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.

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A627691-B

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

Volume XIII of XIII (PA2160 - 2260)

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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>

Electronically Filed 03/04/2013 02:32:07 PM

CAGMAL

CLERK OF THE COURT

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN JACOBS

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-627691

vs.

DEPT. NO. XI

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., et al..

Defendants

Transcript of Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON PLAINTIFF'S RENEWED MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2013

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

JAMES J. PISANELLI, ESQ.

TODD BICE, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ. JON RANDALL JONES, ESQ.

MARK JONES, ESQ.

MARK JONES, ESQ. MICHAEL LACKEY, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS

FLORENCE HOYT

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

District Court

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(Court was called to order) THE COURT: Okay. Are we ready? Mr. Pisanelli, are you arguing today, or is Mr. Bice? MR. PISANELLI: I am, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Please use regular people language today. MR. PISANELLI: I will. And if I slip, please feel free to interrupt me, and I'll do my best to rephrase it. For the record and for the audience, Your Honor, James Pisanelli on behalf of the plaintiff, Steven Jacobs. Your Honor, I'm going to be blunt. There is a lot of reasons to be angry in this case. This case has been corrupted. And when I say there's a lot of reasons to be angry I don't me personally, I mean virtually every participant in this case, certainly Mr. Jacobs. His justice

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2013, 10:08 A.M.

discovery, and the defendants' conduct in this case has gotten 22 in the way of you doing your job. Certainly Mr. Bice and I 23

have expressed some anger to you in the past, both in written

is being denied. Through just simply the delay his justice is

light of what we've seen. Your Honor has as much reason to be

angry as anyone. You've been given a mandate, an instruction

from the Supreme Court to conduct a hearing on jurisdictional

being denied, his fair trial appears to be out of reach in

word and at this podium, to a degree at times when we were 25

both regretful and wished we could take it back and calm down a little bit.

And I would even go so far as to say that the defendants' counsel has enough reason to be angry, too. They have been put in a challenging position, certainly reputational capital has been spent on behalf of these defendants. So we all have a lot of reason to be angry.

But today I believe and I hope is a new day, the beginning of a new chapter in this case where we can just take the anger and put it aside and focus on how we cure the poison that has infected this case. Challenging, but not impossible. Actually, I think we have a clear path, and the path has been set forth by the defendants themselves. And what we do in order to cure the poison that's in this case in my view is we simply accept the reality of this case, where we find ourselves, and the reality of these defendants and how they've conducted themselves. We'll accept it. We know who they are, we know what they want.

What I think we need to do to cure the poison, to fix the corruption that has occurred in this case is simply give these two defendants what they have so obviously been asking of you for going on two-plus years now, and that is the default judgment that they ultimately would rather have than having the consequence of shining light on their company and what's going on in particular in Macau.

So what we can't do is allow this to stand. If there's anything we know from the rules of procedure, from the rules of this court, from the rules of the Supreme Court, and from the rules across the land is that parties that behave so badly as the defendants in this case have cannot under any circumstance benefit from that bad behavior. And so we have options available to them -- to us to fix this problem; but ignoring and simply accepting good enough, is what we hear from the defendants today, is not going to cure the problem.

So how do we do it? Now, let me take a step back. How do we know that what Las Vegas and Sands China is really angling for in the end of the day is for you to simply do what you need to do so that they don't actually have to stand trial in this case on the merits. How do we know they'd rather serve -- or just be defaulted?

rirst of all let's look at the history of this case very, very briefly. And by history of this case I mean the history of this defense table. That tells us a lot in and of itself. We have had a series of some of the most experienced and skilled and reputable lawyers come in and out of this case, and we have one person who fits all of those characteristics who has been a mainstay, and he's still in this case. All of these lawyers have behaved identically one after another, and they all have behaved identically in relation to this discovery, which is out of their character,

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out of their own reputation, and out of their own reputation of their law firms. They have come in and acted extraordinarily different than anything we have seen, I personally have seen, from any of them in past dealings.

