we ready to play?
             MR. PISANELLI: Yes, we are, Your Honor. And so you
 4
   know, this is a combined designation on both sides.
5
 6
              THE COURT: Lovely. I love it when people actually
7
    communicate with each other and work things out.
 8
             MR. BICE: Your Honor.
9
             THE COURT: Mr. Bice.
             MR. BICE: Will you be offended --
10
11
             THE COURT: No, I won't --
12
             MR. BICE: -- if while this is playing --
             THE COURT: -- be offended.
13
14
             MR. BICE: -- I go out into the hall --
15
             THE COURT: Goodbye.
             MR. BICE: -- to attend to another matter? Thank
16
17
   you.
18
             THE COURT: And if you want to go straighten out the
19
   people who are next door, they would love to have help.
20
             MR. BICE: I am quite sure they would not want to
21
   see me.
22
             MR. BRIAN: What happened to the shared suffering we
23
   talked about yesterday?
24
              THE COURT: See, part of my life is I'm also the
25
   presiding judge in the civil division. So when there is a
                                 149
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problem in another department, I am supposed to assist.
 2
              MR. BRIAN: No, I was talking about sharing the
   suffering of watching the video, Your Honor.
3
              THE COURT: Oh.
 5
              MR. PISANELLI: Can I go supervise him out there?
              THE COURT: No, one of you -- well, Ms. Spinelli is
 6
   here. Ms. Spinelli is low man on the totem pole.
7
              Can someone please hit play so we can watch the
 8
9
    designated portions of the videotape deposition of Mr.
   Kostrinsky.
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           (Video Deposition of MICHAEL KOSTRINSKY played,
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12
                           not transcribed)
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              THE COURT: Can we push "Stop" for a minute, or for
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   10 minutes.
           (Court recessed at 2:53 p.m., until 3:16 p.m.)
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              THE COURT: Is anyone looking for some Steven Jacobs
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    transcripts?
              THE COURT RECORDER: Me.
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              THE COURT: They were delivered to me in
    Department 10.
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              Okay. Ready to push "Play" again?
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        (Playing of MICHAEL KOSTRINSKY deposition continued,
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                           not transcribed)
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              THE COURT: Does that conclude the playing of the
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   agreed portions of the videotaped deposition of Mr.
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Kostrinsky? 2 MR. PISANELLI: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Is there any additional evidence that 4 Mr. Jacobs would like the Court to consider? 5 MR. BICE: Yes, Your Honor. As we'd indicated yesterday, we would like to call Mr. Weissman. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Can you tell me on what basis you 8 believe Mr. Weissman's testimony would be of assistance to the 9 Court in making a determination as to whether there have been misrepresentations that would be of a sanctionable nature made 11 to the Court that have so multiplied these proceedings that I should sanction him or his client? 12 13 MR. BICE: As for sanctioning him, I don't believe so. But as for sanctioning his client, yes. And I believe --14 15 THE COURT: And what do you think that is? 16 MR. BICE: And I believe that the evidence is Mr. 17 Weissman I believe was present in the court when the representations were made about the emails and the documents 18 19 from Mr. Jacobs not being on any servers at the Las Vegas Sands. 20 THE COURT: And you're referring to the hearing on 21 22 May 24th? 23 MR. BICE: I am referring to that hearing. 24 THE COURT: Just wanted to make sure I was clear. 25 MR. BICE: I believe that -- and only Mr. Weissman

can tell us whether or not he knew that that wasn't true at the time it was made and whether he on behalf of Sands China chose not to speak up; because I think it is beyond question at this point, I guess that's my view, anyway, it's beyond question that it was untruthful and it was designed to mislead the Court and it was designed to try and get the Court to hold an evidentiary hearing so that the defendants would never have to produce this evidence.

Additionally, I believe that Mr. Weissman was also present in the court on the 28th of June when the Court made statements confirming the fact that no one had ever disclosed this to the Court. And the fact is that no one said at that point in time, contrary to the defense that's now being offered, oh, wait, Your Honor, we really did disclose this to you, you've just forgotten.

Those are the bases -- we also believe that Mr.

Weissman also has knowledge, Your Honor, about the

communications with the Macau Government that they are now

claiming that they were relying upon in their decision not to

disclose to the Court. We believe that that is also relevant.

Because you will recall, Your Honor, from their brief what

they have told you is they had a discussion with the Macau

Government on I believe it was either the 28th or the 29th of

May, and they suddenly, quote, to use their words, "got

comfortable" that they could disclose the existence of this

evidence in the United States. Our belief, Your Honor, is that they, quote, 3 unquote, "got comfortable" because that's the first time the ever told the Macau government that documents were already over here and in their possession and had been for two years. And they have advanced this defense to you and the story to you that we believe is not accurate, it's not being candid 8 with the Court. And we have tried to subpoena multiple witnesses to be here, and they have objected to that. 9 10 THE COURT: And I've sustained almost all of their objections because of the limited nature of the hearing that 11 I've scheduled. MR. BICE: I understand. And that is the basis by 13 which we believe that Mr. Weissman possesses knowledge of 14 those facts. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone want to respond? MR. LIONEL: I will, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Lionel. 18 MR. LIONEL: I feel like a potted plant. 19 MR. BICE: I'll get out of your way, Mr. Lionel. 20 21 MR. LIONEL: Thank you. 22 As Your Honor said, this is an unusual proceeding. And it really is. It's certainly unusual to have attorneys 23 24 testify, and particularly ask an attorney, well, were you 25 present and you heard something and you didn't get up later

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and tell the Judge that that was not accurate or proper. I think <u>Club Vista</u>, Your Honor, is really pertinent here. It couldn't be more pertinent. <u>Club Vista</u> --

THE COURT: With respect to Mr. Weissman?

MR. LIONEL: By Mr. Weissman, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LIONEL: Club Vista says you do not -- we should not have attorneys come and testify. And it says in there that unless they can demonstrate, prove the Shelton framework, that they should not be permitted to testify. And the Shelton framework says, number one, there must be no other means existing to bring the evidence in, to show that evidence. We think clearly that is not true here. They say it must be crucial to preparation of the case. Now, I don't think it's crucial to preparation of the case to say that Mr. Weissman was present when something was said and they didn't tell that to Your Honor. This matter now is whether or not there's been a lack of candor and a waste of time, and all the evidence was for that purpose. It's not in connection with the substantive portion of the case, certainly not Mr. Weissman's testimony, as has been proffered here.

Now, <u>Club Vista</u> is a very interesting case, and it says a number of things, Your Honor, that I think are significant here and relevant. The case points out that courts must protect an attorney's work product as mental

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impressions, conclusions, opinions, and legal theories of counsel concerning litigation. Those matters, the court says, 3 are not discoverable.

Now, there's little doubt in my mind that if Mr. Weissman testifies, that you'll hear from Mr. McCrea. Maybe late in the day, but you will hear from him repeatedly, Your Honor, because all these matters deal with privilege. And part of the Shelton case, Your Honor, is that it should not be privileged material.

Now, it's true, Your Honor may say, well, in that we're talking a particular fact and I may permit that and I may say it may not come within the privilege. In that case -and it's very interesting that in the Vista case, in Club Vista it say, "Such depositions could provide a back-door method for attorneys to glean privileged information about an opponent's legal strategy from the opposing attorney's awareness of various documents." There's also that danger, and that is another reason why attorneys and Mr. Weissman should not be called as a witness.

Now, we're blindsided, Your Honor. Up until I believe it was yesterday we did not hear -- or it may have been the afternoon before, they want to take Mr. Weissman's deposition. We didn't have the remotest idea that that would be -- that he would be asked to testify. Your Honor indicated initially that you wanted to hear from those people who had

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1 made representations from you and that you would -- you would question these people, you say, directly and to a point. Mr. Weissman was clearly not included in that. So there was no prior notice and no proffer was made until a few moments asked. You asked counsel -- you said to counsel the other day, if you're going to call Mr. Weissman I expect a proffer. And here we get a proffer at the last minute. Therefore, we've had no way -- if a lawyer's going to testify, he needs to be prepared, he needs preparation. It has not happened here. We have really been blindsided. We feel, Your Honor, Mr. Weissman should not be called to testify. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lionel. Anything else, Mr. Bice? MR. LIONEL: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BICE: Yes, Your Honor. I really don't want to know and I don't think we've asked anybody for their mental impressions, and we certainly don't intend to ask Mr. Weissman about his mental impressions. We sent a letter -- and perhaps Mr. Lionel wasn't aware of it. We had sent a letter prior to this hearing outlining the attorneys that we believed needed to be present in the courtroom, just like we did on Mr. Ma, Ms. Glaser, Mr. Jones, et cetera, et cetera, and we had told them that included Mr. Weissman. So, contrary to the claim, we've always taken this position.

You know, Your Honor, I've already shown this slide

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1 once, and that was on the May 24 hearing. It was Mr. Peek and Mr. Weissman who were present. And, as Your Honor can recall, there were --

THE COURT: They said they didn't have any Jacobs stuff on the server.

MR. BICE: That is exactly what they said.

THE COURT: I know. I read it.

MR. BICE: All right. And Mr. Weissman was in this courtroom. And not only that, he then made comments to the Court, says in terms of process about how they were going to go through this very elaborate, lengthy, and costly process to review, the very process that we've been now going through, because they decided to not tell the truth.

So the question is did Mr. Weissman know that those documents were all on the Las Vegas Sands server and when did he know that, when he was taking the position with me in 2.34 conferences and taking the position with the Court that they didn't have to produce them because they were over in Macau. That's what we want to know, just like we want to know whether or not Mr. Weissman himself had direct communications with the Macau Government.

They've now offered affidavits to you, so they obviously don't think this is privileged. They submitted an affidavit from Mr. Fleming. Interestingly, he had no personal knowledge on virtually anything he said, because he admits he

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1 wasn't there, and then they also in their brief -- they're the ones who have put this out.

Yeah. If you would like to see the email where we identified the list of attorneys --

THE COURT: I'm not very worried about that.

MR. BICE: Your Honor, they're the ones who submitted the brief to this Court telling you all about this Macau excuse that they offered up and how they only got comfortable, supposedly on May the 28th or 29th, and we believe that Mr. Weissman has personal, firsthand knowledge of those facts. If he gets up on the stand and he says he doesn't, well, then that's obviously a wholly different issue.

The same is true for this other issue, Your Honor, because we've got a footnote in their brief, Footnote Number 8 it is, where they reveal something, and again that they reveal only the things that they want to reveal, where they say that they were informed that after July 19 O'Melveny produced to the United States Government additional documents. Are these the same documents they were telling this Court that they couldn't tell you about? We would like to know that. If they would like to offer up some of their witnesses -- some of their executives with actual knowledge about that, today was the time to do that. And they didn't.

THE COURT: I haven't asked them for their witnesses yet. They may still tell me somebody.

1 MR. BICE: Okay. But that's the reason why we 2 believe that Mr. Weissman should have to answer those 3 questions, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. I do not think having Mr. 4 Weissman testify will help to assist me in getting to the 5 6 point that I need to get, which is whether representations or misrepresentations were made to the Court that so multiplied the proceedings that it would be sanctionable under EDCR 7.60. 8 So for that reason Mr. Weissman will not testify today. 9 That does not mean that at some point in time upon 10 appropriate motion practice I might not consider that, Mr. 11 Bice. But at this point, for purposes of this proceeding, I'm 12 not going to permit it. 13 So are there any other pieces of information that 1 4 the plaintiff would like me to consider as part of this 15 16 hearing? MR. BICE: No. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Now, does the defense team have 18 any pieces of information or witnesses that you would like me 19 20 to consider? Are you a lawyer today, or a witness, Mr. Peek? 21 MR. PEEK: Well, Your Honor, I'd like to step back into -- I think I'm still the lawyer, but I guess I should let 22 Mr. Lionel [inaudible]. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 25 MR. BRIAN: The only piece of information, Your

1 Honor, is -- I think that we referenced it in the brief -- the company in Macau received a letter on August 14th from the Macau authorities which was originally in Portuguese. understood originally it was confidential. Our client had a conversation, was able to persuade them to make it not confidential for the purpose of giving it to the Court. We've got a translation into English. It's not -- we don't have the -- we don't have the actual certification for the translation. 8 I don't know if Your Honor wants to see it. If it goes to the point of whether this is a legit Act, which we obviously think 10 it is, we can offer it to Your Honor for whatever purpose you 11 want, or we can give it to you later when we get to briefing 12 13 the Macau statute. I would defer to the Court. THE COURT: Have you provided a copy of the 14 15 translated communication to the plaintiffs? MR. BRIAN: Not yet, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Then I don't want it. 17 18 All right. Is there any other information the 19 defendants would like me to consider for purposes of this 20 hearing? 21 MR. BRIAN: No, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. Would anyone like to make an 23 argument? Because I'm not going to argue. I'm the fact finder. I was just trying to get information out of people. 24 25 MR. BICE: It is Your Honor's hearing. I will take

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instructions from Her Honor about who you would like to hear
   from first. Since we have been accused of hijack Your Honor's
   hearing, I will let Your Honor decide who it is that you'd
   like --
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             THE COURT: I'd rather have you go first.
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             MR. BICE: All right.
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             THE COURT: But you don't get to go twice. You only
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   get to go once. That means Sands gets to wrap up.
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             MR. BICE: Understood, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. PEEK: Your Honor, are we going to go past 5:00
   today or not?
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             THE COURT: I sure hope not. It's 4:28.
             MR. PEEK: I was just wondering whether --
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             THE COURT: But then I don't know. Mr. Bice and Mr.
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   Pisanelli have been able to go for 45 minutes on unopposed
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   motions before.
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             MR. PEEK: I remember you saying that once or twice
   Your Honor, so I just was wondering whether we're going to be
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   heard today.
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             THE COURT: I'm going to stop at 5:00, because I'm a
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   responsible public official who tries very hard not to incur
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   overtime.
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             MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             MR. BICE: Your Honor, I will try and use 15
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1 minutes, and they can have the same amount of time I will have.

Your Honor, despite what I think is the defendants' apparent belief, we're actually not happy to be here today. I don't like to have to ask attorneys questions on the stand, I don't like to have to have attorneys sworn, and to have to cross-examine them. We did not want to have this proceeding. This is a making of the conduct of the defendants and their attorneys. It's not only the conduct that was occurring we now know throughout 2010 or the end of 2010 and all of 2011 and most of this year, it's that which has gone up right and through this very proceeding. It is this strategy of simply deny, deny, deny.

I had hoped -- and I was wrong. I had hoped that when it finally came out that we were just going to get -someone was just going to step up to the Court and say, we were wrong, we shouldn't have done this, you're right, we were not telling you the truth. But that's not what they decided to do. There is an old adage, Your Honor, that when you're in a hole sometimes you should stop digging. For whatever reason, I don't know what the strategy is, but whatever the reason is, the Sands and Sands China, along with their counsel, went and purchased a backhoe and brought it into the court and started digging at an even greater pace than they were before.

I don't want this to sound -- and I'm struggling with my words a little bit, Your Honor, because this really is -- I actually am -- I'm angry. I'm angry at Mr. Peek for several things. I'm angry at what he tried to do to my client, I'm angered at what he tried to do to me by lying to me. But I'm really angry at him that he's put us through this process. I'm angry his clients are putting us through this process. They know exactly what they were doing, and they knew exactly why they were doing it.

I was here in front of you about a year ago on what some people considered to be a really rather silly case. And it was kind of silly in some regards. If you'll recall, I was in front of you --

THE COURT: It wasn't a year ago, it was about 10 months ago.

MR. BICE: I was in front of you on a -- you know what, Your Honor, I think maybe it was, and that was a year ago, an election case. Remember that silly case involving one vote?

THE COURT: It wasn't silly, Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Your Honor, you're right. I know -- and I use that terminology because that's how it was viewed by some people. But it wasn't silly, because what was going on in that case, in my view -- and, as you know, Your Honor, I was never going to get paid on that case unless you awarded me

fees, and you declined to do that because of the statute. But the principle in that case was very, very important, because the very process by which we function, by which our rights -- in that case it was the rights of a voter were being decided, were being manipulated. The process was under attack, and someone had to do something about it. And, yes, it was a small municipal election, but the public's rights were being cheated by the conduct that was occurring in that case.

And, unfortunately, Your Honor, the integrity of the judicial process is under assault in this case, and it is under assault by the conduct that occurred in this case. It is just as offensive --

(Pause in the proceedings)

THE COURT: You may continue, Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

The process by which our -- when I say "our," the public's rights are decided, the legal process, is being defied here by what was going on and what was going on in this case. I've heard my colleague Mr. Brian try and characterize this as poor judgment, as a lawyer making a bad judgment call perhaps. That is, of course, unless one wants to assume one of their defenses, and that is, well, we really told the Court and we really told you, just you and the Court weren't smart enough to recognize what we were telling you.