And so the question is why is that. And the answer is very obvious. Every one of them has said to Your Honor in either writing or standing at this podium in one form or another the same exact thing Mr. Peek said when he was on that stand. His words were "constrained," I was constrained, I did what I could do. And I'm paraphrasing Mr. Peek. Take it in context, out of context, that's the theme we've heard from this collection of incredibly talented lawyers that are doing things that they must know cannot and should not be done in civil litigation ever. And they are all doing it, and the reason they're doing it is their client. This is a clientdriven strategy, and these lawyers, my prediction, Your Honor, we haven't seen the end of the revolving door of these lawyers. They will either quit, I predict, or they will be fired, I predict; but we will see other lawyers come in and out when this strategy of Las Vegas Sands continues, that they would rather suffer consequences than shine light as the discovery rules require on their company.

So what we have here is not -- even as I have argued to you before, this is not someone butting heads with you, this is not somebody who is acting belligerent about their

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power being greater than yours. This is someone making in my view what it appears by all measures is a business choice, a business choice of lesser evils. Point being there's nothing that can come out of this courtroom by way of sanctions for discovery or even a default judgment that is worse than the consequences on this company of shining light on all of their business practices, both Macau and here. They have made that so crystal clear to us that my suggestion in order to cure the poison in this case is to let them make that business choice. They can say to Your Honor, as they're entitled to say, no, we're not going to give our discovery, no, we're not going to let you see who wrote emails to whom when, where and what it was about, no, we're not going to give Steve Jacobs the evidence he's entitled to prove every aspect of his case, including damage, no, we won't do it. I would assert to Your Honor they're entitled to say that. But there's consequences to that choice, and today is the beginning of those consequences, I hope.

So if there's anything we know about this group of defendants is they're not shy. They're not shy about painting themselves as victims, they're not shy about taking advantage of any misstep along the way, and so we can't just simply say that, you're transparent, Las Vegas Sands, it's time to end this charade and enter a default against you; we have to create a record. Because the Supreme Court will look at it

and they'll appeal, the defendants will, for as long as they can.

So what do we need to do in order to create a record? What do we need to look at in order to show that there is yet another wave of wilful misconduct from these defendants that justifies severe sanctions by way of default, striking answers, striking defenses, and anything else Your Honor deems appropriate?

First let's look at where we've been. Your Honor may recall in November of last year, as we were approaching the holiday season, we filed a Rule 37 motion for sanctions. At that time, Your Honor, I'm not sure if you recall, but we were 16 months into the jurisdictional discovery that you ordered. And at the time we filed that motion, by my best count and anyone on either team will correct me if I'm wrong, these monolithic companies with resources that are endless had produced all of 55 pages of documents after 16 months of litigating, 16 months of discovery that you had ordered. And so we had had enough, and we came to Your Honor with our first Rule 37 motion.

Your Honor held a hearing on December 18, which was the beginning of what brings us here today. Your Honor may recall what you did at that hearing is you raised the stakes. You raised the stakes. You did not want any ambiguity about prior orders, which you did note that they had violated

several of them, but you wanted a clean record, you wanted a clear record, you wanted a clear mandate and instruction to these defendants, you have something to do and you have a date by which you will do it. And your instruction could not have been clearer. You said to these people, to these companies, that on January 4th, two weeks later, quote, "Sands China will produce all information within its possession that is relevant to jurisdictional discovery."

Now, every single person in our audience can answer the very simple question, what does it all mean.

THE COURT: You can change back to regular lawyer talk now. You bored them so badly, Mr. Pisanelli.

MR. PISANELLI: Well, it's only getting better, so too bad they missed it.

The point is this, Your Honor. "All" means all.

When we're talking about the 55 pages that Sands China had

produced at that point, all meant all. And that order, by the

way, of course, was preceded by your order of September 14th

in which you also made clear not only to the Sands China, who

was sitting on their 55-page production at the time, but you

also made it clear to both parties, quote, "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," all documents produced, nothing

about the Macau Data Privacy Act is a defense anymore. You

could not have been clearer.

Your Honor, at the December 18th, as you may recall, politically we approaching January 1st of this year, which in the politics world was called the fiscal cliff. Everyone was talking about the fiscal cliff during that time period. What you did in this case, my interpretation, was you created this discovery cliff for these defendants. You made it clear that you'd had enough and that January 4th was their cliff day, they can do what you've told them to do for the two years preceding or suffer the consequences with their eyes wide open and with no room for complaint, because you were so crystal clear in your expectation of them.