But set that issue aside for a moment. I recognize,

just like you recognize and every lawyer in this room recognizes, that every day lawyers make judgment calls, every one of us. I made a judgment call the other day that you didn't like, and you told me so in terms of my questioning of Mr. Peek. We all make judgment calls, Your Honor. What was going on in this case was not a judgment call, and, quite frankly, it's an insult to the Court to suggest that it was a judgment call. Telling the Court things that counsel knew were untruthful so as to try and better their position in the case is not a judgment call. It never is. And the day that the courts start recognizing it and characterizing it as a judgment call the legitimacy of this process is over with.

I'd like you to think for a moment, Your Honor, if you would, about the message. I take no glee whatsoever, despite my years of -- and Mr. Peek and I have had cases where we have been at each other's throats. I take absolutely no pleasure in being here on this despite his feelings otherwise perhaps. But what went on here is unacceptable, and he knew it. He knew it from the beginning it was unacceptable. When he was looking through those emails he didn't want to possess those emails, because he didn't want to have his fingerprints on them. He left them in Mr. Kostrinsky's office. He didn't think that the Macau Data Privacy Act allowed him to review them, allowed him to print them, allowed him unquestionably to take notes about them, but as long as he didn't possess a

physical copy he was A-okay. He knew better than that.

And despite his many, many years of successful practice and that of his colleagues and that of Ms. Glaser, as well, we should all be so lucky to be so successful as they are. But I ask this Court to think about what are the consequences if the Court either accepts this behavior, finds some way to look the other way about it, finds some way to rationalize it under our laws and under our rules. There are really three constituents here I would like the Court to think about.

The first is the public at large. What is the message that you are telling the people who have in our system here in Nevada voted for you, put you in this position to safeguard the rule of law? What is the message that they've gotten? That this is the way that the system operates? This is what they can expect in their judicial process under the rule of law? That's what the defendants would have you do, is to tell everyone, this is okay, this is how the system works, don't you rubes just understand it, don't you little people understand that when the billionaires of the world want to do things they get to do them.

I ask the Court to consider what's the message that you send to litigants themselves, whether it's Mr. Jacobs or the defendants. The message that you send to litigants are you can't get a fair resolution, your only option is to cheat

1 and rise -- not rise, lower yourself to the level of your opponent because if you don't you're going to get run over. And we all know where that spirals down to, Your Honor. That's exactly what happens when this conduct is permitted. It encourages litigants themselves to recognize, I can get a legitimate resolution if I comply with the law, if I do the right thing, because my opponent won't, and when my opponent gets caught the judicial for whatever reason looks the other way about it.

And then lastly, Your Honor, I would ask you to think about what is the message to us, to lawyers. The message is, if this conduct is permitted, well, that's how you get clients because that's the only way you can win, if you're not going to lower yourself to that level, if you're not going to do these sorts of things, if you're not going to employ these sorts of devices, you're not serving your clients' interests because this is what big-time litigators do, this is how they behave and so if you don't behave that way you're not doing your client's job, you're not representing your client appropriately. That is exactly the message that is going to be sent if this Court does not deal with this and deal with it decisively and appropriately.

I would ask the Court to also consider the defense itself that has been put forward here in both the briefs and the presentation to the Court by the defendants.

THE COURT: You have five minutes.

MR. BICE: I would tell -- I would submit to Your Honor the defense itself is a lack of candor. They have come into the court with the story, and asked you to believe it, that, well, we really thought we told you about this, Your Honor, we're sorry, we searched through the haystack and we found the needle and that needle was on June 9. And you're supposed to believe that that's what happened here.

Your Honor, if that is candor for the Court, and if that is what has become of our system, then we need to scrap it, and we need to have a new one, because it will not work. Litigants will not accept it, they will not accept the legitimacy of the Court's rulings if those -- if that is the conduct that's going to be tolerated. The public won't accept it. The public will never have any respect for judicial resolutions if that's the sort of conduct that is allowed to occur as part of a judicial resolution of a case.

Much has been made -- not much. I should take that back. Some has been made, the Court's even made a comment about it, that we haven't filed a motion to compel. That's right, we haven't. And I didn't on purpose. A motion to compel would have become the excuse du jour for the defendants to try and characterize this as an ordinary discovery dispute. It is not an ordinary discovery dispute. This was outright lying to the Court and lying to us about these documents, and

they know it. And to come into the Court and to ask you to just look the other way or accept some argument I think reinforces the fact of the defendants' attitude in this case. They don't get it, and the Court's got to let them know how to get it and how to figure it out.

I don't want to spend any time really arguing about the law. We have briefed the law to you about an attorney's duty of candor, as well as that of the litigant; because it's rather obvious that the litigant was directing this activity. Even though they don't -- the litigant doesn't want to admit it, we do know, for example, even by Mr. Peek's own account, the litigant had concealed from him multiple data sources that had been brought into the States.

And in that regard, Your Honor, I ask you simply to consider -- you had raised the prospect of an adverse inference, and the defendants make note of the Nevada statute that says that adverse inferences can't be drawn from the proper invocation of attorney-client privileges. I tend to agree with Your Honor, since I did argue the Francis-Wynn case, that this is more akin to a Fifth Amendment invocation of the privilege. But -- of a Fifth Amendment privilege.

Nonetheless, I really think that the proper legal analysis for the adverse inference question is the presumptions that are imposed under 47.250(3) and (4). As Your Honor knows, we gave them every opportunity, we in fact tried to bring their

executives into the courtroom, and I think Mr. Brian confirmed this fact for us. Because you'll recall yesterday he stood up in front of you and he said, a lot of this information isn't privileged, Your Honor, they're just not asking the right people. They're not offering -- you know, we can provide all these facts by way of interrogatory answer, I think is what he said. Well, it doesn't shock Your Honor, I'm sure, that I'm not interested in the defendants' spin from themselves or their counsel by way of now documents that they would file with the Court, whether they're interrogatory answers or more briefs characterizing -- you'd used the word "spin," I actually think what's going on in this proceeding is an insult to people that do spin.

If you look at the statute, they are telling you they have this evidence, but they have declined to offer it to you. And under the law it's an actual presumption, not an inference under Nevada law, it's a presumption that the evidence is adverse to them. It's a presumption that evidence wilfully withheld is adverse to them. It is a presumption under Nevada law that evidence that is superior to inferior evidence is presumed adverse to you. Those two presumptions in operation together in light of the defendants' refusal to provide information that they claim exists in a nonprivileged format and instead have elected to bring only lawyers and then invoke the privilege so as to avoid the truth coming out has

consequences for them. That evidence is within their possession, custody, and control. They opposed every effort by us to use discovery means to obtain it. The Court has to presume that it is adverse to them. The Court has to presume that they were concealing these facts from us.

Your Honor, we just briefly cited to you also the law about what is the sanction that should be appropriate. They have submitted a brief to you that I will characterize as they ask you for a slap on the wrist. If the Court were to accept their premise, the only thing that will happen is Mr. Adelson and his company will get a gigantic grin on their face. Mr. Adelson could write a check for tens of millions of dollars, and it isn't even going to be a blip on his radar screen. It's the suggestion that you ought to just impose a small fine here, tell everybody, hey, good job. That's a big round of applause. It'll be congratulations time. We ask the Court not to do that.

I've taken up my 15 minutes. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Lionel, you may.

MR. LIONEL: Your Honor, I'm going to be quite brief, and I'm not going to argue. I'm behind the third on this case, and I assure Your Honor since I got into it about nine days ago or so I've spent a lot of time. But, as I say, I won't argue, but Mr. Brian will make a formal argument, Your

Honor. But I will be brief.

The lawyers in this case, and I did not know any of the California lawyers in this case except for Patty, they do take this matter seriously. They really do, Your Honor. They have worked hours at my office or at night. And, of course, I know Patty, and I spoke to her a number of times, and she does take it very seriously.

As Your Honor said, this is a small community. That's true. And publicity about this case has not been good. And if Your Honor would find against our clients, against the defendants and any of the lawyers, that would be devastating, Your Honor. You take someone like Mr. Peek -- and I have litigated against him -- and he's been practicing he said for 40 years.

THE COURT: Not quite as long as you, Mr. Lionel.

MR. LIONEL: Not as long as --

THE COURT: Not quite as long as you.

MR. LIONEL: Not as long as me. And I don't know exactly how many years Patty has, but I remember the winter of 1980 when she and I were in New York representing Mr. Kerkorian in an antitrust case and taking double track depositions, so assume that's more than 40 years, but less than me. And it would be devastating, Your Honor, I really mean that.

Now, Mr. McCrea has made objections on privilege.

And, of course, he has a right to do that. And we must not forget that there is an SEC investigation, there's a Department of Justice investigation, there's a Gaming investigation, and there's a Macau investigation because of problems which --

THE COURT: And a Hong Kong Securities investigation.

MR. LIONEL: And there we are, Your Honor. And you can understand why privilege has been repeatedly taken in this case. And I think the record in this case shows the legitimacy of concerns about the Macau Data Privacy Act. It is an Act that apparently has been difficult to get arms around, but it is the reason why we are in court today. If there was no Macau Data Privacy Act, I don't believe we would be in court today.

And the delay that Your Honor was concerned about is, of course, as a result of that Act. If there wasn't that Act, there would not have been the delay, though I will say from a legal standpoint to the extent that they were caused by the delay, they are not the vexatious cause or unreasonable cause that are referred to in District Court Rule 7.60 under which this proceeding was brought.

And one of the final things I want to say, Your Honor, in my view -- and I'm saying it as my thought and I don't intend it as an argument, but what I had seen and

knowing the people involved, that there was -- that the 2 lawyers here do not make knowingly false statements. They had no reason to do it. They're honorable lawyers, and they did 3 4 what they felt they had to do legally and properly. If the 5 Court does disagree, we have filed a brief with respect to penalties or sanctions which Your Honor had requested. And even though Counsel says it's a slap on the wrist, we think it 7 8 is a well-done brief for the Court. 9 Thank you very much, Your Honor, for your indulgence. 10 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lionel. 11 Mr. Brian. 12 13 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, I want to say something. 14 THE COURT: Want to let Mr. Brian go first, or do 15 you want to go now? 16 MR. PEEK: I want to go now, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brian, why don't you sit 18 We'll let Mr. Peek talk for a minute. 19 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, this has been a very painful 20 proceeding for me. I know from the Court's remarks that I've 21 disappointed you, and for that I'm sorry. This has been an 22 embarrassment to me. I'm sure even an embarrassment to the Court to have to do this, and for that I'm sorry. My 23 24 reputation and my credibility are more important to me than 25 anything other than my own children. I've worked hard to

1 MR. PISANELLI: I remember that from a hearing. 2 BY MR. PISANELLI: 3 Did you bring back any --4 A Actually, that was on a subsequent trip, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 BY MR. PISANELLI: 7 Did you bring back any evidence concerning this Q 8 case? Absolutely not. 9 A 10 Did you witness, other than that envelope, any other person bring evidence back from Macau? 11 No. And I think that I testified that I did not see 12 13 Mr. Kostrinsky bring that envelope back. So --Okay. You said you just saw it handed to him? 14 Q Correct. 15 Okay. Fair enough. Did you see any other forms of 16 17 evidence handed to anyone else that you were on that trip 18 with? 19 No. 20 All right. Yes or no question, do you have any reason to believe that any form of evidence concerning this 21 22 case was brought back as part of that trip? 23 MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client privilege. 24 THE COURT: Sustained. 25

BY MR. PISANELLI: 2 Now, there was a third delivery of electronically 3 stored information from Macau to the United States in February or March of 2011. Are you aware of that? 5 Α I have heard that in connection with these 6 proceedings. 7 Is that the first time you'd heard of it? 8 To my recollection, yes. 9 Okay. I'll represent to you that your client has represented to Her Honor that on or around that time two hard 10 11 drives were delivered to the United States, the first one 12 containing images of a hard drive from two employees. Had you 13 known of that fact prior to these proceedings? 14 Las Vegas Sands is not my client. 15 Had you known about the delivery of two hard drives 16 in February or March of 2011, to the United States from Macau? 17 Did I know then? Absolutely not. 18 0 Was a hearing in these proceedings the first time 19 you learned of it? 20 Α Best of my recollection. 21 0 You said Las Vegas Sands is not your client? 22 I am not doing any work for Las Vegas Sands. I 23 haven't done any since September of 2011. They may be my firms client, but not mine. 25 Thank you for that clarification. You threw me for

a loop for a half a second there. So then fair for us to 2 understand that while you were working on this case -- well, 3 back up a minute. You were working on this case on behalf of Las Vegas Sands in February, March of 2011; correct? 4 Α Correct. 6 All right. And despite that you're working on this 7 case, you didn't learn about the delivery of these two hard drives to the United States until you were sitting in this courtroom listening to it? I learned before sitting in this courtroom. I think 10 I said in connection with these proceedings. 11 So you read it in some papers that were filed? 12 0 13 Yes. Or was told be another --MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. 14 15 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. PISANELLI: 16 17 Here's what I'm getting at. Mr. Jones, you filed and 18 -- you didn't file, strike that. You served three supplements to the 16.1 disclosures throughout 2011. Do you recall that? 19 20 Α I don't. 21 Does it sound like the right date that you served a 22 supplement on July 28th, 2011? 23 I'll accept your representation. 24 And on the -- the second supplement was served 25 August 1st, 2011?

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1 Α I'll accept your representation. And the third supplement was served August 5th, 2 3 2011? And I'll accept your representation. 5 Q Okay. All right. Is it your testimony today that despite that all three of these deliveries of electronically stored information from Macau had occurred prior to all of those supplements? You were never made aware that that 9 information was in United States? 10 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 11 privilege. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. 13 MR. PISANELLI: Well, Your Honor, if I may --14 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 15 MR. PISANELLI: The reason why I think that last 16 question is important is one of the exercises we're going 17 through today is trying to determine what counsel knew when they made representations to you. And if Mr. Jones's position 18 is that he didn't know that any of this information was in the 19 20 United States, that certainly will be relevant to any analysis 21 of his representations to you. THE COURT: But the client is, if they decide, 22 23 permitted to make the attorney-client privilege objection. And if I brought an adverse inference related to that, that's 24 25 one of the things that happens. But they're allowed to direct

their counsel not to answer that question. 2 MR. PISANELLI: Okay. THE WITNESS: And again, the adverse inference is --3 THE COURT: I'm dealing with party issues --4 THE WITNESS: All right. 5 6 THE COURT: -- at this point. MR. McCREA: Your Honor, I'm deeply concerned about your repeated comments that --THE COURT: I've said it about 25 times in the last 9 10 three weeks, Mr. McCrea. 11 MR. McCREA: I know. And I respectfully direct the Court's attention to NRS 49.405, which says that no inference 12 is to be drawn from the assertion of the privilege. And, in fact, if we were in front of a jury we would be entitled to instruction to the jury admonishing the jury that no inference 15 could be taken from the assertion of the privilege. 16 THE COURT: You know, there's this case that's a 17 couple years old where there's a Fifth Amendment privilege 18 assertion in a civil case and it talks about the inferences 19 that can be made. Because of the nature of the issues in this 20

corporation can act only through its officers, employees, and

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privilege objection by Sands, and I think that may be an issue

that is briefed at some point in time, but, unfortunately, a

case, the attorney-client privilege is being used in this

particular case more in the nature of a Fifth Amendment

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agents, and so I don't have a person here who is the Las Vegas 2 Sands who can make that sort of provision. So I have not made 3 a decision as to the type of inference that will be drawn. That is certainly something I will entertain argument on. But given the Nevada Supreme Court's analysis of the way in which a trial court is supposed to draw conclusions related to the assertion of certain privileges, I didn't want anyone to be surprised if I ultimately made a decision that an adverse inference was appropriate to be made. That's all I'm trying to say, Mr. McCrea. I'm trying to make sure nobody gets blindsided by what may happen. And I certainly haven't 12 decided what that appropriate standard is at this time. MR. McCREA: Thank you for the clarification. MR. BICE: Your Honor, I just would like to be heard just briefly on the legal point so that the record is clear on this. THE COURT: Do we really need to do it now? MR. BICE: Well, I can tell from your tone that I do not. THE COURT: Thanks. Since we're on interruption, let me go All right. 22 back to one of the questions. And this is -- it may elicit an objection, and, if so, don't answer it. So if you see Mr. 23 l McCrea start to move or start to object, please be cautious. On the hearing where you and I were having the

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discussion and you told me you couldn't go back to Macau Ms. Glaser had told me that, we're, and she was including the attorneys, not even allowed to look at documents on a work station here in the U.S. Is there a reason that you didn't tell me you'd already looked at the documents on the work station that day? MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 8 privilege. THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. 10 BY MR. PISANELLI: 11 Q I want to start a little earlier than the hearing Your Honor referenced. I want to start a hearing on April 12 22nd, 2011. It was the mandatory Rule 16 conference. Do you 13 remember that? 15 Α I believe I was present. Do you remember participating in that hearing? 16 17 Α I remember I was present. I don't know how much I 18 participated or not. 19 0 Let's do this. Do you see that? 20 Α Yes. Court was involved in a discussion with Ms. Salt 21 22 where she asked, "Do you know how the electronically stored information is kept? Is it emails, is it kept in some other 23 24 type of server than an email server?" And Ms. Salt stated, "I 25 think the vast majority is kept in an email server." The

Court then asked, "And is that an email server that is maintained by Sands China, or is it maintained by a separate vendor?" And Ms. Salt said, "No, it's maintained by a Sands 3 China subsidiary." MR. PEEK: Mr. Pisanelli, I didn't hear the page. 5 Could you tell me the page. 6 MR. PISANELLI: I'm sorry. I think it's page 19. MR. PEEK: Thank you. I just didn't hear it. BY MR. PISANELLI: 9 Do you recall that conversation, Mr. Jones? 10 I see the transcript. I don't recall it, no. 11 Now, I know from your testimony that you had not yet 12 reviewed the emails that were located in the United States, but you were aware of them in April of 2011; correct? 15 A Yes. 16 Were you aware that those emails were here in the United States when Ms. Salt was representing that they are 17 maintained by a Sands China subsidiary? 18 19 I don't recall. 20 Do you recall whether you ever took any action to inform Her Honor that you were aware that Ms. Salt's statement 21 was not completely true? I didn't inform the Court of that. I'm not sure 23 that I would agree with your characterization of Ms. Salt's 24 25 testimony, and I don't know that I'm here to opine as to Ms.