And so we take a look now at what happened on January 4th to determine what is in our record to determine whether the beginning of the end of these defendants is appropriate, that this wilful conduct has continued, and that severe sanctions is now appropriate. Well, I don't think anyone can fairly say anything other than that this group of defendants took the dive, created -- they went right off the cliff on January 4th and did nothing more than create a charade on what they produced. They spent millions of dollars, they say, congratulating themselves on the back, by the way, in making sure that what it was that they produced to us was meaningless and, more importantly, useless, useless to Mr. Jacobs in this case, useless to anyone who might get their

hands on it, be it the government, the press, or anyone else that these companies may sue for actually telling the truth about what's going on in this company.

So here's the reality. This is the charade.

January 4th we find out -- and we find out much of this, by
the way, Your Honor, from the self-congratulatory memo that
they gave to you telling you and the world what a great job
they did over those two weeks. We know that of the twenty
custodians that they had been in possession of from us, a list
of twenty custodians, they chose six of them, six. They added
three of their own, but of the twenty that we gave to them
they chose only six to look for records.

Now, I don't know about anyone else, but "all" means all. So six isn't all of twenty. Twenty is all of twenty. If there were other people we were — did not have enough information about to put on that list of twenty, then I would assert to Your Honor they had an obligation to put twenty—plus on the list of custodians they were going to search records for. But to take twenty and pull it back to six and say that that is compliant, "all" doesn't mean all, "all" means a fraction, apparently, in the world of Las Vegas Sands. They were not so graceful, by the way, in their avoidance of some of the most important people on that list, Luis Melo being one of them, the Number Two person on the hit list, didn't seem to make his way onto the list.

Now, what is their excuse? Not a shocker. Our fault. My fault, Todd Bice's fault, Debbie Spinelli's fault, we didn't tell them how to do their job, we didn't help them, they say, in figuring out who these people are. That was perhaps one of the most remarkable things that I saw in this reply. And I tagged it. I had to tag it, because in their reply they wrote, quote, "Plaintiff never --" "never" being bolded and italicized, "Plaintiff never provided defendants with a proposed list of custodians or search terms for jurisdictional discovery."

Now, perhaps whoever wrote that brief wasn't standing in this courtroom on December 18th when I specifically said, standing at this podium, that we want the custodians from the list from two years ago from Colby Williams. I made it perfectly clear when they raised that same defense in December. And, remarkably, even if the person who wrote that brief was not in this courtroom on December 18th, they only need to look at their own self-congratulatory memo. The same people who just wrote that quote to you in an opposition brief also wrote, "To be sure, at the December 18th, 2012, hearing plaintiff asserted for the first time that he had sent a letter more than two years ago providing a last of relevant custodians." In two different papers filed within days of each other they say, we didn't know, and the other paper they say, we did know. The point of

it is of course they knew. They've always known the list. They've had the list for two years.

But it doesn't end there. Even when you look at the very few custodians they so conveniently selected, what do they do with them? They conveniently selected which of our requests for production that they wanted to search for. You see on page 9 of our opening motion we set forth a very brief schedule of every one of our requests and how many custodians they actually searched. Some of them are as low as three, some of them we were benefitted where they gave us all six.

THE COURT: One you have seven.

MR. PISANELLI: Seven. I don't see any of them that had the entire nine, but some of them as little as three.

What is remarkable about this exercise, Your Honor, and what certainly shows to all of us that this entire campaign is wilful is we're talking about computer clicks here; right? We have all spent a fortune on both understanding and becoming experts, some of us more than others, on ESI discovery using vendors, how you search, and we're talking about computer clicks of what we're doing for a particular custodian and which requests for production are going to be searched for a custodian. If someone actually doesn't want to go over what I have characterized as the discovery cliff, wouldn't you think they'd just click them all? Wouldn't you think they'd take the entire list of twenty

and make sure they searched for all of our requests for production, and if at that point the plaintiffs haven't done the defendants' job well enough by telling them what to do, then at least they've got a better argument that they shouldn't fly off the cliff and that Todd and I and Debbie should do a better job of instructing them how to do their discovery. But they didn't even do that. This doesn't even come close to an argument that this is short of wilful. They know what they're doing, and the reason they're doing it is Mr. Peek's word he told us a while ago, they are and have been and always will be constrained. Constrained by their client, of course.

But it gets better. So we get about 5,000 pieces of paper. We've attached 12 to 16, I don't know what they were, in our motion to give you a flavor of what these redactions were. The redactions come in two different categories. I cannot decide which is more offensive, one or the other. The first one is redactions on relevance. Your Honor expressed your views on that last time we were before you, and I can tell you, Your Honor, since you made it so perfectly clear to the one person who stood before you and tried to make that an argument, nothing's changed, nothing was corrected, no relevance redactions were removed even from the time you were so firm in your position about redactions on relevance.

The other, of course, was the Macau Data Privacy

Act. They redacted on Macau Data Privacy Act. I really can't tell you, as I said, which one surprises me more. If it weren't so disrespectful, it'd be funny.

So let me --

THE COURT: So you think the word "other" in Footnote Number 12 of my September 14th, 2012, order might mean not the Macau Data Privacy Act?

MR. PISANELLI: I think it means what you've said. You've said if there was a -- this is a quote, "a true privilege issue" is what you've said, then of course there can be redactions and privilege logs and challenges, a true privilege issue. There is nothing about the Macau Data Privacy Act that creates a privilege. A constraint perhaps, hurdle perhaps for someone who didn't already violate the rules of this Court and were not already sanctioned stripping them of the ability to do it. You were very clear of what the redactions could be and what they could not be.

Now, Your Honor, I have all of these records here for two reasons, one, as you were very clear last time we were here, is you don't want to be looking at someone's computer files to look at one. You said you like paper. Here it is. Here they are. And here's the other reason we --

THE COURT: It's only because I just finished a six-month trial where everything was electronic, and I would rather look at paper now.

MR. PISANELLI: And I actually am the dinosaur in our firm who likes paper, too. So --

But the point is this. This group of defendants congratulated themselves because they said, look, even of the 12 or 15, whatever the number was, that were attached to our exhibit they had replaced those, give or take four or five of them. In other words, about 25 percent even in our sampling they said they had gone back and replaced. They're actually congratulating themselves that they got about 75 percent of it right. They didn't, but that's their position.

The reason these are all here, Your Honor, is we have 5,000 records. And we could play a game like we did as kids with fanning out a deck of cards and just go pick one.

This is — these were just examples. You can pick one after another after another after another blindly, and you will see the same inappropriate redactions that render this production a waste of paper. They are unintelligible, as you have seen from the deposition transcript of Mr. Leven. He laughed a bit, was frustrated a bit, had no idea what this was. And I got the impression, at least reading from the cold transcript—I think you get it— that he thought Mr. Bice was trying to trick him and he was nervous about it. He didn't even know what these things were and couldn't make heads nor tails about them. So let's not be so fast to congratulate ourselves that 25 percent failure rate is good enough to overcome this wilful

noncompliance issue.

But we have to make some other points here. When they tell you that they have fixed some of them -- well, let me take a step back. I apologize. I don't want to miss this point about the Macau Data Privacy Act. I'll get to the fixing of the redactions before I close.

They tell you, our mistake, we were confused when Your Honor said -- this is their argument -- that we can't use the Macau Data Privacy Act as a defense to production of a document we didn't know that that would also strip us of the ability to redact it basically down to a blank page and produce it anyway, we thought we could still do that. As if anyone in this courtroom is going to accept that there really is a difference between holding a paper back and redacting it down to zero information. There is certainly too much experience and too much intelligence in this group to think that you somehow would have allows the Macau Data Privacy Act to be a basis for redaction down to zero when you said so clearly that it was no longer a defense to disclosure or production.

Now, they tell us in the fix here that, Your

Honor, we have gone back and replaced upwards of -- since

January 4th, long after the car fell off the cliff, they're

still breathing, apparently, and tell us that they have

produced about 2100 records -- pages of records that replaced

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their redactions because they found them in the United States. That admission to me was as shocking as anything we heard for a few reasons. First of all, whether or not the document's in the United States is irrelevant, as we've said, because you can't use the Macau Data Privacy Act as a defense. But, most importantly, Your Honor, if these documents were in the United States, why didn't Las Vegas Sands produce them? We had documents produced to us as replacement documents for the Sands documents that were in the United States that were never produced by the custodians prior to the custodians' depositions. Mike Leven is an example. We deposed Mike Leven, the same search terms -- and I think this applies to Rob Goldstein, as well -- the same exact search terms that they used in Macau they had to use in Las Vegas. So this tells us that they had these records in Las Vegas, in Nevada, but didn't produce them. They only produced them when they got caught with their hand in the cookie jar approaching --I'll mix my metaphors -- approaching the cliff and said, oh, here's some documents we were withholding from you. If they were in the United States, where have they been? We conducted depositions without these records that they knew existed. Let's be clear, by the way, that this 2100 or so

still leaves about 60 percent of this mess useless. Useless because of relevance and the Macau Data Privacy Act.