Salt's veracity. 1 2 Well, at the time that she said that it is maintained in Sands China subsidiary, a hundred thousand or so 3 emails were in the United States; is that right? I don't know how many emails were stored in the 5 A United States. 0 The Jacobs emails were here in the United States at the time she made that statement? 9 It was my understanding that a copy of the emails A 10 had been transported to the United States, not the original. 11 Fact of the matter is no one during that Rule 16 12 conference informed Her Honor of that fact; is that right? 13 A Correct. 14 All right. So let's take a look at now at the 0 15 June 9th, 2011, hearing, starting on page 52. 16 THE COURT: Which one. 17 MR. PISANELLI: Oh. Wrong one. Sorry. 18 THE COURT: Which one, Mr. Pisanelli? 19 MR. PISANELLI: June 9th, page 52, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Thank you. I was just trying to put mine back in chronological order, so --21 22 THE WITNESS: You said page 52, Mr. Pisanelli? 23 BY MR. PISANELLI: 24 0 Yes, sir. Thank you. 25 Now, by June of 2011 you had reviewed the emails;

correct? 1 2 A I had reviewed some emails, yes. 3 0 Yes. And you were at this June 9th hearing; 4 correct? 5 A Yes, I was. 6 All right. And you were sitting at defense table 7 when Ms. Glaser said to Her Honor that, "Documents get," this 8 is at line 7, "must be reviewed in Macau." See that? 9 Yes. 10 When she made that remark you were very well aware 11 that documents were being reviewed in the United States; isn't 12 that true? 13 Documents were not being reviewed in the United 14 States at that time. 15 Emails were reviewed at --16 Emails of Mr. Jacobs --17 -- at Mr. Kostrinsky's desk, were they not? 18 THE COURT: Wait. Only one at a time, please. THE WITNESS: Can I finish my answer? 19 20 THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. PISANELLI: 22 0 I'm sorry. I was in the middle of a question. But 23 go ahead. 24 THE COURT: He hadn't finished the one before you started the next one.

THE WITNESS: Let me rephrase. There may have been other documents that were being reviewed in the United States at that time. We were trying to get discovery going. With regards to what I expect the questioning was with regards to Mr. Jacobs's emails, those were not being reviewed in the United States. BY MR. PISANELLI: Mr. Jacobs's emails were not being reviewed in the 8 Q United States; is that what you just said? 10 Not in June. They'd already been reviewed in the United States? 11 There had been a very limited review in May of 2011. 12 Very limited by you. 13 14 Correct. But Mr. Peek had reviewed some himself; right? 15 Again, I understood Mr. Peek's review also to be 16 Α fairly limited. 17 Did you know what Mr. Kostrinsky's review was? 18 Q I did not. 19 Did you know what anyone else at Las Vegas Sands' 20 21 review was? MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 22 23 privilege. THE COURT: Sustained. 24 25 11

BY MR. PISANELLI: 1 The bottom line is that when Ms. Glaser told Her 2 Q Honor that the documents must be reviewed in Macau, you were 3 at this table with complete knowledge that they had already, 5 at least in part, been reviewed in Las Vegas; right? I knew that some had been reviewed, that it was our A 7 understanding at that time, at this hearing, that the Office of Data Privacy in Macau had been quite clear that no further review could happen. 9 10 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorneyclient. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 13 BY MR. PISANELLI: My point is not about what would be done in the 14 Q 15 future. My point is very simply that you never told Her Honor when you heard Ms. Glaser make this remark that documents had 16 already been reviewed in the United States, did you? 17 18 That is correct. 19 And when she says in the next line that, "They are in Macau, " that, too, was untrue; right? 20 21 You examined Ms. Glaser. I can't get in her head 22 and know exactly what documents she was referring to. 23 That is a fair point, Mr. Jones. But you knew that 24 a statement that the documents are in Macau was at least partially untrue, because you knew the Jacobs emails were on 25

Las Vegas Boulevard; right? I knew that Jacobs -- there was a copy of Mr. 2 Jacobs's emails at Las Vegas Sands. And you did not take any action to inform Her Honor 0 that Ms. Glaser had made a false statement, did you? I did not. Α 0 Okay. 8 I'm not sure that I would agree with the characterization of Ms. Glaser's statement as false, but --10 Well, how about the next one, where she says, "They Q are not allowed to leave Macau"? You knew when she made that 12 remark that some of them did leave Macau; right? At the time we were in the process of trying to 13 figure out how we were going to accomplish the Court's goal of 14 getting things reviewed as quick as possible. We got 15 16 direction from OPDP that we couldn't --17 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorneyclient. 18 THE COURT: Sustained. 19 BY MR. PISANELLI: 20 21 My simple question to you is when you heard Ms. Glaser say that, "They are not allowed to leave Macau," you 22 knew that they already had; correct? 23 I knew that some had. 24 Yes. And you didn't say anything to Her Honor to 25 63

correct that statement, did you? 1 I did not. 2 She then says, "We have to review them there." You 3 knew that was false, too, because you had reviewed them here; right? 5 Again, Mr. Pisanelli, I understood at the time that 6 A no one was going to be reviewing the documents from Las Vegas Sands, either in Las Vegas or in Macau. So, yes, at the time that statement was made I wasn't going over to the Sands to review those documents, and I wasn't going over to Macau to review those documents. 12 But you already had reviewed them here? I reviewed some of them, you are correct. 13 And you remained silent when Ms. Glaser said they 14 have to review them there; right? 15 16 Correct. And now it is your testimony to Her Honor that you 17 believe at this time that it was only Sands China lawyers that 18 could review the records in Macau; is that right? 19 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. Calls for 20 21 his mental impression. MR. PISANELLI: He just said --22 23 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: That was my understanding. 24 25

BY MR. PISANELLI: All right. As of the date of this hearing you 2 didn't believe that Las Vegas Sands was entitled to review any documents at all; right? MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client. THE COURT: Sustained. 6 BY MR. PISANELLI: 7 Okay. Isn't it true, Mr. Jones, that even after 8 Q this hearing you told Her Honor that Las Vegas Sands could review the documents but they had to do it in Macau? 10 I don't recall. Α 11 Let me read something to you, see if it refreshes 12 your recollection. I'm reading a document entitled "Las Vegas 13 l Sands Corp.'s Motion to Compel Return of Stolen Documents Pursuant to Macau Personal Data Protection Act." Do you 15 remember that brief? 16 I do. 1.7 Α You signed it? 18 0 I believe so. 19 Yep. And I'm going to turn to page 6 of 7, the last 20 remark you made to Her Honor. 21 MR. McCREA: Is that in your witness book; Counsel? 22 23 MR. PISANELLI: I don't know the answer to that, but I have copies. 24 25 THE COURT: Can you see it on the screen, Mr. Jones?

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THE WITNESS: Yes. 2 MR. BICE: The answer to Mr. McCrea's question is 3 no, it is not in the book. 4 MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, would you like a 5 courtesy copy? Got it on the screen? 6 THE COURT: I do. 7 BY MR. PISANELLI: 8 Q So this proceeding that we were talking about was the position taken by Las Vegas Sands that Steve Jacobs had stolen records. You remember that? 11 Α Yes. 12 And that he was not entitled to keep them in his 13 possession during the pendency of this case; right? 14 Correct. Α 15 As a matter of fact, it was Las Vegas Sands' position that Mr. Jacobs was not entitled to keep possession 17 of them at all; right? Α Correct. 18 19 And the position that Las Vegas Sands took, your client, was that Mr. Jacobs was not obligated to return them 20 l to Sands China, but he was obligated to return the documents 21 22 to Las Vegas Sands. That's the position you took in the 23 papers you've signed; right? 24 A Yes. 25 Q And you even said to the Court, contrary to what you

1 just said a moment ago, that the appropriate manner to address 2 this issue is for Jacobs to return stolen company documents to LVSC, and, if necessary, LVSC will then review the documents 3 in Macau. That's what you told Her Honor; right? 5 Α That's what I stated in here, yes. 6 Right. You didn't tell her in that paper as you 7 just did that it was only Sands China lawyers that could review records in Macau; right? 8 9 I did not state that here. 10 You didn't. And you also didn't state in this 11 document that you and other Las Vegas Sands lawyers had already reviewed Macau documents here in the United States; 12 13 right? I did not. 14 Α 15 Now let's turn to page 55, going back to the June 9th, 2011, hearing. 16 17 Prior to this hearing, before we talk about this, 18 Mr. Jones, did you personally inform a lawyer at Campbell & Williams that Las Vegas Sands had possession of Steve Jacobs's 19 20 emails here in Las Vegas? 21 I don't recall. Α And Mr. Peek states at line 5 -- start at line 6, 22 23 where the substance of his remark starts, "That same Data 24 Privacy Act, Your Honor, also implicates communications that

may be on servers and email communication and hard document --

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hard-copy documents in Las Vegas." 2 I will represent to you that Mr. Peek has taken a position in this proceeding that this statement satisfied his 3 disclosure obligations to the Court. My question to you is do you agree that this statement satisfied your disclosure 5 obligations to the Court concerning the transfer of data from 6 Macau to the United States? 8 MR. McCREA: Work product, Your Honor. Objection. THE COURT: Overruled. 9 THE WITNESS: I heard Mr. Peek's testimony. I know 10 that he would never make a misrepresentation to this Court. 11 12 And so I believe that that was -- satisfied the obligation, 13 yes. 14 BY MR. PISANELLI: Satisfied your obligation? 15 0 16 A Yes. 17 And you held that belief at the time of this 18 hearing? I don't recall what I thought at the time of the 19 20 hearing, Mr. Pisanelli, to be quite frank. 21 Is your statement -- in all fairness, Mr. Jones, is 22 your statement, then, nothing more than your current state of 23 mind in support of Mr. Peek? MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Mental 24 25 impressions, work product.

THE COURT: Sustained. 1 2 BY MR. PISANELLI: Is it your testimony, then, that you don't recall 3 what your state of mind was concerning your obligations of candor and disclosure to the Court at the time that you were 5 6 listening to Ms. Glaser's remarks? 7 MR. McCREA: Object. 8 THE COURT: Sustained. 9 BY MR. PISANELLI: 10 Did you believe at the time that you heard Mr. Peek Q make the remarks that he did on page 55 that he was referring 11 12 Her Honor to the existence of the Jacobs emails here in Las 13 Vegas? 14 MR. McCREA: Same objection. 15 THE COURT: Sustained. 16 BY MR. PISANELLI: 17 Q Now, on page 56 Mr. Peek tells Her Honor that your 18 law firm is not going to be able to make the date for the 19 production of documents, which was July 1st. Do you see that? 20 Yes. 21 Now, you had been reviewing the documents, as you told us earlier, as early as May of that same year; right? 22 23 I think you're mixing documents here, Mr. Pisanelli. 24 We're reviewing a whole lot of documents --Well --25

-- more than just Mr. Jacobs's emails. 1 2 0 Correct. 3 I reviewed thousands and thousands of documents in this case. Did you take any action to inform Her Honor during 5 this portion of the discussion that the review of the emails had already occurred at least in part? 7 8 Α I did not. Now, Mr. Peek said during this discussion that he would be producing documents not implicated by the Macau Data 10 Privacy Act. Do you see that? 11 12 Α Yes. Okay. If he was making that representation in June, 13 can you explain to this Court why none of the documents that were here in Las Vegas showed up on any of the 16.1 15 disclosures following this representation by Mr. Peek? 16 17 MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work 18 product. 19 THE COURT: Sustained. 20 BY MR. PISANELLI: 21 On page 58 we're back to Ms. Glaser's remarks, where 22 she says to Her Honor that, "All documents from Sands China 23 have to get permission from the Office of Privacy." Do you 24 see that? 25 Α Yes.

The documents that you had reviewed on Las Vegas Boulevard prior to this hearing had not gone through or been permitted by the Office of Privacy, had they? 3 MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work product. 5 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. PISANELLI: Did you take any action to determine whether the 8 Q emails that you were reviewing here in Las Vegas had gone through the Office of Privacy in Macau? 10 MR. McCREA: Work product. Objection. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 BY MR. PISANELLI: 13 Did you do anything to tell Your Honor that there 14 0 were records here in Las Vegas even raising the issue of whether Ms. Glaser was telling the truth when she was telling Her Honor about this Office of Privacy requirement? 17 Other than Mr. Peek's statement, no. 18 The earlier statement on page 55? 19 20 Correct. Okay. Let's turn to some remarks that were made in 21 July -- on July 19th of 2011. Here on page 5 -- I'm sorry, 22 page 6, Ms. Glaser tells Her Honor that her client, Sands 23 China is on the cusp of violating the law. Do you see that? 24 25 Α Yes. 71

Again, at the risk of belaboring this point, at the time she made this remark hundred thousand-plus emails were here in Las Vegas already; right? I don't know how many emails were here. But you knew the Jacobs were here? A Yes. And you understood Ms. Glaser's remark about being 7 Q on the cusp of violating the law to be at best misleading in light of the documents that were here in Las Vegas? MR. McCREA: Objection. Mental impression, work 10 product. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 BY MR. PISANELLI: 13 l Well, let's just talk about what you did. What did 14 you do to inform Her Honor about the existence of those 15 documents here in Las Vegas in light of Ms. Glaser telling Her 16 Honor that they were on the cusp of violating the law? 17 I did not inform the Court at that hearing that 18 there were certain documents here in Las Vegas. Now, the same theme continued on onto the next page. 20 On page 7, line 9, Ms. Glaser says, "We're not allowed to look 21 at documents at a station here." Earlier she said that you 22 l have to go -- the law requires them to go to Macau. Do you 23 see that? 24 25 Α Yes.

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1 Now, when you sat here listening to her say that 2 people had to go to Macau to review the documents, you couldn't review them at a station here, you had already done that exact same thing; right? You did exactly what she was saying could not be done; right? 6 Α Two months prior and before we had learned from OPDP that we should be doing so. 7 8 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-9 client. 10 THE COURT: Sustained. 11 BY MR. PISANELLI: 12 What did you do to tell Her Honor -- after you heard Patty Glaser say that documents could not be reviewed at a 13 station here, what did you do to inform Her Honor that documents had already been reviewed at a station here? 15 16 I did nothing. 17 I think Her Honor covered this point, but Ms. Glaser said that you can't go to Macau on line 13. You see that? 18 19 Yes. 20 Did that catch you by surprise when she said you 21 can't go? Again, I think I already clarified this with Her 22 23 The context of this was not that I couldn't go over 24 there and gamble or enjoy myself, it was that I couldn't go

over there to review documents as a Las Vegas Sands Corp.