And finally on this issue of fixing the problem, no

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harm, no foul, as I said, we've been severely prejudiced by taking these depositions, we still don't have the records, and January 4th came and gone. We're now months in. Remember, Your Honor told these counsel, no, no more of the meet and confer game, we see what that means, meet and confer, okay, we'll see if we can find something, here's something useless, gotta have another meet and confer, we'll see if we can find you something, here's something useless, wait, you can't file a sanctions motion, gotta have another meet and confer. Your Honor said that doesn't happen after an order, and so you put an end to it. Isn't that what this late, after January 4th, production is doing anyway? They're now replacing this with documents that should have been produced 16 months ago and saying that, this isn't wilful, we're doing our best and no harm, no foul. Well, there's plenty of harm, and there's plenty of foul.

So I violated my own promise to you, and I've started to get angry. And let me back up now.

Sands China, Your Honor, is very, very clear in its position, a light is not shining on their records, we are not going to open the roof and let the sun shine in, they're not even going to let a little flashlight come in there and let us see these records that we're entitled to in this case. Las Vegas Sands is no better, and they're equally culpable. They're the ones orchestrating this whole thing. And, as

we've seen with the replacement documents, they've been holding back documents that were supposed to be produced long 2 ago, as well. Fine. If they are so concerned about what the 3 world will see when these records are produced, then let's Δ just stop this charade. Let's get to a sanctions issue. If 5 Your Honor thinks it's necessary for an evidentiary hearing, 6 we invite it, let's have it. 7 THE COURT: Nevada Power says I have to have an 8 evidentiary hearing if they want me to. 9 MR. PISANELLI: If they want it, then we welcome it. 10 Your Honor, I would -- I'd tell you this. I think that the 11 pattern of behavior here has been so severe and so 12 disrespectful that despite we find ourselves in this case, in 13 the jurisdictional stage, I don't believe that that limit on 14 what we were supposed to do from a debate perspective strips 15 you of your authority to sanction parties for contempt. 16 think you can go straight to the striking of an answer and 17 let's just have an evidentiary hearing. I know you're not 18 inclined to. My point is in you're empowered to. 19 THE COURT: I've got a limited stay that says 20 I'm only allowed to deal with jurisdictional issues at this 21 point --22 MR. PISANELLI: I understand. My only point --23 THE COURT: -- with respect to Sands China. 24 MR. PISANELLI: I understand. My only point is that 25

the violations have been so numerous and so wilful I believe 1 you still hold that power. I understand you're not inclined 2 to exercise all of it yet, but at a minimum I think we should 3 proceed immediately to an evidentiary hearing to strip this Sands China of its defense and any other sanction that you deem appropriate. Because as soon as we do, as soon as merits 6 is opened, mark my words, Your Honor, we're going to go through this again, and we'll end up in a striking of the answer evidentiary hearing against these parties. And it's fine by them. They're spending millions upon millions of 10 dollars to hide records, not produce them. They're not 11 worried about what it is that's going to come out of this 12 courtroom, they're worried about keeping their companies 13 secret and away from public view. And all we ask as the advocates for a plaintiff who's looking for his fair day in 15 this courtroom, let's give them what they want and let's get 16 right to these evidentiary hearings and be done with this 17 charade. 18 19 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. PISANELLI: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Randall Jones. 21 MR. RANDALL JONES: Good morning, Your Honor. 22 23 THE COURT: And are you glad not to be talking about 24 pipe? MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, I will be as 25

soon as I leave here. I have an expert witness on crossexamination, and I have counsel who is covering for me this morning while they're crossing him.

THE COURT: Oh. I thought you were dark today on your trial.

MR. RANDALL JONES: We were dark yesterday, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh. Okay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: But, Your Honor, I will say this. In light of the -- and, by the way, I would this, as well. I've known Mr. Pisanelli a long time, and I have had many cases with him, and I will say this. He does not disappoint. And I understand Your Honor may have certain beliefs and opinions about what's gone on in this case, but I will say that Mr. Pisanelli has I think made it clear from our perspective that the real motive here is what they're looking for is discovery by tort. They don't want the discovery that they profess so greatly to have been abused by. They don't want it. They -- I don't believe they've ever wanted it.

And, Your Honor, I want to go back, step back just for moment and talk about what's going on here from our perspective. And I know this has -- this case has a long history that existed before me, and I know the Court -- and I've read your prior orders and I've read the transcripts, and I understand the Court was -- at least the impression I get is

the Court was quite upset. And I've been on both sides of these types of issues in the past in front of Your Honor, but, Judge, I want to focus on what we're talking about. There is a massive amount of information, and from my perspective -- and, again, I've only been in this case since September or October and I've been preoccupied with another trial, but I've tried to keep as much up to speed with everything that's going on, I've been trying to attend as many hearings as I can so that I could keep up to speed.

I've been in large document production cases before. For Mr. Pisanelli, who has been in those same kind of cases himself before, to suggest that this is an easy process is just false. It's just false. To try to collect this kind of information is extremely difficult whether he wants to acknowledge it or not. And in fact --

THE COURT: Mr. Jones, I've been trying to have this information collected for a year and a half. So when I give a two-week deadline to comply because I've run out of options in getting people to comply with what I've asked for less formally than in written orders, I'm frustrated.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I understand.

THE COURT: You can tell I'm frustrated in this case. But there has to be a way that the jurisdictional discovery and the information that has been subject to the ESI protocol for almost two years should have been produced by

now.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I understand. And, by the way, I understand your frustration, as well. I also want you to take into account -- because, again, we're talking about Rule 37 sanctions that they're requested. And, again, I think it's now been laid out in the open what their real goal here has been is, look, let's try to set this up, there's clearly been difficulties, they have the defendants at a disadvantage. We have a law we have to comply with as best we can. That is a reality whether we like it, whether this Court likes it, or certainly whether the plaintiffs like it or not. That is a reality.

THE COURT: So you missed the argument at 8:30 about -- where this issue came up on a different case involving Macau? Not all defendants in litigation from Macau think the Macau Data Privacy Act affects their discovery obligations.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, you know, maybe the difference there and this case is we actually made inquiry of the government office to ask them what their position would be, and we got a written response that said, here's what the rule is. And it was only --

THE COURT: You got a written response after six months.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, there's a difference between delay and there are -- in fact, this Court made

rulings about the delay issues back in September, and I understood the Court's frustration at that point about the delays that occurred. But there's a difference between delay and a wilful violation of order and the complete frustration of the discovery process. And that's what we're talking about from the plaintiff's perspective. They're saying the discovery process has been completely frustrated, that there is no going back, that you cannot remedy this, that we have been so prejudiced that there is only option, the death penalty.

THE COURT: Well, but under the stay I can't give them that. Under any circumstances I could not give them that, because I only have a limited stay that deals strictly with jurisdictional issues.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Your Honor, I don't disagree with that. But -- again, you're the Judge, but I -THE COURT: I understand what they're saying, but I can't do it.

MR. RANDALL JONES: The point is they essentially make the argument that demonstrates our point. So here -- if I may, the standard, as you know, is wilful noncompliance with an order. And first of the order has to be clear and explicit. So I understand your position is that, okay, on January 4th you had that order, South China [sic], you had that order. And, you know, I like Mr. Pisanelli's argument.

He giveth with one hand, then he taketh away. He says, I know these lawyers and I know them to be ethical, good lawyers and they wouldn't be doing this except for this particular defendant that put them in this position and Mr. Peek said it himself, I've been constrained. Well, we have been constrained, Your Honor. We've been constrained by a law in a jurisdiction where this company's principal place of business is where they have told us in writing what we can and cannot do. And so in good faith -- which is the other aspect of Rule --

THE COURT: Rule 37.

MR. RANDALL JONES: -- thank you -- Rule 37 sanctions analysis is did we comply in good faith or did we do our best to comply in good faith. And I want to talk about that, because Mr. Pisanelli doesn't want to talk about that. He gives you the general example, he'll give you a sort of a, let me just talk about generally what we think they've done, without actually talking about whether it actually caused a problem.