1 lawyer. 2 Q Were you concerned that Her Honor and everyone else 3 in this courtroom was under the understanding that the 4 government wanted you out of their country? MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Lack of 5 foundation. 6 7 THE WITNESS: No. And I'm sorry if I --THE COURT: Overruled. 9 THE WITNESS: -- that impression. It certainly 10 wasn't my intent. I thought quite and clear and after reading 11 the transcript I honestly don't believe that there should have 12 been any confusion. I apologize to Her Honor of there was the 13 l impression that the government of Macau had barred me personally from going over to their country. 14 15 l BY MR. PISANELLI: 16 Okay. So your only point, then, when you said -- or 17 you allowed -- well, actually, you did participate in it. You 18 said, "I'm prohibited from going, actually, by the Macau 19 government." Actually your words; right? 20 Yes. And if you continue reading down, Ms. Glaser 21 talks about the fact that the Macau government said they have 22 to review the documents in Macau. Did she --23 0 24 Α That was the context, Mr. Pisanelli. 25 All right. Well, let's talk about context. Right

there on that same statement she started off with, "The only 2 people that can go are people that represent Sands China." Do 3 you see that? Α Yes. That's exactly opposite of what you said in the 5 0 6 brief we just discussed from September; right? Mr. Pisanelli, I can't get back to my mental 7 Α impression in that brief. The best that I recollect with regards to that line in that brief was that we needed the documents back. I don't know what the point of Las Vegas 10 Sands doing the review in that brief was. However, at the 11 12 time we knew -- we only knew that there were 11 --13 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-14 client. THE COURT: Sustained. 15 BY MR. PISANELLI: 16 17 So what I want to know from you, Mr. Jones, is we 18 have you sitting silent when Ms. Glaser tells Her Honor that only Sands China people can go and review the documents in 19 Macau, and we have you later, a month or later saying that Las 20 | Vegas can go to China and review the documents. As you sit 21 22 here today, which is your position? MR. McCREA: Objection. Mental impression, work 23 24 product. 25 THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. PISANELLI: 1 2 Q Well, we're trying to figure out, Mr. Jones, whether 3 you sat silent as a misrepresentation was made to the Court. So my question to you is did you make misrepresentation in the written brief we've talked about? 5 6 Α Perhaps it should have said "Sands China do the review, " Mr. Pisanelli. 8 Q Even then, as you now say that it should have said 9 Sands China, that's all the while with the open concession 10 that you and many other Las Vegas Sands people reviewed the documents here in Las Vegas? 11 12 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. 13 Mischaracterizes the testimony. THE COURT: Overruled. 14 15 THE WITNESS: I don't believe that there were many. As we testified, myself and Mr. Peek reviewed some documents, 16 and staff went over and made an index of them. 17 BY MR. PISANELLI: 18 19 0 All right. You're aware that Mr. Rubenstein 20 reviewed those emails here in Las Vegas? I don't know. 21 22 0 You're aware that Mr. Kostrinsky did? 23 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-24 client. 25 THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I understood that Mr. Kostrinsky had 1 reviewed some. I don't know what he reviewed. BY MR. PISANELLI: You're also aware that O'Melveny & Myers reviewed those documents in the United States? 6 Α I don't know. Okay. Ms. Glaser made the same remark on page 12, did she not, line 6, where she said, "It is only Sands China lawyers who are being allowed to even start the process of reviewing documents"? Do you see that? 10 I do. 11 Α 12 That was a patently false remark in light of what occurred Mr. Kostrinsky's office, was it not? 13 14 I wouldn't characterize it that way, no, Mr. Pisanelli. 15 Did you do anything to at least clarify for Your 16 Honor what happened on Las Vegas Boulevard prior to her making 17 18 this remark? I did not inform the Court that we had two months 19 prior performed a limited review prior to -- I will 201 21 discontinue my answer. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. BY MR. PISANELLI: 23 Let's take a look at at what happened on what may 24 have been my first appearance in this case on September 16th, 25

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wants out."

2011. Do you remember participating in that hearing? 2 Α Not specifically, but --3 Q My best recollection was that you and I were standing up at the podium, and Ms. Glaser was on the 5 telephone. Does that ring a bell to you? 6 I see that I'm on here, so I'll take the transcript 7 as it is. 8 On page 3 Ms. Glaser said to Her Honor -- in opposition to my request for additional time to get up to speed she said the following. "We are very much opposed to 11 continuing the evidentiary hearing." Do you see that? 12 Α Yes. 13 0 She was talking about the evidentiary hearing on the issue of jurisdiction over Sands China; right? 14 15 I'll take your representation. 16 You don't remember that? 17 I don't. I haven't been in this case for a year, Mr. Pisanelli. 18 19 Okay. Now, on September 16th, 2011, Ms. Glaser said 20 in reference to the hearing, "It's not till November 21st. 21 I'm not trying to be unprofessional, " she said, "because I 22 appreciate that counsel's just coming into this case. But --

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and again, at the risk of sounding pedantic, this should not

become our problem, " she said. "Sands China if appropriate

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20 I

Now, you understood that Ms. Glaser was trying to convince the Court that the evidentiary hearing should go forward without a continuance in November; right?

A Again, I don't really have a recollection of this hearing. I'm reading this now. Ms. Glaser said what she said.

Q She goes on to say on page 10, starting at line 20, "Your Honor, disclosure is required today. Your prior order was that we were to exchange witnesses and documents. The November 21st evidentiary hearing is two months away. We urge, please, please, urge the Court not to continue that date."

When Ms. Glaser was telling Her Honor, please,
please don't continue the date, today's the disclosure date,
you knew standing at Her Honor's desk that all of the Jacobs
emails sitting on Las Vegas Boulevard had not been produced to
the plaintiffs, didn't you?

A Yes.

Q And you didn't say a word to Her Honor in response to Patty Glaser's plea that the evidentiary hearing go forward without the disclosure or even the identification of a hundred thousand-plus emails sitting at Las Vegas Sands here in Las Vegas. You didn't say a word.

A I didn't, Mr. Pisanelli. There were also many, many, many other documents that had not yet been produce and a

team of reviewers going over things during the summer. And, no, not everything had been produced yet, because it was a very lengthy, tedious process of review. 3 Q Knowing that Ms. Glaser was pleading, please, please let this hearing go forward, and understanding your remark just now about all the work that needed to be done, remember this is the disclosure day when she said it. Was it in the works to produce those emails to the plaintiffs prior to the start of the evidentiary hearing? 10 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-11 client, work product. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. PISANELLI: 13 14 Was it the exact opposite --Q 15 MR. McCREA: Objection. Same objection. BY MR. PISANELLI: 16 -- for the defendants -- let me get the question 17 out. Was it the exact opposite for the defendants to do what 18 19 they could to move forward with that hearing without ever giving one of those emails or even the idea and the knowledge 20 of the existence of those emails to the plaintiffs? 21 22 MR. McCREA: Same objection. 23 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 25 THE COURT: Would any of the defense team like to 80

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inquire of Mr. Justin Jones?
 2
              MR. BRIAN: No, Your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Jones. Have a very nice
 4
    day.
 5
              That takes us to a short break before we begin with
 6
    I believe Mr. Singh. So 10 minutes.
 7
              MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor.
 8
           (Court recessed at 10:59 a.m., until 11:07 a.m.)
 9
              THE COURT: Mr. Brian --
10
              MR. BRIAN: Yes.
11
              THE COURT: -- the case I was trying to tell Mr.
12
    McCrea about, the name I couldn't remember, is Francis versus
13
    Wynn.
14
              MR. BRIAN: Okay. That's the case name?
15
              THE COURT: 127 Nev. Adv. Opn. 60. So it's a 2011
16
    case.
17
             MR. BRIAN: Okay. Thank you.
             THE COURT: Unfortunately, I have the carry on of
18
    that case, and Mr. Pisanelli had the first part of that case,
19
20
    I think. Mr. Bice had the first part.
21
             MR. BRIAN: And that's the Fifth Amendment case you
22
   were talking about?
23
             THE COURT: Yeah.
24
             MR. BRIAN: Yeah.
25
             THE COURT: And I read in the paper that the jury
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gave him 20 million punies, so --1 2 MR. PISANELLI: Twenty more. 3 THE COURT: Assessed twenty more. Forty. Twenty plus twenty. MR. BRIAN: I know of that case. I actually 5 represented Mr. Francis in his criminal tax case in L.A. 6 7 THE COURT: See? So there's just lots of tentacles. Mr. McCrea, I just gave Mr. Brian citation of the 8 case I mentioned for you. Thank you. 10 MR. McCREA: Oh. THE COURT: I think Mr. Pisanelli can tell you all 11 about that case, since it's his case. I didn't realize that 12 till I pulled the opinion just now. MR. McCREA: Sorry to hear that. 14 MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, for case management 15 purposes, hearing management purposes and followup to the 16 Kostrinsky issue, rather --17 THE COURT: Hold on a second. Hold on a second. 18 You need everybody in the room before you get too far along. 19 MR. PISANELLI: Okay. 20 21 THE COURT: Mr. Peek, I told Mr. Kutinac he could not bring a toothbrush for you yesterday. I forgot to tell 22 23 you that. MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor. That's --24 THE COURT: Like the Black Knight day, he was going 25

to put a toothbrush up there just to make you feel better. 2 MR. PEEK: That's comforting. 3 THE COURT: I said no, that was mean. Okay. Now that everybody's in the room what do you 5 want to say? 6 MR. PISANELLI: Just for Your Honor's information 7 and management of the hearing, we last night, rather than torture you and everyone else again with the entire four hours 8 of the deposition, we went through --9 10 THE COURT: Referring to the Mr. Kostrinsky 11 videotape deposition? 12 MR. PISANELLI: Yes, ma'am, I am. THE COURT: All right. 13 14 MR. PISANELLI: We went through and pulled out 15 excerpts and video, and it's about an hour 28. 16 THE COURT: And have you shared those excerpted 17 portions that you intend to play with the defense team? 18 MR. PISANELLI: We have it in both hard copy and a 19 video. 20 THE COURT: So why don't you give the hard copy to the defense team so they can look at it and see if there are 21 22 additional portions of the videotaped deposition of Michael Kostrinsky taken on July 5th, 2012, that they would like to 23 24 designate so that that can also be played. 25 MR. PISANELLI: Very well. We will do that.

THE COURT: Because that's the same thing I do every 1 2 time we deal with this process. MR. BRIAN: May I confer briefly, Your Honor? 3 THE COURT: You may always confer briefly. 4 5 And I do have to break a few minutes before 12:00, because I have a meeting. It's on the tenth floor, so it doesn't take me very long to get there, but I've got to go, and we'll probably be broke till about 1:30. 8 MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, do you want a highlighted version of the transcript for what designations 10 we're playing on video? 11 THE COURT: Nope. 12 MR. PISANELLI: We have one for you if you'd like 13 14 it. THE COURT: No, I don't. 15 MR. PISANELLI: Okay. 16 THE COURT: However, someone on the defense team 17 should probably follow along just to make sure that there's no 18 departure from what they believe is being played and there's 19 no additional portions they want played that mistakenly got 20 left out. 21 MR. BRIAN: We're going to start reviewing this 22 23 right now. We just discussed --THE COURT: Well, but I'm going to have Mr. Singh go 24 25 next; right? I've got a live witness?

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MR. BRIAN: Yes. I understand.
 1
             THE COURT: Multitask.
 2
             MR. BRIAN: That's what we're going to do.
 3
             MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, at Jill's request we're
    going to have one available for her when it -- the tape starts
 5
    playing.
 7
             THE COURT: Jill loves to have help.
             MR. PEEK: But she doesn't need it, Your Honor.
 8
             THE COURT: She is very efficient.
 9
             All right. Is there anything else before we resume
10
   with our next live witness, Mr. Singh?
             Hearing none, Mr. Singh, if you'd come up, please.
12
                MANJIT SINGH, COURT'S WITNESS, SWORN
13
              THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. State
14
   your name, and spell it for the record.
15
             THE WITNESS: Manjit Singh, M-A-N-J-I-T S-I-N-G-H.
16
                         DIRECT EXAMINATION
17
   BY THE COURT:
18
19
        Q
             Good morning, sir. I have a --
20
             MR. BICE: Apologize, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: I get to go first.
21
22
             MR. BICE: You do.
23
   BY THE COURT:
             All right. I have some questions for you.
24
        Q
   Hopefully my questions will make sense to you. I don't -- I'm
25
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not computer savvy, but you are. That's what you do for a 2 living. 3 I appreciate that assumption. If I use any terms that you think I'm not using 4 5 correctly or they're confusing to you, please let me know. 6 I'm not going to be offended by that. And I will try and work 7 through what it is that I'm really asking you about, okay. 8 Okay, Your Honor. 9 When was the first time that electronically stored 10 information was transferred from Sands China operations in Macau to the United States? 11 12 In relation to this case? 13 No. Ever. 14 My understanding would be that in the ordinary 15 course of business there were emails exchanged on a frequent 16 basis. 17 And that was beginning when? 18 That I do not know the answer to. Okay. Does it predate your employment? 19 20 Α I believe it does, yes. 21 0 And when did your employment start? 22 I started August 30th of 2010. 23 Okay. And so at the time you started working at the 24 Sands there was already an exchange of electronic information occurring with the Macau groups? 86

That's correct. Okay. Do you know how frequent those transfers were 2 3 at the time you first started? I do not. A 5 0 Okay. Did the frequency of the transfers ever change? 7 I don't have a context to be able to answer that A 8 question. 9 Okay. You knew there were exchanges of information 0 that were occurring when you first started? Right. 11 A Did those exchanges of information ever stop? 12 Not to my knowledge, no. 13 Okay. So they still go on today? 14 Q 15 To the best of my knowledge, yes. All right. Are you aware that a ghost or mirror 16 image -- and if I'm using the terms incorrectly, please feel 17 free to correct me -- was made of the hard drive of a computer 18 that Mr. Jacobs had used in Macau? 19 20 Yes. How did you become aware of that? 21 As part of these proceedings I was made aware of 22 23 that. 24 MR. McCREA: Your Honor, may I make a statement? THE COURT: Absolutely. 25 87

MR. McCREA: Mr. Singh, as the Court knows, was 1 2 designated as a 30(b)(6) witness, and he was deposed as such. 3 As part of his preparation for that task he met with a number of attorneys to be briefed on areas that he would be -- that he was designated to testify on. I'm not going to object to 5 6 the general subject matter of what was discussed, but I will object to specific -- if there's a question that calls for a specific communication from or to the attorney involved, I 9 will object. I --10 THE COURT: Let me tell you how I've ruled on this 11 in the past. 12 MR. McCREA: Okay. 13 THE COURT: Because this issue is not the first time 14 somebody has prepped a 30(b)(6) witness by using a lawyer to 15 do that preparation. 16 MR. McCREA: I'm sure. 17 THE COURT: And I think the last time this was 18 problematic was a case that Mr. Peek was involved in along with Mr. Hejmanowski of your law firm. 19 20 MR. McCREA: I'm not surprised. 21 MR. PEEK: Why am I always the poster child, Your 22 Honor? 23 THE COURT: Because you're here a lot, just like 24 Lionel Sawyer's here a lot. So, I mean, it's -- the firms 25 that are here in Business Court are here the same ones over

and over again, so I see you all.

My position has been historically, and I'm not saying you won't be able to change my mind if you brief it and give me some convincing arguments, is that if an attorney preps someone to be a 30(b)(6) witness, what the attorney told the 30(b)(6) witness is fair game to be explored, because that was the preparation method that was chosen, as opposed to the more laborious process of preparation of a witness to become a 30(b)(6) of reviewing a pile of 6 feet of documents. That's been my ruling in the past. I'm not married to it, I'm just telling you Mr. Hejmanowski convinced me that was the correct one last time.

MR. McCREA: All right.

THE COURT: Sorry, Mr. Lionel. He's a very bright lawyer, and he's very good. Paul Hejmanowski, not his son.

MR. McCREA: Your Honor, we're going to allow him to, you know, testify pretty freely because of that, but if I do feel that he's going to far afield and violating the attorney-client privilege, I will lodge an objection.

THE COURT: Well, I'm just -- I understand. And if you need to object, it's not going to bother me.

MR. McCREA: All right.