So what I can tell you -- and I do take umbrage and I try not to attack counsel, and I think that the plaintiff's counsel has a history -- there have been a lot of cases where they have come in and they don't try the merits of the case. They try to villainize the opposing party and talk about the party and the bad people they are, sometimes on subjects that

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have nothing to do with the merits.

So I would like to talk for a moment about actually happened here. We did have -- there's correspondence that can't be denied. Let's talk about what was asked of us to do and what we did to try to accomplish in good faith or not. And that's your call. But I would respectfully suggest to you that it was absolutely in good faith. And here's our perspective on good faith.

Before we got involved in the case there was correspondence to them that said, look, if we're going to search jurisdictional discovery tell us who you think we need to search. And I heard Mr. Pisanelli -- because they never really tried to respond to that in their papers of saying why they didn't talk to us. Well, he comes up today and says, well, because you knew we -- we wanted all these twenty different people. Well, Judge, you've said it yourself several times and Mr. Pisanelli acknowledged, one of the few things he will acknowledge about this case, is that there is a limitation that has been imposed by the Supreme Court which you have found to be in existence. That is jurisdictional discovery first. They gave us a list of twenty people, custodians, that had to do with merits discovery. By definition those people are not as to this buzz word here "relevant." But should they have thought those twenty people were relevant, meaning are we going to find anything

meaningful -- you know, and this gets to another point. They've used the term "document dump" several times in their 2 papers. So what is it, Judge? Did we give them too much 3 information, or not enough? They criticize us for not 4 searching more, but then they accuse us of presenting them 5 with a document dump. We offered to stipulate to many of 6 these jurisdictional issues almost a year ago, and they 7 declined. They declined. 8 THE COURT: That was last summer; right? 9 MR. RANDALL JONES: It was actually I believe last 10 spring, as I recall. And again, I'm not the best historian in 11 this case, so I'll defer to others. But that's my 12 recollection. But the point is that we offered to do that and 13 they declined. So --14 THE COURT: That was the Munger Tolles slips; right? 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: That was. It was not --16 THE COURT: Trying to remember the group. 17 MR. PEEK: It was March last year, Your Honor. 18 MR. MARK JONES: March 7, Your Honor. 19 MR. RANDALL JONES: So having --20 THE COURT: Good job, Mr. Mark Jones. 21 MR. RANDALL JONES: Having said that, Your Honor, 22 the point is that that -- they talk about, we want to shine a 23 clear light on what they're doing here and we see their true 24 motive is that they don't want to ever give this information 25 l

up. Well, Your Honor, I'm here to tell you as counsel of record and as an officer of this court who I hope has some credibility with this Court that has never been any part of our strategy since we have been involved. And I don't believe for a second it was before. But they -- going back to motives, why wouldn't they stipulate to multiple issues of jurisdictional facts? Why wouldn't they? What is their motivation for refusing to do that? We didn't say we were going to stop them from doing other discovery. So you offer to stipulate, they say no; but then they say, you gave us too many documents but you didn't give us enough, you didn't search enough people.

want to search -- actually, I shouldn't say that. We asked them before the new firms got involved, and there's an email that's never been refuted where Mark Jones was going to Macau with Mr. Lackey, sent another email and said, look, we want to make sure, are we searching enough; and that point alone, Judge, is demonstrative of a lack of a wilful intent to frustrate the process, especially as it relates to custodians. So we said, hey, you want to tell us who else? They could have easily sent in email back. That's all they had to do is send an email back saying, we think all twenty are relevant to the search of jurisdictional discovery. That's all it would have taken. Now, would we have agreed with them? Who knows?

We may have, or we may have said, no, we need to get some direction from the Court. They wilfully refused to cooperate. And that has to be taken into account by this Court in making this determination. If they don't cooperate in helping limit or expand the people we're searching, as you know -- I believe you are a student of the Sedona Principles -- as you know, then when they don't do that we have an obligation in good faith -- and this happens every day, every day in every case. When you are tasked as a lawyer for your client you have to make certain judgment calls as to what is appropriate.