THE COURT: We'll brief it. I mean, I understand the legal issues are rather complicated in this particular circumstance, which is why I'm trying to make sure you guys

understand what I think the issues are, as opposed to what I think the ruling should be, because I haven't decided what the ruling should be yet. But I want you to be able to approach the legal issues appropriately. 5 MR. McCREA: Thank you. BY THE COURT: 7 Q All right. Are you ready? 8 Α Yes. So let's go back. How did you become aware that the ghost or mirror image was made of the hard drive the computer that Mr. Jacobs had used in Macau? 11 12 Α I was informed by one of our counsel in preparation for my testimony. 13 And what were you told? 14 Q I was told that there was a ghost image made of Mr. 15 Jacobs's hard drive and that there was also a hard drive that was sent over from Macau. 17 Okay. And did you to any examination of those data 18 storage devices at that time? 19 I did not. 20 Okay. Have you ever? 21 22 Α I have not, no. 23 Okay. So I take it, since those came over prior to you starting with the Sands, that you were not involved in the 24 decision to make the initial ghost or mirror image of the hard

drive that was on the computer of Mr. Jacobs in Macau. That would be correct. 2 3 Q Okay. So hold on. Let me check off several 4 questions now. Do you know what happened to the data storage device 5 when it arrived here in the United States from Macau? 7 In terms of how it was handled? 8 0 Yes. My belief is that copies of some of the data was placed on some file shares, or on a file share, rather, and then the storage device was placed in a vault. 11 12 Q Okay. And when you refer to file shares, that a 13 drive that other people can access? That would be correct. 14 And did it allow for remote access? 15 16 Α That's --When I say remote I mean somebody like one of the 17 lawyers who was in say New York could sign onto the Sands 18 system, onto the server using an appropriate identifier and 19 password, and then be provided access to that drive. 20 It would be possible. I do not know whether or not 21 22 that was actually done in this case. Okay. For any of the subsequent data transfers that 23 were made -- because you've been sitting through the 24 proceedings and heard about some other data that was brought 25

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1 over on storage devices --2 Α I have. 3 -- were you involved in the decision on how those storage -- how the formatting or the information was to be placed onto the storage devices that were transported from 5 6 Macau? 7 I was not involved in those decisions. Once those storage devices arrived in the United 8 9 States were you involved at all and then doing something with 10 that data? 11 I was not. Okay. Do you know who had access to the information 12 13 that was put on the shared drive? In the course of my preparation for the testimony 14 what I was able to do was determine whether or not that -- any 15 of those files existed on the file servers today, and took a look to see who had access to that information. 17 Okay. Can you tell me who had access to that 18 19 information? It was essentially the IT group which would normally 20 21 have access and Mr. Kostrinsky. 22 Was there anyone else who had access other than the 23 IT group and Mr. Kostrinsky? 24 The best of my recollection, no. But there was Α another IT individual who was -- who was on the one files, as 25

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far as I recollect. 1 Okay. You've heard some testimony of some of the 2 0 outside lawyers, I think Mr. Ma, about this ability to sign in 3 but having a problem with a password? Α Yes. 5 Were you aware that there was an attempt to provide 0 6 that type of access to any of the outside lawyers? 7 I was made aware of that, yes. 8 Α How were you made aware of that? 9 0 Again, in preparation for my initial deposition 10 Α testimony that was shared with me by counsel. 11 12 And what were you told? Q I was told that VPN access were provided to 13 specifically Holland Hart and potentially Glaser Weil. 14 And were you able to confirm that VPN access had in 15 Q fact been provided to Holland & Hart and Glaser Weil to the 16 shared file drive or shared drive? 17 I was able to confirm that Holland Hart had VPN 18 access and was able to access some information that Mr. 19 Kostrinsky made available. I was not able to determine what 20 21 information that necessarily was. 0 Okay. 22 I was not able to determine or validate that Glaser 23 Α Weil was given was given access. 24 Now, when you say it was shared information Mr. 25 93

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1 Kostrinsky had made available, what do you mean by that? There was apparently -- my understanding is that 2 A there was a location that was made available to external 3 counsel through this VPN connection that contained various documents. I do not know what documents those were and what 5 information was available there. 6 Okay. And I would take it that then you wouldn't 7 know if any changes had made to the data that was on that 9 location, either. That would be correct. 10 A THE COURT: All right. That's all the questions I 11 had for you. That was quick. 12 Mr. Bice. 13 He won't be as quick as I was. 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 16 BY MR. BICE: Let's just clarify a couple of points, if we might, 17 about the Judge's questions. 18 You'd indicated -- the Judge had asked you who had 19 access to the shared drives. Do you recall her asking you 20 21 that? I recall that question. 22 And you had indicated that the IT personnel and Mr. 23 Kostrinsky; right? 24 That's correct. 25

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1 Q All right. But, to be fair, you only looked for drives that Mr. Kostrinsky had access to; correct? 3 That would be correct. So you never looked -- despite the fact that you were the designated 30(b)(6) deponent, you actually never looked to determine whether or not all those emails or other data from Macau was stored on other drives that other people had access to; correct? Α In the context of what I had been prepared for and 10 what information I had -- was my understanding was relevant I did attempt to make a search of locations for other 11 12 information, and I -- as indicated in my deposition, I did find a few locations. 14 Okay. But in terms of for -- you searched -- when 15 you ran your records to determine who had access to this data, 16 you only searched on the drives that Mr. Kostrinsky had 17 previously had access to; correct? That would be a correct statement. 18 19 0 Okay. You didn't search any drives that only, for 20 example, Mr. Rubenstein had access to; correct? 21 Well, that would assume that Mr. Rubenstein would have different access, which I do not know if that's a valid 23 statement. 24 Q Okay. Well, Mr. Rubenstein might have access to 25 documents that Mr. Kostrinsky didn't have access to; correct?

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It's possible. Okay. And the same would be true for Ms. Hyman; 2 3 correct? It might be possible. 4 A And the same would also be true for the current 5 general counsel, Mr. Raphaelson; correct? 6 It could be. 7 A All right. And you have not searched -- despite you 8 being the designated 30(b)(6) witness, you did not search to determine who else in the company would have had access to all 10 of these documents; correct? Potentially had access to them. 11 Again, that would presume that those documents exist 12 in another location other than the ones that I had identified. 13 Okay. And if they do, you don't know it? 14 That would be correct. 15 Okay. Because you couldn't determine -- as I 16 recall, at your deposition you couldn't determine whether or 17 not all of those emails or the Macau data was stored on other 18 drives that people had access to; correct? 19 That is correct. 20 All right. You'd also indicated to Her Honor when 21 she asked you about the transfer of electronic data between Las Vegas and Macau -- did I understand you correctly to tell 23 Her Honor -- and if I misunderstood, you will correct me or Her Honor will correct me -- that the policy today is the same

as it was when you started at the company. 1 I'm not aware that a policy exists. 3 Okay. You're not aware that a policy exists; is 4 that right? 5 That's what I said. 6 And are you -- and you're unaware that there was ever any change in the transfer of data between Las Vegas and Macau? Again, I'd have to ask you for some clarification. 10 I don't want -- don't know what you mean by change. 11 Okay. Well, do you recall at your deposition telling me that in April of 2011 there was a change? 13 Again, are we talking specifically to what I was 14 referencing during the deposition? 15 Okay. It's a simple question. Do you recall telling us at your deposition that there was a change in the 16 -- what sort of data could be transferred or could be access 17 18 in Macau? 19 A Yes, there was a change in the access of certain information in Macau. 20 21 0 Okay. Prior to -- and that was in April of 2011; 22 correct? 23 It would be became aware of an issue around April-A 24 May. 25 Q Okay.

1 Α To be clear, subsequent to my deposition when I took a look back to determine date, time frame of when access was 3 removed it was more around the July time frame. Okay. But you -- so you're saying access was 5 removed in the July of 2011 time frame? 6 That there was action taken in Macau in July 2011 in Α order to make sure that there was compliance with our current 7 understanding of the data privacy issue. 9 Q Do you recall telling me that what prompted this decision was a Securities and Exchange Commission subpoena 10 11 that had been issued to Las Vegas Sands Corp.? 12 I recall mentioning I wasn't quite clear on what the 13 exact trigger was, that it could have been the SEC. 14 Okay. And do you recall telling us that it was your understanding that the time frame in which the change in 15 policy and the discussion was occurring was when you overheard 16 17 discussions within the company about the Securities and 18 Exchange commission subpoenaing records? 19 Again, I would want to correct that I would not characterize it as a change in policy, because there was no 20 21 policy. 22 Q All right. Well, let's go to --23 MR. BICE: Your Honor, may I publish --24 THE COURT: Already started the process. 25 MR. BICE: Thank you. 98

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THE COURT: Hold on a second.
 2
              Sir, here's your original deposition transcript.
 3
    Counsel will refer you to a page. Please feel free to read
    before or after to give yourself context.
 5
              THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
 6
    BY MR. BICE:
 7
              If you would, please, Mr. Singh, let's turn to
    page 122 of your deposition.
 9
              THE COURT: 122?
10
              MR. BICE: Yes.
11
              THE COURT: Thank you.
12 BY MR. BICE:
              Actually, let's start on the bottom of page 121 -- I
13
         Q
14
   apologize.
              MR. PISANELLI: See if Her Honor wants a copy.
15
16
              THE COURT: No, thank you.
17
              MR. PISANELLI: No, thank you?
18
              THE COURT: No, thank you.
19
             MR. BICE: I'm disappointed.
20
              THE COURT: Sorry.
   BY MR. BICE:
21
22
              All right. I'll start on the bottom, and I'll read
   along. Make sure -- you make sure I'm reading correctly for
24
   the record. Line 23 is a question to you.
25
              "Did you see written documents?"
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And your answer was, "There was information 1 2 exchanged around the fact that the SEC subpoena came in April of 2011, and that was what really started 3 the conversation around access to Macau data." 4 5 Ouestion, "So it was in direct response -- is it fair to say that this change in policy was prompted 6 7 by the SEC subpoena?" 8 Your answer was, "Again, I can't answer the 9 question. The time frame is all I can provide you with." 10 My next question, "All right. But the time frame of 11 the change in policy and the discussions that you 12 overheard about it were in direct reaction to the 13 SEC subpoena?" 14 15 And your answer was, "That would be a valid statement." 16 17 Correct? 18 The best of my knowledge at the time, yes. Okay. And my point was I'd asked you specifically 19 about a change in policy, right, and there was a change in 20 policy, was there not? 21 22 Well, again, I wouldn't characterize it as a policy, and perhaps I should have clarified that during my deposition. 23 But I would not characterize it as a policy. All right. It was a change in access? 25 100

1 Yes. Okay. Do you recall testifying that there were two 2 Q changes that occurred? If you'd go to page 118. Actually, 3 let's start on page 117 so that we have the context of the questions and answers. And I'll read it, and you follow along with me again. 6 7 Line 9, question, "Were there any restriction -- or restraints," I apologize, "as far as you know upon 8 the physical ability from an executive here in Las 9 Vegas to access any records -- any records at 10 Macau?" 11 Answer, "Not that I'm aware of." 12 Question, "The only restrictions would be 13 14 restrictions that might be on access levels by the person's rank; is that fair?" 15 Answer, "Are we talking electronically, or 16 physically?" 17 Question, "Electronically." 18 Answer, "Electronically, yes." 19 Question, "And then -- and that then changed, you 20 said, in April of 2011; correct?" 21 22 Or the answer you gave was, "Correct." And the next question was, "Okay. Do you know, did 23 24 it change after Sands was asked to respond to a subpoena by the Securities and Exchange Commission, 25 101

or did the change occur before Sands was asked to 1 2 respond to the Securities and Exchange Commission?" Answer, "I don't know the answer to that." 3 Question, "So describe for me what the change was 4 5 that occurred." Okay? You're following me along? 6 Yes. Α Okay. So now, if you would, read to the Court what 8 your answer was to that question. I indicated there were two changes, one was a 10 Α clarification that no data in Macau should be accessed unless 11 approval was granted explicitly by Macau. There was access that some individuals had to some systems in Macau that were 13 removed. 14 Okay. So now, prior to April of 2011 and prior to 15 this Securities and Exchange Commission subpoena being issued 16 Las Vegas Sands had a network-to-network connection with 17 Macau; correct? 18 19 Α Correct. And that connection, does it still exist today? 20 Yes, it does. 21 But restrictions have now been imposed upon it; 22 Q 23 correct? 24 Α That is correct. And those restrictions were not imposed by the 25 102

government of Macau, but they were imposed by Las Vegas Sands; correct? 3 Α Well, the action -- excuse me. The steps to restrict access was taken by us in Macau. 5 Q Okay. And those were -- and that access restriction occurred at the direction of executives here in Las Vegas, did 7 it not? 8 I don't believe that that's an accurate statement. 9 Okay. You believe that it was at the direction of 10 executives in Macau? 11 Α That is my understanding. 12 And where did you acquire that understanding? 13 I would assume that it occurred that way because 14 there were discussions with my group or the folks in Macau 15 that indicated in their conversations with other executives in 16 Macau that the determination was that some steps need to be 17 taken. 18 Okay. Because if steps weren't taken, documents 19 were going to have to be supplied to the Securities and 20 Exchange Commission, weren't they? 21 I would not have knowledge about whether or not that 22 was their context. All right. But the time frame in which this 23 24 restriction, this turning off of the data flow occurred at 25 exactly -- from your understanding, at exactly the same time

the discussion accrued about responding to the Securities and 2 Exchange Commission? 3 Well, again, I can only provide you with the context that I recall, and that is the context in which I recall the 5 discussions taking place. All right. Now, you say that you recall the 6 7 discussions in Macau. Do you recall attending a meet -- let's clarify for the Court what your role in the company is. Can you tell Her Honor what your title is. 10 Sure. I'm the chief information officer. And the chief information officer for whom? 11 12 Las Vegas Sands Corporation. 13 All right. Chief information officer, what does 14 that mean to us lawyers? 15 I provide the strategy and overall direction, if you 16 will, for the information technology groups. All right. And the -- each property then has it's 17 18 own information technology officer? 19 Correct. 20 All right. And they all report to you, except for 21 one or two of them; right? 22 The leaders in Singapore and Macau do not report 23 l directly to me, nor does --24 0 I apologize. 25 Nor does the leader in Pennsylvania. 104

1 Okay. The leader in Macau indirectly reports to 2 you; correct? 3 You could make that statement. 4 Well, do you recall that you made that statement in 5 your deposition? 6 A Yeah. 7 Okay. I just wanted to make sure. And it's an Q indirect report, as you'd indicated at your deposition, because it's a publicly traded company; correct? 9 10 A That's my understanding. 11 Okay. But you are still overall responsible for the 12 IT oversight of all of the properties, both in the United States and worldwide; correct? 13 14 And if I could clarify --15 Q Okay. 16 -- I don't know what you mean by the term of 17 "oversight." For me it's strategic direction. 18 Q Okay. 19 And guidance on say day-to-day issues. 20 All right. And you provide that also to the 21 properties in Macau; correct? 22 In a more limited capacity. 23 All right. But you provide it also to the 24 properties in Singapore? 25 Again, more limited capacity. 105

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All right. And also here in Las Vegas? 1 2 Yes. 3 Okay. So while those -- the information technology officers onsite in Macau and Singapore don't report directly to you, you do have -- they indirectly report to you, and you provide them oversight concerning the IT operations for those 7 properties; is that true? 8 That would be correct. 9 Now, do you recall -- going back a little bit now 10 that we sort of understand what your role is, do you recall 11 being summoned to a meeting in the spring of 2011 concerning 12 the reduction, or however one wants to use the word --13 actually, let me strike that, use this. 14 You were present for the testimony of Ms. Glaser. Do you recall that? 15 16 Yes. 17 Okay. Do you recall there being some questions 18 about her and she had used the word "stone wall." Do you 19 recall that? 20 I do recall that. 21 That a stone wall was erected. Do you recall that? 22 I do. 23 Okay. And that stone wall was erected in the spring 24 of 2011; correct?

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I believe that was her testimony.

1 Q Okay. And that stone wall was erected by Las Vegas 2 Sands; correct? 3 I don't recall whether she mentioned that that was done by Las Vegas or Sands China. 5 0 Well, when you were summoned to a meeting to discuss this data flow or what Ms. Glaser called the stone wall, that occurred here in Las Vegas; correct? 8 That meeting did take place in Las Vegas. Q All right. And there were lawyers there from the 10 O'Melveny & Myers law firm, were there not? There were. 11 Α 12 Okay. And Mr. Kaye, the Las Vegas Sands chief financial officer, was also present, was he not? I believe that he was. 14 15 Okay. And Mr. Adelson even came into that meeting for a period of time, did he not? 16 17 I believe he came in at the end of that meeting. All right. And Mr. Leven, the company's chief 18 executive or CEO, I'm not sure actually. Maybe he's COO. 19 always get those acronyms a little confused. COO I think is 20 his title. He was not present; is that right? 21 22 I don't recall completely whether or not he was present or he was not. He may have attended, you know, when Mr. Adelson joined, but I can't recall specifically. 24 25 All right. Now, is it fair to say that when this 107

stone wall was erected it was erected because the United States had asked for information? 3 Α Again, I don't know what the context was for why we were having the discussion. 5 Q All right. But you knew that that was the timing of it; correct? 7 It was around that time frame. 8 0 Okay. So let's deal with prior to the United States asking for information. Prior to that -- I think you've already -- we read from your deposition testimony, and if I think I'm wrong, you'll correct me -- there was a free flow of 11 12 data in this network-to-network system that existed between 13 Macau and Las Vegas; correct? 14 I wouldn't characterize it necessarily as free flow. I mean, information was exchanged. The nature of that 15 16 information I'm not specifically aware of. 17 Q Okay. Well, as I recall asking at your deposition, 18 and if I'm wrong you'll have to correct me, I recall asking you whether there were any restrictions on the types of data 19 that could flow between the properties. Do you recall that? 21 I do recall the question. 22 All right. And you were designated as the company's 23 representative to tell us what the restrictions were; correct? 24 Correct. 25 0 Okay. And you were prepared by the lawyers 108

2 А Correct. 3 And do you recall telling me that you as the 4 company's representative were unaware of any restrictions on 5 data flow prior to the spring of 2011? 6 And I did make that comment --7 All right. 8 -- or I did make that statement, rather, and if I 9 can -- if I can explain or clarify it, there was -- my intention in answering the question was there was no 10 documented restrictions on that. 11 12 All right. What happened was there were some people of a certain rank in the company that could access certain 13 data, and others couldn't; right? 15 Well, that is normally the case. 16 Right. That's true. But -- and that's true here in Las Vegas; right? 17 18 Α That's correct. 19 Okay. And so the types of data that could be 201 accessed in Macau from Las Vegas or even sent over to Las 21 Vegas was really controlled by the rank of the person either accessing it or requesting it or sending it; right? 23 Or a party who created that data and chose whether 24 or not to give access to various individuals. 25 0 Understood. And so -- but there were no physical 109

representing these defendants; correct?

restrictions other than -- I don't know the terminology that 2 people in your industry use. An old person like me would use the term "bandwidth," but that's clearly not valid anymore, or 3 | I assume it's not. Were there any physical restrictions in the amount of data that could be moved between Las Vegas and 6 Macau? Well, I would say bandwidth was an issue. 7 A 8 Q Okay. 9 It's not a very fast connection. Got it. 10 0 Which would have caused some limitations, if that's 11 12 what you meant by physical limitations. 13 Okay. And were there any physical limitations, 14 though, on the types of data that could be moved between Las 15 Vegas and Macau? To the best of my knowledge, no. 16 And so prior to -- let's deal with the August 2010 17 transfer of a hard drive from Macau to Las Vegas involving the 18 Jacobs case, okay. Do you follow me? 19 20 (No audible response) 21 All right. There was -- you understand that there 22 was a drive that was shipped over from Macau that contained on 23 it a ghost image; correct? 24 Correct. A 25 And that ghost image was of Mr. -- purported to be

of Mr. Jacobs's desktop machine; correct? And that was one of the images that was on the hard 2 drive. All right. There were multiple images. 6 0 Okay. Tell the Court what else was on that original 7 drive. 8 There were some images of two laptop systems, as Α well, and then emails from Mr. Jacobs. All right. So there -- and the emails were 10 Q separated from the ghost image of the desktop machine? 11 | I do not know. I've not seen or -- I've not seen Α 12 the exact contents of that hard drive. Right. Do you recall what the -- how were the 14 emails stored on that drive? 15 My recollection is that they were stored as a .pst Α 16 17 file. All right. Can you tell us what sort of file that 18 0 19 is. 20 Sure. That's normally an email repository used by Microsoft Outlook. 21 22 Okay. And so this image that was created, the ghost image of the desktop and of the two -- did you say two 23 24 laptops? 25 Two laptops is my --Α 111

1 All right. Those images, would they also contain 2 the emails in addition to the .pst files? 3 I'm not sure I understand the question. You know what, I'm not sure I do, either. That's why I'm sort of walking around on this subject matter like a blind person. So you're going to have to bear with me just a little bit. 8 When a ghost image is created -- why don't we do this. And Her Honor actually knows more about this than I do, 10 but I want the record to be clear. 11 When a ghost image is created, tell us what that is. 12 Α A ghost image is basically a replica of the layout of the hard drive, including all the files that were on it at 14 the time the image was taken, which would include your normal 15 documents, any applications on it, your deleted items folder, 16 those kinds of -- those kinds of items. 17 All right. Would it contain your emails? Q 18 Α Yes. 19 Okay. Would it -- on a ghost image does the ghost 20 image -- can you access the ghost image and determine what had 21 been deleted from the original media source prior to the 22 creation of the ghost image? 23 Only to the extent that those documents were in its 24 recycled folder or deleted folder. 25 0 Okay. If they -- however, if they were deleted from

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada corporation, and SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation

Petitioners,

vs.

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT COURT, THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT JUDGE, DEPT. 11,

Respondents,

and

STEVEN C. JACOBS,

Real Party in Interest.

Electronically Filed
Case Number 08 2013 09:12 a.m.
Tracie K. Lindeman
Clerk of Supreme Court
District Court Case Number
A627691-B

APPENDIX TO PETITION
FOR WRIT OF
PROHIBITION OR
MANDAMUS
RE MARCH 27, 2013
ORDER

Volume VIII of XIII (PA1178 – 1415)

MORRIS LAW GROUP Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Rosa Solis-Rainey, Bar No. 7921 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 KEMP, JONES & COULTHARD, LLP J. Randall Jones, Bar No. 1927 Mark M. Jones, Esq., Bar No. 267 3800 Howard Hughes Pkwy, 17th Flr. Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

HOLLAND & HART LLP J. Stephen Peek, Esq., Bar No. 1759 Robert J. Cassity, Esq., Bar No. 9779 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioners

APPENDIX TO EMERGENCY PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR MANDAMUS RE MARCH 27, 2013 ORDER CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. App. P. 25, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP; that, in accordance therewith, I caused a copy of the **APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR MANDAMUS RE MARCH 27, 2013 ORDER** to be served as indicated below, on the date and to the addressee(s) shown below:

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Judge Elizabeth Gonzalez Eighth Judicial District Court of Clark County, Nevada Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

Respondent

VIA ELECTRONIC AND U.S. MAIL

James J. Pisanelli Todd L. Bice Debra Spinelli Pisanelli Bice 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 800 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Attorneys for Steven C. Jacobs, Real Party in Interest

DATED this 5th day of April, 2013.

By: <u>/s/ PATRICIA FERRUGIA</u>

Cillani

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

FILED IN OPEN COURT STEVEN D. GRIERSON CLERK OF THE COURT

SEP 13 2012

STEVEN JACOBS

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-627691

DEPUT

vs.

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., et al..

DEPT. NO. XI

Defendants

Transcript of Proceedings

· · · · · · · · · · · ·

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

COURT'S SANCTION HEARING - DAY 3

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2012

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

JAMES J. PISANELLI, ESQ.

DEBRA SPINELLI, ESQ.

TODD BICE, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ.

BRAD D. BRIAN, ESQ. HENRY WEISSMAN, ESQ.

JOHN OWENS, ESQ.

FOR HOLLAND & HART

CHARLES McCREA, ESQ.

SAMUEL LIONEL, ESQ.

FOR MR. KOSTRINSKY:

JEFFREY A. GAROFALO, ESO.

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS

FLORENCE HOYT

District Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

by



1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2012, 9:26 A.M. 2 (Court was called to order) 3 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, my apologies for a --THE COURT: Not your problem. I mean, there was a 5 flood yesterday, and I went down and looked at the wall this morning and it was still wet. So it affected the equipment, and I know it affected the people down there. So don't worry 7 about it. 8 9 MR. PEEK: Thank you. 10 MR. BRIAN: Your Honor, both sides got a message 11 from Mr. Kostrinsky's counsel that he wanted to come back this 12 morning and offer some supplemental or clarifying or 13 correcting testimony. He thought it would be short. I think 14 both of agree that that can -- which should proceed first if 15 that's convenient to the court. 16 THE COURT: Sure. Mr. Kostrinsky, why don't you 17 come on back up. 18 MR. BRIAN: There may be, as you probably 19 anticipate, a privilege issue, but we'll deal with that. But 20 procedurally we all agree. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Garofalo, so nice of you to join us 22 today. MR. GAROFALO: Good morning, Your Honor, Jeff 23 24 Garofalo for the witness. 25 THE COURT: I had Mr. Lee in the box where you

1 usually sit for CityCenter next to the mike. 2 MR. GAROFALO: I heard. 3 MICHAEL KOSTRINSKY, COURT'S WITNESS, SWORN THE CLERK: Please be seated and state your name and 4 5 spell it for the record, please. 6 THE WITNESS: Good morning. Michael Kostrinsky 7 K-O-S-T-R-I-N-S-K-Y. 8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 9 BY THE COURT: 10 Was there something you wanted to tell us, Mr. Q 11 Kostrinsky? 12 Yes. Yesterday, Mr. Pisanelli had asked me some Α questions about the SEC drives. And one of the questions he 14 had asked was whether -- it was in the tune of whether I had information or I had -- I had information of whether it was 15 possible that information may have been loaded onto one of the 16 17 two SEC drives and perhaps taken off at some point. And I believe my answer to that was, no. And after being able to 19 think about it, my answer to --20 MR. McCREA: Your Honor, I'm going to object. 21 Attorney-client privilege. 22 BY THE COURT: 23 0 Is your information that you have based upon a 24 communication with your former employer and client, Las Vegas 25 Sands, or based upon something else?

1 It would be based upon communications from counsel Α 2 from my former client. 3 THE COURT: Okay. The objection's sustained. And whoever has the cell phone still going off, 5 please turn it off. Anything else you wanted to tell us? Mr. 7 Kostrinsky, anything else you wanted to add? 8 THE WITNESS: No. It's just I wanted to be able to 9 clarify the answer that I gave. 10 THE COURT: I appreciate that. 11 Now, Mr. Pisanelli, did you want to ask some 12 questions of Mr. Kostrinsky? 13 MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. PISANELLI: Mr. Kostrinsky, there was a time when you had access 16 to the shared drives containing the SEC subpoena documents; 18 correct? 19 I know I had access to the U.S. drive, yes. 20 All right. And you took the opportunity to review Q 21 those documents on the drive itself; is that right? 22 I've loaded documents onto the drive. 23 Okay. After -- when was that approximately? 24 This would have been between February -- I think we 25 estimated between 10 and 15 -- 12th and the 15th of February I think it started. And I think it stopped around the middle of March.

Q Okay. So did there come a time after, we'll call the middle of March after the documents were loaded onto that drive, that you had the ability -- well, strike that. Did there come a time after the documents were loaded where you reviewed the shared drive again?

- A I was on the U.S. shared drive quite a bit --
- Q Okay.
 - A -- loading documents, organizing things and so forth.

Q Now, from the time that the documents were loaded and moving forward in time, did there come a time where you personally noticed that some of the documents were missing from that shared drive? In other words, they had been taken off the shared drive?

A I don't recall personally noticing documents not being there. Although, I didn't go on and check them everyday for that purpose. So I want to put it in that context.

Q I understand. So Her Honor understands your point, is it your testimony then that any information you have concerning the removal of documents from that shared drive came from a communication with another human being and not from your personal experience?

MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client

privilege. 1 2 THE COURT: Overruled. 3 THE WITNESS: The information that I would have -- I 4 would have received information from somebody about 5 information that may or may not have been removed and not from -- and not from other sources. It would have been from an 7 internal communication from --8 Can I say where it's from or I can't? 9 THE COURT: No. Don't tell me, because Mr. McCrea's 10 going to object again and I already sustained it once. 11 BY MR. PISANELLI: 12 But the communication, so we're clear on whether a 13 privilege is appropriate, came from someone at Las Vegas Sands 14 Corp? 15 A No. 16 Q Okay. Was it a lawyer that you were speaking to? 17 I wasn't speaking to them, but yes. A 18 Okay. So this was a written communication? 19 Yes. 20 All right. Who was the written communication from? Q 21 A Anne Salt, an attorney from --22 Q Anne Salt was an attorney for Sands China? 23 Yes. 24 Okay. And Ms. Salt sent you a written communication 25 about documents on the United States shared drive, is that

1 what you're telling Her honor? 2 I don't know if it was on the United States shared 3 drive. 0 Okay. 4 5 Α But she sent me information -- she sent me 6 information. 7 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, I --9 THE COURT: Don't tell me what the information was. We've established the fact of the communication, it would 10 11 appear to be privileged because of Ms. Salt's position. BY MR. PISANELLI: 12 13 Q And I think you just answered this, I'm sorry, she 14 sent this to you via email? 15 Α Yes. 16 Okay. And it concerned records on one or the other 17 of the shared drives? 18 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 19 privilege. 20 THE COURT: Overruled. As to the subject matter 21 only, it's a yes or no. 22 THE WITNESS: Yes. 23 l BY MR. PISANELLI: 24 And it is that communication that you were relying 25 upon when you asked the court to come back in to clarify your

1 testimony about the removal of documents from a shared drive? 2 A Yes. 3 Okay. And you have no other source of information concerning the removal of documents from a shared drive other 4 5 than that email from Anne Salt; is that right? 6 A To the best of my recollection, that's right. 7 MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Anything else? 9 Anything else, Mr. Kostrinsky, that you wanted to tell us? 10 THE WITNESS: No. 11 12 THE COURT: Have a very nice day. Thank you, Mr. Garofalo, for visiting with us. 13 14 MR. GAROFALO: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Now, we were going to go to 16 either Mr. Singh or Mr. Justin Jones depending upon court 17 availability. Since I see Mr. Justin Jones in the courtroom, I'm assuming you want to go to Mr. Justin Jones next. Just an assumption on my part. 19 20 MR. PEEK: That is correct, Your Honor. I'd 21 arranged with him. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 JUSTIN JONES, COURT'S WITNESS, SWORN 24 THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your name and 25 spell it for the record, please.

1 THE WITNESS: Justin Jones, J-O-N-E-S. DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 3 BY THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Jones. How are you today? 4 5 Great. That's delightful to hear. I only have a few 6 7 questions to you. Some of them may elicit an attorney-client objection. If they do, I'll rule on the objection and then 8 I'll decide whether I'm going to stop asking questions and let Mr. Pisanelli or Mr. Bice start. On July 19th, 2011, in a court hearing you told me you could not be involved in the 11 review of Jacobs's information and were prohibited from going 12 13 to Macau. Do you recall that? 14 A Yes. 15 Okay. Why did you tell me that? MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Foundation --16 17 THE WITNESS: I'm happy to answer, but --MR. McCREA: -- and attorney-client privilege. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 BY THE COURT: 21 Did you review ESI from an image of the hard drive of Mr. Jacobs's computer in the United States? 22 I reviewed email correspondence. 23 24 And was that at Mr. Kostrinsky's computer at the Las 25 Vegas Sands?

1 A Yes, that is correct. 2 Q And when did you do that review? 3 Approximately May 19th, 2011. 4 What were you told about the source of that ESI? 5 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 6 privilege. 7 THE COURT: Objection's sustained. 8 BY THE COURT: 9 Q Were any portions of ESI converted to hard copy 10 while you were in Mr. Kostrinsky's office? In other words, 11 did you print any of them? 12 A Yes. 13 What did you do with the ones that you printed? 14 A I placed them on Mr. Kostrinsky's desk with a Post-15 it note. 16 Okay. Well, I'm not going to ask what the Post-it 17 note says, because I know what that will elicit. Can you tell 18 me why you failed to disclose to the court the mirror -- or the information that you were reviewing at Mr. Kostrinsky's 19 20 office? 21 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 22 privilege. 23 BY THE COURT: 24 Were you, in fact, precluded from going back to 25 Macau by the authorities? 10

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I could have gone there and gambled if I wanted. But it was my understanding that I could not participate in the review of documents because I was not counsel for Sands China or VML. Q So it wasn't that you couldn't go to Macau? Correct. And if -- I apologize to the court if that was --I thought you'd done something and they wouldn't let Q you back in the country. Α I'm not aware that I did anything that would prevent me from going back there. It was in the context of Ms. Glaser's comments with regards to communications from OPDP with regards to review of documents by anyone other than Sands China counsel. MR. McCREA: Your Honor, objection. I don't want him to get into any communications he had with any attorneys for Las Vegas Sands or Sands China. THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to ask any more questions of Mr. Jones, because everything else I want to know from Mr. Jones would probably elicit an attorney-client objection and is probably cleaner if one of the attorneys for Mr. Jacobs now asks the question so I can just rule on objections. Thank you, Mr. Jones. THE WITNESS: May I ask a question?

THE COURT: Sure. 1 THE WITNESS: Since I haven't been involved in this 2 3 case for a year now and am only -- have only limited knowledge as to what the purpose of this proceeding is, I've heard Your Honor make some comments with regards to adverse inferences of the invocation of the privilege. Since I am an attorney 7 sitting here that you're questioning, is that adverse inference going to be directed at me since you have questions 8 about me, because I --9 10 THE COURT: That is probably unlikely given the 11 limited --THE WITNESS: Okay. Because --12 THE COURT: -- involvement that you had. 13 THE WITNESS: -- that's of concern to me. 14 THE COURT: So let me -- let me tell you, it's 15 probably unlikely given the limited involvement that you had 16 17 in the proceedings. However, I anticipate there will some day be another Rule 37 motion that is filed by the plaintiffs and 18 that they're going to ask for a hearing. And I can't tell you 19 what will happen at that hearing. 20 THE WITNESS: Understood. 21 THE COURT: There is primarily issues related to 22 sanctioning every party that is involved in my proceeding as 23 opposed --24 25 THE WITNESS: Okay.

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1
              THE COURT: -- sanctioning of an attorney.
 2
              THE WITNESS: Thank you for the clarification.
 3
              THE COURT: But I do not, you know, we'll see what
    happens if something else happens in the future.
 4
 5
              THE WITNESS: All right.
 6
              THE COURT: I'm ready.
 7
              MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
 8
              THE COURT: I'm ruling on objections. Now I'm
 9
    taking notes.
10
              MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
11
                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
   BY MR. PISANELLI:
12
13
         0
              Mr. Jones, there was a time during dependency of
14
    this litigation that you were involved in the representation
15
    of one or more of the defendants; is that right?
16
              One of the defendants.
         A
17
              Which defense?
         0
18
         A
              Las Vegas Sands.
19
         Q
              And when did your involvement in this litigation
20
    begin?
21
         A
              Either the very end of October or beginning of
22
   November, 2010.
23
         Q
              Now, did there come a time when you ever were
   involved in joint representation of both defendants?
24
25
         A
              No.
```

1 Okay. When did you stop working on this case? Q 2 End of September, 2011. 3 Why did you stop working on it? MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 5 privilege. 6 THE COURT: Sustained. 7 BY MR. PISANELLI: 8 Did you ask or demand to be removed from this case? 0 9 Α No. 10 0 Was your removal from this case based upon any of 11 your concerns of ethical violations that were occurring? 12 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 13 privilege, work product. THE COURT: Sustained. 14 15 BY MR. PISANELLI: 16 When did you first learn that the Macau Data Privacy Act was going to be used as a -- I'm going to use the word 17 reason, as neutral a word as I can find, for one or both of 18 the defendants to not produce documents that originated out of 20 Macau? 21 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 22 privilege. 23 MR. PISANELLI: The date, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: The date only. 25 THE WITNESS: To the best of my recollection, that

would have been in connection with my trip to Macau the fourth week in May 2011. BY MR. PISANELLI: 3 4 And how did you learn that that law of Macau would 0 be used as a reason for not producing documents in this case? 5 6 MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client privilege. 7 MR. PISANELLI: Didn't ask what the communication 8 was, Your Honor, just the nature of the communication. 9 THE COURT: How he learned, whether it was a 10 communication in writing of an in-person conversation, 11 something like that. To the extent it was only a how the 12 communication was given to you. 13 THE WITNESS: There were verbal communications with other attorneys for Sands China. 14 BY MR. PISANELLI: 15 16 Were these in-house attorneys or outside counsel? 17 Α Both. Was Anne Salt the in-house attorney? 18 Q 19 Α She was an attorney. 20 Was Mr. Melo one of the attorneys? 21 Α No. 22 I'm sorry, not Mr. Melo. Who was the in-house Q 23 attorney? 24 David Fleming. Α 25 Who were the outside counsel?

1 I don't recall. We met with two law firms when we were in Macau. I heard reference to one of the firm names 2 3 yesterday -- or for Ms. Glaser the other day, but I don't recall. 5 Q Do you recall either of the counsel, the law firms? Do you remember any of their individual names? 6 7 A I don't. 8 Other than those conversations that occurred while 9 you were in Macau, did you ever independently analyze the 10 Macau Data Privacy Act? 11 A No. 12 0 Did anyone at Holland & Hart? 13 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Work product, 14 attorney-client privilege. 15 THE COURT: Sustained. 16 BY MR. PISANELLI: 17 Let's talk about the transfers of the data from Macau to Las Vegas. I'd like to get a feel for the depth of 18 19 your understanding of what occurred. You understand that the first delivery of data from Macau to the United States 20 21 occurred on or around August of 2010? 22 I have heard that. 23 Q Where have you heard it? 24 A In connection with these proceedings. 25 Okay. When did you first learn that data had been 16

1 transferred from Macau to the United States? 2 A Early part of 2011. 3 And did you understand that that data that was sent here was Mr. Jacobs's email? 4 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 5 privilege, work product. 6 7 BY MR. PISANELLI: 8 Q I'll ask it broadly. What do you understand the transfer of data to be -- what data was transferred --MR. McCREA: Same objection. 10 THE COURT: Overruled. 11 THE WITNESS: I had an understanding that there were 12 email files of Mr. Jacobs that had been transferred. 13 14 BY MR. PISANELLI: 15 Did you also understand that a hard drive had been 0 transferred to the United States? 16 I have a recollection to that extent. I don't know 17 that I ever was aware of any other documents that were 18 contained on the hard drive. Okay. Did you understand the body of emails to be 20 21 separate and apart from the hard drive? 22 MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client work 23 product. THE COURT: Sustained. 24 25

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BY MR. PISANELLI:
 1
 2
              You said that you first learned about this transfer
    of data in September of 2011; is that right?
 3
         Α
              No.
 5
              THE COURT: He said, early 2011.
 6
    BY MR. PISANELLI:
 7
              I'm sorry, the spring. Can't even read my own
         Q
 8
    writing.
              Spring?
 9
         Α
              I believe what I said, Mr. Pisanelli, was the early
    part of 2011.
11
         Q
              Can you be a little more clear on that point.
12
              I know that it was prior to April. I can't pinpoint
         Α
13
    it any further than that.
14
              Why do you know it was prior to April?
         Q
15
              MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work
16
    product.
17
              THE COURT: Sustained.
18
   BY MR. PISANELLI:
19
              All right. So from your answers to Your Honor we
20
    are to understand that you did have an opportunity to review
21
    those emails?
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
              And at the time that you did, you were acting as
24
   counsel for Las Vegas Sands Corp; is that right?
25
        Α
             Yes.
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1
              What was the purpose of your review?
         Q
 2
              MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Work product.
 3
              MR. PISANELLI: We've already heard Mr. Peek give a
 4
    long explanation of what his purpose was.
 5
              THE COURT: I understand. The objection's
    overruled.
 7
              THE WITNESS: To understand the allegations in Mr.
 8
    Jacobs's complaint.
 9
    BY MR. PISANELLI:
10
         Q
              Did you hear Mr. Peek's testimony about why he was
11
    reviewing them?
12
              I did.
         A
13
              Do you share that explanation as to why you were
14
    reviewing them?
15
         A
              Yes.
16
         Q
              Okay. Did you review all of them?
17
              No.
18
              How did you determine which to review and which not
19
    to review?
20
              MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work
21
   product.
22
              THE COURT: Sustained.
23
   BY MR. PISANELLI:
24
              As between the work that you did and that Mr. Peek
25
   did, do you have a belief that both of you had completed a
```

review of all of the email that had been transferred 1 2 concerning Mr. Jacobs from Macau? 3 A No. 4 Okay. Without telling me the thought process, was 5 there some type of measure you were using as to which email to 6 review and which not to review? 7 MR. McCREA: Objection, work product. 8 THE COURT: It's only a yes or no, was there a 9 thought process? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, there was a thought process. 11 BY MR. PISANELLI: 12 In other words, it wasn't just simply a random 13 review, there were certain things that you had an objective of 14 reviewing and certain things you just let go. Something to that effect? 15 16 Yes. 17 Okay. Fair enough. Did you review emails between 18 Mr. Jacobs and his wife? 19 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product, attorney-20 client. 21 THE COURT: Sustained. 22 BY MR. PISANELLI: 23 Did you review emails between Mr. Jacobs and his Q 24 personal counsel? 25 MR. McCREA: Same objection.

THE COURT: Sustained. 1 2 BY MR. PISANELLI: Where were you when you made this review? 3 Q Mr. Kostrinsky's office. 4 You were actually sitting at his desk? 5 6 I was. A 7 All right. And you were using the same computer that Mr. Kostrinsky had testified to that contained these 9 emails? I didn't listen to Mr. Kostrinsky's testimony. It 10 was my understanding that it was his laptop. 11 Okay. That's -- the laptop that he just used on a 12 0 day-to-day basis in other words? 13 14 Yes. All right. How many of the emails did you print? 15 16 A I don't recall. Can you give us your best estimate. 17 18 A Twenty-five to 30. What was the purpose of printing those emails? 19 20 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. THE COURT: Sustained. 21 22 BY MR. PISANELLI: Did you print them for the purpose of circulating 23 0 24 them? 25 MR. McCREA: Same objection. 21

THE COURT: Sustained. 2 BY MR. PISANELLI: 3 Did you circulate them? Q 4 A No. 5 MR. McCREA: Objection. THE COURT: You've got to be faster, Mr. McCrea. 6 7 MR. McCREA: Doing my best. BY MR. PISANELLI: 8 You left them on Mr. Kostrinsky's desk with a 9 0 Post-it note? 10 11 Yes. A Post-it note directed to Mr. Kostrinsky? 12 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Work product. 13 14 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: The Post-it note was directed to 15 16 someone? 17 A Yes. 18 Who was it directed to? 19 A My staff. How did you expect your staff to read that Post-it 20 note if it was left on Mr. Kostrinsky's desk? 21 22 The staff was going to go over and index the documents. 23 24 Okay. So without telling me what was on there, you were leaving some type of instruction for your staff of what 22

to do with those documents? No. 2 Α What was the purpose of the Post-it note? 3 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. THE COURT: Sustained. 5 BY MR. PISANELLI: I think you already answered this, Mr. Jones, and if 7 you did I apologize, but did you review the emails that Mr. 9 Peek printed? Not to my recollection. 10 Were you aware that he had printed out email? 11 Yes. 12 All right. Did you have any idea one way or another 13 whether you were printing out duplicates of what he had 14 15 already printed out? MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. 16 17 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. PISANELLI: 18 I got the impression from Mr. Peek's testimony that 19 you were both combining your efforts to complete a particular 201 task. I think the words that he used is that he didn't 21 complete the review or the assignment and that you came in after him to review it. Did you view your work in that same 23 24 manner? He performed some searches, I performed some 25 23

searches. I was only in Mr. Kostrinsky's office because of the circumstances of the timing for approximately two hours. I did not feel that I completed any task. 3 4 Q Did you have an intention of going back to review 5 those records? I don't recall --6 Α MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. 8 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. PISANELLI: 9 Well, when you left, did you just say a moment ago 10 Q that you only reviewed emails for a couple of hours? 11 12 Α Correct. At the completion of those couple of hours, did you 13 believe that your review was complete? 14 15 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. MR. PISANELLI: I think he just said this a second 16 ago, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I think he did, too. The objection's 18 19 overruled. 20 THE WITNESS: I don't believe so. BY MR. PISANELLI: 21 Q Okay. And when you went to go perform these 22 23 searches that you just described, were there any restrictions imposed upon you about which emails you could review and which 24 you could not? 25

MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work 1 2 product. 3 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. PISANELLI: 5 Q Was there any restrictions imposed upon you at some later date that prohibited you from going back and completing 7 the project you were working on? 8 MR. McCREA: Same objection. THE COURT: Sustained. 9 BY MR. PISANELLI: After leaving those email -- printed emails in Mr. 11 Kostrinsky's office did you ever see them again? 13 Α No. Did your staff go in and complete the assignment you 14 15 had given them? 16 The staff had gone back to index documents, yes. I don't recall whether it was I or Mr. Peek that gave specific 17 direction. 18 19 Q It was staff and not lawyers that went back? 20 Correct. All right. Did any lawyers from Holland & Hart go 21 22 in to review the emails? 23 Other than myself and Mr. Peek? 24 Yes, sir. Q 25 Α No. 25

Okay. Mr. Anderson go for any reason? No. 2 And it's your understanding that Bob Cassity didn't 3 review any of these email either? Not to my knowledge. 5 Okay. Without telling me what was on the documents, 6 0 did you or your staff create any summaries about the emails you had reviewed? MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. 9 THE COURT: Sustained. 10 MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, as you notice from the 11 question, all I'm asking is the existence --12 THE COURT: I understand, Mr. Pisanelli. 13 MR. PISANELLI: -- of a document that would be 14 something that would be on the privilege log. 15 THE COURT: A summary may not be in a privilege log. 16 MR. PISANELLI: Well, depending upon who it was 17 circulated to it would. 18 THE COURT: A summary that was created by counsel is 19 unlikely to appear on a privilege log. 20 MR. PISANELLI: Depending if it was circulated to 21 someone other than their law firm then -- that's my point is 22 only to know if certain documents exist. 23 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 24 MR. PISANELLI: Okay. 25

THE COURT: Thank you. 2 BY MR. PISANELLI: Did you have any -- well, strike that. The visit 3 that you took to Mr. Kostrinsky's office, that was the only time you went there to review those emails; is that right? 6 A Correct. Did you have the opportunity to review the emails in 7 some other form? 9 A No. Do you have any knowledge as to whether Holland & 10 Hart was provided electronic access to those email? MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product, attorney-12 13 client. 14 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: Not to my knowledge. 15 16 BY MR. PISANELLI: Did you receive any hard-copy emails from Mr. 17 181 Kostrinsky? I received many emails from Mr. Kostrinsky. Are you 19 referring specifically to emails printed out from Mr. Jacobs's 20 computer? 21 Yes, sir. Right. 22 Q I heard Mr. Peek reference that there may have been. 23 I don't specifically have a recollection, there may have been. Okay. You recall -- actually you may not recall, I 25 27

haven't turned around much during these proceedings, but were 1 2 you here for Mr. Ma's testimony? I believe I was here for all of Mr. Ma's testimony. 3 Were you here for his followup testimony when he 4 0 5 came back to correct some earlier answers? Yesterday? 6 Α 7 Q Yes. 8 I think I was. А 9 Okay. Were you -- happened to be paying attention when he talked about these notebooks that he had received from a client that contains some emails and other documents? 11 I did hear that. 12 Α All right. Did you -- strike that. Did Holland & 13 Hart receive similar notebooks of documents and emails from 14 15 your client? 16 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. THE COURT: Overruled. 17 THE WITNESS: I don't have a recollection of that. 18 19 I don't recall what time frame Mr. Ma was referencing. I was out of the case by September. So if he was referencing 20 something that postdated my involvement I don't know, but not 21 22 to my recollection. 23 Okay. All right. I know you said that Mr. Kostrinsky would send emails to you about the case all the 24 time. I don't want to know about those specifically unless

they contained attachments of the Jacobs's emails. And again, I think you just answered this, but were there any such emails? 3 Like I said, I heard Mr. Peek reference that there Α 4 may have been. I don't have a specific recollection, but I 5 6 don't want to say no. Do you have a belief, one way or another, of whether 7 Glaser Weil was aware of the existence of the emails at or around the same time you were aware of them? MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product, attorney-10 client. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 BY MR. PISANELLI: Did you provide any of the emails to Glaser weil? 14 0 MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work 15 product. 16 THE COURT: Sustained. 17 BY MR. PISANELLI: 18 Did you discuss the existence of the emails with 19 Glaser Weil? 20 MR. McCREA: Same objection. 21 THE COURT: Sustained. 22 BY MR. PISANELLI: 23 Now, following -- you were pretty precise on the 24 date that you reviewed those emails, were you not? 25

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	May 19th, was that right?
3	A	That's my recollection.
4	Q	Did you review your billing records prior to coming
5	to court?	
6	A	I reviewed a few billing records.
7	Q	For what purpose?
8		MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product.
9		THE COURT: Overruled.
10		THE WITNESS: To refresh my recollection as to
11	certain dates.	
12	BY MR. PISANELLI:	
13	Q	Okay. And did the billing records actually refresh
14	your recollection?	
15	А	Yes, they did.
16	Q	Do you know which billing records you actually
17	reviewed that did in fact refresh your recollection about	
18	events in	this case?
19	А	I reviewed my billing records for the third week in
20	May to de	termine what day it was.
21	Q	Those the only ones you reviewed?
22	A	No.
23	Q	What else did you review?
24	A	What other billing records did I review?
25	Q	Yes.
		30

I reviewed some billing records from I know the end 1 Α of August or early part of September. 2 3 Of what year? Α 2011. 4 For the purpose of refreshing your recollection 5 6 again? 7 Α Yes. Did they in fact refresh your recollection about the 8 Q 9 timing of events in this case? 10 Yes. Α Okay. Did you review anything else? 11 Q Did I review any other documents in preparation for 12 appearing here today? 13 That's a better way to put the question, yes. 14 0 15 Α Yes. MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Work product. 16 THE COURT: Overruled. 17 BY MR. PISANELLI: 18 What else did you review? 19 I reviewed some emails. 20 21 Which ones? MR. McCREA: Your Honor, same objection. 22 THE COURT: Overruled. 23 THE WITNESS: I reviewed emails that refreshed my 24 recollection as to the timing of events in this case. I also 25 31

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reviewed the transcript from the July -- the transcript that
   Her Honor referenced.
 3
              THE COURT: July 19th, 2011.
              THE WITNESS: July 19th.
 4
   BY MR. PISANELLI:
              Okay. And did all of those documents refresh your
 6
    recollection about the events in this case?
 8
         Α
              Yes.
              Let's start with the emails. Who were the parties
 9
         0
    to the emails?
10
              There were several parties.
11
         Α
              Okay. First of all, how many emails were there?
12
         0
         Α
              How many emails did I review in preparation for
13
    appearing today?
14
15
        Α
              Yes, sir.
        Α
              I don't recall.
16
17
             Approximately?
        Q
18
        Α
              Ten to 15.
19
              THE COURT: Let me recharacterize that question.
   How many emails did you review to refresh your memory in
20
   preparation for appearing today?
21
22
             THE WITNESS: Ten to 15.
             THE COURT: Okay.
23
             MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
   11
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BY MR. PISANELLI:

Я

Q What did you do with those 10 to 15 emails -MR. BRIAN: Your Honor, may we be heard briefly on
this?

THE COURT: Absolutely, you can be heard. I think I dealt with this issue yesterday, Mr. Brian.

MR. BRIAN: No. I think it's a little different -I think it's different, Your Honor. And I think this is an
example of one of the problems I think of when we have a
situation of a proceeding where counsel is now examining a
lawyer at the firm currently representing the client. Because
it's not the same, I would argue to Your Honor, about a lawyer
who refreshes -- a witness who normally would refresh
recollection, I understand the rules on that.

Here you have a situation where quite -- in a quite extraordinary proceeding, Your Honor, it's permitting counsel to do an extensive examination of lawyers at firms that are currently representing. Those documents would otherwise be privileged. And I think in that circumstance, given the nature of this proceeding that the -- whether you call it the witness advocate rule or whether you call it the legal system we now have, I think it puts the parties and counsel in a very difficult situation. And I don't think it's appropriate to then cause privileged documents to be produced when a witness used them to try to figure out dates and the like. I think

it's not the normal situation, Your Honor. THE COURT: I understand what you're saying, Mr. 2 Brian. Right now the question is who were the recipients on 3 the emails and who were the addressees. That's not the same 5 issue that you're addressing. MR. BRIAN: That's fine, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: I'm not there yet. MR. BRIAN: Okay. That I appreciate, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Pisanelli, you may continue. 9 MR. PISANELLI: Thank you. 10 BY MR. PISANELLI: 11 Before we got to the identities, I just want to 12 know, what did you do with those 10 to 15 emails that you used 13 to refresh your recollection about testimony today? 14 15 Α I looked at them. I provided copies of some of them to counsel. 16 To whom? 17 0 John Owens. 18 19 You didn't provide all of them to Mr. Owens? 20 No. If called upon, Mr. Jones, to reassemble those 10 to 21 15 emails, do you believe you'd have the ability to do that? 22 23 Α Yes. 24 Did you maintain hard copies of them somewhere in 0 your office or wherever?

Some of them. Α 2 Okay. Would you have to go off of memory to Q 3 assemble the 10 or 15? In other words, that's what I'm getting at, do you have them already segregated, or would you have to go back and recollect them? 6 I could assemble the ones I sent to Mr. Owens. Okay. What about the --7 I don't recall about the other ones. 8 9 I'm sorry? 10 I couldn't tell you about the other ones. You would have to just go off your best 11 Q 12 recollection? 13 Α Yes. All right. How many did you send to Mr. Owens? I don't remember, six or seven. 15 So let's start with the others. We'll call it five 16 to 10. Actually, strike that. Let's just test your memory 17 the best we can and go through and identify for me each of the 18 emails as best you can whether it be by author, recipient, 19 date, subject matter, whatever it is. Do what you can to 20 21 identify them for us. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Pisanelli, we've got to be very careful about subject matter. I don't have a problem with the 23 identification by date and recipient, because that information is something that should be on the privilege log, or at least 25

arguably should be on the privilege log. If it is subject matter, I get into issues of concern. MR. PISANELLI: Understood, Your Honor. The only 3 point I would make, and not to debate you, is this isn't as 5 Mr. Brian characterized, a general litigation issue, this is a specific Nevada statute as Your Honor knows. And there is no exception for the circumstances of this proceeding. There's no exception at all, it is a mandatory disclosure in Nevada when a party does what Mr. Jones did. And so I think that they are openly discoverable at this point. 10 THE COURT: Not a party, a witness. 11 MR. PISANELLI: I'm sorry. A witness. And so they 12 are openly discoverable in non-privileged records as we stand. 13 THE COURT: I understand what we're going to do. 14 You're going to identify them for me and then we're going to 15 have a motion --MR. PISANELLI: Okay. 17 THE COURT: -- and you're going to ask for them to 18 be produced. And Mr. Brian's going to file a brief and he and 19 Mr. Peek are going to -- and Mr. Lionel and Mr. McCrea are 20 going to say why they shouldn't be produced. 21 22 MR. PISANELLI: Okay. THE COURT: And then I'm going to have an argument 23 24 and then I'm going to rule. MR. PISANELLI: I hear you loud and clear. 25

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MR. PISANELLI: All right. 3 THE COURT: So if you want to identify them so it makes our life easier to be able to identify the particular 5 items that are going to be in dispute as part of the refreshed recollection issue, then we can do it. 6 7 MR. BRIAN: I would just say, just to preview the 8 argument, Your Honor, I think this is the --9 THE COURT: I don't need you to preview the 10 argument. I know what you're going to say. MR. BRIAN: I'm just going to say two words, Club 11 12 Vista. 13 THE COURT: This isn't Club Vista. 14 MR. BRIAN: I think it's a --15 THE COURT: This is a very serious violation of 16 duties of candor to the court by counsel who are representing 17 a party. MR. BRIAN: 18 I understand. 19 THE COURT: That's why I'm here, Mr. Brian. 20 MR. BRIAN: I know that. I understand --21 THE COURT: All right. This isn't Club Vista. 22 MR. BRIAN: I understand your concern, Your Honor. 23 But I'm just saying the policy --24 THE COURT: Mr. Brian, you don't understand my 25 concern. You've not understood my concern since the issue

arose in May. 1 MR. BRIAN: I have, Your Honor. Trust me, I have. 2 THE COURT: So -- Mr. Pisanelli, if you would like 3 to identify the documents, I would appreciate it. 4 MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 BY MR. PISANELLI: 6 Mr. Jones, I want to do this the best way for you. 7 Q So if it's easiest to say let me start with the John Owens or let me start with the non John Owens or start chronologically, whatever it is easiest for you to recall the 10 to 15, feel free to do so. Let's start, if it makes sense, with the dates 11 of the emails. Do you recall the dates of the emails that you 12 used to refresh your recollection? 13 Somewhere in May of 2011. Others were in August, 14 15 September of 2011. I take it you don't remember the specific dates of 16 any of them? 17 18 Α I do not. All right. So let's take a different approach. 19 Let's talk about the authors or recipients, would that be an 20 easier way for you to identify for the court the emails that 21 22 you used to refresh your recollection? 23 Α Sure. Okay. Who were the authors of the emails that you 24 reviewed to refresh your recollection?

In May the author was Steve Peek. I don't recall on 1 other emails from May. The authors and recipients of the emails in August and September of 2011 were myself and in-3 house and outside counsel. Were you in -- focusing on the May emails, were you 5 0 the recipient of the emails from Mr. Peek? 6 7 A Yes. Okay. Anyone else copied on those emails? 8 Not to my recollection. 9 So the body of email that you used to refresh your 10 recollection about your testimony today from May were email communications solely between you and Mr. Peek. Do I have 12 13 that right? That's my recollection. 14 15 How many in May? 16 One. Now, let's move over to August. This was -- I'm 17 sorry, between you and outside counsel? 18 Both in-house counsel and outside counsel. 19 All right. Who -- were you the author? 20 Some of them I was the author, some of them I was 21 the recipient. 22 All right. On the ones where you were the author, 23 who were you writing to? 24 Varied by email, but generally Mr. Peek, counsel 25

from Glaser Weil, and in-house counsel. 1 Who at Glaser weil? 2 Mr. Ma and perhaps Ms. Glaser on one or two of them. 3 And on the emails where you were the recipient, who was or who were the authors? 5 Mr. Ma, Mr. Rubenstein. 6 A Were there any other recipients besides yourself? Were there recipients? Yes. A Ms. Salt was an 8 author of an email that I recall. And who else were the recipients of those? Let's 10 start with the emails from Mr. Ma, who was he writing to? I don't recall specifically. To the best of my 12 recollection, there would have been at least one of the inhouse counsel. 14 And Mr. Rubenstein, who was he writing to? 15 I don't recall if -- who the other recipients were. 16 There may have been other recipients. There probably were 17 other recipients. 18 And Ms. Salt, who was she writing to? 19 The best of my recollection, that was directed back 20 to the legal team that included in-house and outside counsel. 21 And who were those individuals? 22 Myself, Mr. Peek, Ms. Glaser, Mr. Ma, Mr. Sedlock, 23 Mr. Fleming, Mr. Rubenstein, Mr. Kostrinsky, Ms. Hyman. 24 Anyone else? 25 0 40

Not that I can recall. 2 Q Now, we've been going through the body of emails I 3 think that you labeled as the August email. But earlier you said there was a body from May and a body from August, September. Just so we're clear, everything we just went through under the August label, that includes what you had earlier described as August/September, fair enough? 8 А Correct. 0 All right. Good. Were there any other emails that you reviewed to refresh your recollection other than those that you've just described? 11 Not that I recall. 12 Α MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, did I understand you 13 14 correctly that you did not want the witness to disclose if there were re lines or subject lines in these emails? THE COURT: I'd rather not go through that --16 17 MR. PISANELLI: Okay. 18 THE COURT: -- process, because I think it's too likely to have an inadvertent waiver of reform. Mr. McCrea 19 20 can get up and object. 21 MR. PISANELLI: Fair enough. 22 BY MR. PISANELLI: Are there any other identifiers in these emails that 23 you can disclose to Her honor that would not disclose what otherwise may be an attorney-client privileged communication

or work product information? 1 2 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor. Attorney-client 3 privilege. 4 THE COURT: That's a yes or a no, Mr. Jones. THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I don't know what other 5 identifiers you would be referring to. 6 BY MR. PISANELLI: Well, I doubt that it happened --8 Q 9 Α Sorry. 10 -- but for instance, a Bates number could have been 0 11 put on these things? 12 On the emails themselves? 13 Yes. 0 14 Α No. 15 Q Okay. You're a litigator; right? 16 Α Yes. 17 And so you can brainstorm this issue as much as I can. I'm just trying to --18 19 Α I can't think of anything Mr. Pisanelli. 20 That's all I'm asking. Okay. Good. Thank you. 21 MR. PISANELLI: Now, Your Honor, it is not for me to direct Mr. Jones to assemble these records, but I would ask 22 Your Honor to direct him to do so only so we won't have to 23 24 challenge or test or rely upon Mr. Jones's memory as the briefing goes on. In all likelihood, this may last more than

a month or so, and it certainly is in everyone's best interest if they are assembled and preserved waiting for Your Honor's resolution on what to do about them. THE COURT: I understand what you're saying, Mr. Pisanelli. Thank you. 5 MR. PISANELLI: I will take your silence as a 6 7 rejection of my request and I will move on. THE COURT: Very perceptive. MR. PISANELLI: Yes. 9 BY MR. PISANELLI: 10 To the yes or no questions, Mr. Jones, do these 11 emails reflect in any manner a reason why you no longer participated in the defense of this case? MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client, work 14 15 product. 16 THE COURT: Sustained. 17 BY MR. PISANELLI: Let's talk about the billing records. Have you 18 segregated those billing records that you used to refresh your 19 20 recollection? To be clear, I didn't look at a physical billing 21 22 record. We have a system called DTE Axiom at my office. I clicked back through to the months that I wanted to look at, 23 24 pulled open the entry for Las Vegas Sands and reviewed the 25 date for that particular entry.

Did you review your own entries on the bill, is that 1 2 what you mean? 3 Α Well, it wasn't a physical bill. I enter my time on my computer, it comes up on my computer screen in DTE Axiom. And so I went back to that particular date and clicked on that particular entry. So kind of bill per say. 7 Q Is this program that you're using, does it show only your entries? Α Yes. Okay. Once again, if you were called upon to go 10 back and print hard copies of the particular entries that you 11 reviewed to refresh your recollection, do you believe you'd 12 have the ability to do that? 13 14 Yes. Have you made any notation or any type of 15 memorialization of the dates of your billing entries that you 16 reviewed to refresh your recollection? 17 18 Α No. MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. 19 20 THE COURT: Overruled. BY MR. PISANELLI: 21 So as you sit here today, the only source of 22 information concerning the billing entries that you reviewed 23 to refresh your recollection would be your own memory? 25 Yes.

All right. Besides your -- the email that you 1 described and the billing entries that you've described, were there any other documents or information that you reviewed to 3 | refresh your recollection about today's testimony? 5 A I don't believe so. THE COURT: Mr. Jones, I'll tell you the same thing I tell all witnesses. If you need to take a break at some point in time, you let us know. THE WITNESS: Oh, I don't want to take a break. 9 THE COURT: Just telling you. Treating you like any 10 other witness, you've got M&M's --THE WITNESS: Appreciate that. 12 THE COURT: -- you've got water, you're entitled to 13 a break if you need it. 14 BY MR. PISANELLI: 15 So I believe we started on this path because you 16 were certain of the date that you reviewed the emails. Do I 17 have that right? 18 I believe my testimony, Mr. Pisanelli, was that it 19 20 was approximately May 19th. And again, I apologize, Mr. Jones, if you've told us 21 this before, but prior -- well, strike that. You knew about 22 the existence of the emails in the United States prior to the 23 day that you went over to review them; right? 24 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. 25

THE COURT: Overruled. BY MR. PISANELLI: 3 Were you able to refresh your recollection to determine when you learned that the emails were here in the United States? No more than I already testified. Okay. Your best estimate, how long prior to you Q going over on or around May 19th, did you learn that the emails were here in the United States? I know that I knew in April. I don't recall of any 10 before then. 11 All right. Now, you were responsible for preparing 12 the 16.1 disclosures in this case; is that right? 13 I believe so, yes. 14 Α 15 You actually signed them? If you -- I'll accept your representation that I 16 17 signed them, yes. Now, the first one that you made in this case was 18 19 May 5th of 2011; is that right? 20 Again, if you want to show me a document, otherwise 21 I'll accept your representation. 22 You knew at the time of the preparation and execution of Las Vegas Sands Corp's first 16.1 disclosure of 23 I the existence of these emails in the United States, did you 25 not?

I did. Α 1 2 All right. Yet, none of the emails are on that 16.1 3 disclosure, are there? If you could show me the 16.1 disclosure I'd Α 4 5 appreciate it. 6 Q Do you recall putting anything about those emails on that 16.1 disclosure? 8 MR. McCREA: Objection. Work product. 9 THE COURT: Overruled. 10 THE WITNESS: Again, if you want to show me the document, I'd be happy to review it. I don't recall putting 12 them on there, no. 13 Q All right. Do you recall producing to the 14 plaintiffs in this case a privilege log concerning the emails that you knew to exist in the United States at the time of 15 that disclosure? 17 I don't recall. 18 If I were to tell you that the plaintiffs have never 19 seen one, would that be inconsistent with your knowledge of 20 what happened in this case? 21 I can only testify with regard to my involvement in the case. If there wasn't a privilege log before I left the 22 23 case, then I accept your representation. 24 Okay. Thank you. So there was a second delivery of data from Macau to the United States that occurred around, on 47

or around November of 2010, are you aware of that? 1 MR. McCREA: Objection, Your Honor, attorney-client. 2 THE COURT: Overruled. 3 Mr. Jones, if you're aware of it from some source other than an attorney-client communication because it's been 5 put in public documents filed by the Sands, you're welcome to tell him about it. But if it comes solely from an attorneyclient communication, just tell me you don't have any nonprivileged information, THE WITNESS: I'm not sure I can answer that 10 11 question. BY MR. PISANELLI: Okay. I don't want you, as Your Honor instructed, 0 13 to tell me what you and Mr. Kostrinsky talked about while you 14 were both in Macau. I want you to tell us, if you can, what 15 you saw. Okay? Did you witness Mr. Kostrinsky bring some 16 form of storage device back to the United States during that trip? 18 I did not witness him bring it back to the United 19 States. 20 Did you see any storage devices that Mr. Kostrinsky 21 had with him while on your trip to Macau? 22 While we were in Macau I witnessed a foil envelope 23 handed to Mr. Kostrinsky. What became of that after that I'm 24 not entirely certain.

1	Q	Can you describe the envelope for Her Honor.
2	A	It was foil and had bubble wrap around it, the kind
3	you would	d expect a hard drive to come in.
4	Q	How big was it?
5	A	4 by 6.
6	Q	Did you witness what Mr. Kostrinsky did with that
7	envelope:	
8	A	No.
9	Q	Did you ever see it again?
10	A	No.
11	Q	Did you ever have the opportunity to review the
12	data, if	any, that was on it?
13	A	Not to my knowledge.
14	Q	Let's talk about that trip for a few minutes. What
15	was the purpose of that trip?	
16		MR. McCREA: Objection. Attorney-client privilege.
17		THE COURT: Sustained.
18	BY MR. PISANELLI:	
19	Q	Who went on that trip to Macau?
20	A	Michael Kostrinsky, Gayle Hyman, Patty Glaser.
21	Q	While on that trip, did you have an opportunity to
22	review any documents?	
23	A	I don't specifically recall reviewing documents
24	while we	were there, that was not the purpose of the trip.
25	Q	Did you witness any of the other people that went on
		49

the trip with you reviewing documents? 1 2 Not to my recollection. Did you witness anyone reviewing electronic 3 information? 4 5 No. A Did you review any electronic information? 6 7 No. 8 All right. Did you have an opportunity to inspect 9 Mr. Jacobs's office while you were there? 10 A No. 11 Did you witness anyone else inspecting that office? 12 I'm not sure that I knew where Mr. Jacobs's office was, so not to my recollection. 13 Did you have any communications with any government 14 15 officials while you were there? 16 A No. 17 Did you ever have any communications with any Macau government officials concerning this case --18 19 No. -- or Mr. Jacobs? 20 21 No. 22 Did you bring back anything back? 23 A My luggage. 24 It was a very unclear and poorly worded question. Q THE COURT: You brought back balls that broke. 25