THE COURT: So why on earth when you're doing the searches with the ESI vendors do you use different custodians for different purposes? Because typically you just run the search for the custodians and the key words.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, you know, that's an irony here that I think has been lost upon the plaintiffs, and I hope I can make the Court aware of what went on there. We looked at -- and this is I think referenced on page -- starting on page 16 of our opposition. We looked at their written discovery on jurisdiction. Because, as you told them many, many months ago, look, discovery is not just going to happen because you want it to happen, you have to propound discovery and you have to tell them what you want. So in good faith we went and looked at that discovery and we said, okay, based upon what they think is relevant, Judge, not what we

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think is relevant, what they think is relevant that they put to us in written discovery requests. We will then go and look at the most appropriate custodians using the Sedona Principles, because we don't want to be accused of a document dump, and we looked the those custodians in connection with —directly in connection with their written jurisdictional discovery requests, and we came up with eight names, and we started doing the searches. So, to answer your question, Judge, this was not done at random.

And since we're on this subject, I want to come back and point out this point Mr. Pisanelli made, because he either doesn't understand it or he's just flat wrong. With respect to the Las Vegas Sands discovery and nonredacted documents -and he made the big point, the proof of the pudding here, Judge, he says, is that they were wilfully withholding this information, Las Vegas Sands obviously had this document or else they couldn't have produced unredacted copies when they got the redacted copies and compared them with what was produced in the Sands China Limited production. Well, Judge, again, a catch 22. Well, the reason, it's a real simple, straightforward reason, there's nothing nefarious, there's nothing improper, and in fact what it is is compliance with our discovery obligations. After the production -- because you've got to remember we don't know who the names are, we could not get that information. So what we did in our

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continuing discovery obligations, we went to look at our production in Las Vegas Sands to compare it to what we got in the Sands China production that was redacted. And the reason we came up with new hits, because they were different custodians, Your Honor. They're different custodians we looked at in Sands China, so they're different emails. They're all available. That was --

So here we are, they're seeking to punish us. the old adage, no good deed goes unpunished. And I understand that's stretching the Court's patience with respect to that cliche in this circumstance, but that is in fact a reality, Your Honor. What would they have us do? Would they have us ignore our continuing obligation to produce information after we had the redacted versions and not compare it against what we had from Las Vegas? That would be a wilful violation, it seems to me. And I will tell this Court in every case I've ever had, especially large ESI-type cases, we will continue to probably find information as time goes on it. Presumably the volume will fall to smaller and smaller portions, but you continue to find things. In a case of this magnitude with this many documents it's impossible to get it right the first time. So that is the nefarious motive behind our production of the unredacted copies, continuing our continuing obligation to supplement discovery. That's what we did wrong that they would ask you to grant sanction for.

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So, Your Honor, I would ask you to take that into consideration in this whole process.

Now, with respect to the wilfulness, Judge, we went to Macau. And in fact I'll tell the Court when Mr. Lackey and my brother went to Macau the first time to look at those documents there was a concern that if they, of-of-country lawyers, looked at that stuff they could be subject to criminal penalties themselves. This was information we went after your order in September to try to make sure we did what you wanted us to do. And, Your Honor, look, Mr. Pisanelli's argument -- think about it. The only way he could make that argument is if in fact we were so afraid of actually having merits discovery that we would shoot ourselves in the head. If we were bound and determined to do that, we wouldn't have produced anything on the 4th of January, we wouldn't have spent millions of dollars. And I can tell you I was in the middle of trial and I was involved in that process at the same time. This was late-night meetings, weekend meetings, discussions, trying to make sure we complied with what you wanted us to do on January 4th. And I'm telling you that as an officer of the court, and you can take that for what you think it's worth, Your Honor. But I can tell you here in open court we were pulling out all the stops that we thought we could pull to try to get this done so we would not be in wilful violation of your order.

And that brings up another issue, and this is the redaction issue. That is a troublesome issue, Your Honor. There is no doubt about it. It is — there's no question we cited the place in the brief where it was referenced that you'd said we could still do redactions.

THE COURT: Absolutely. My order says that.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And you mention it again even on the 8th of February, where you said again, on page 19 of the transcript, "No, Mr. Peek, you can do redactions," and you go on to talk about that. "There is a privilege issue. I would hope you would do redaction." The Court, "My concern is that perhaps the redactions have been overused, but I'm not there yet today, it's just a concern."

So, Your Honor, even after the production, based on what you said -- and I wasn't there, but I've read it -- you do have a concern about redactions. And, Your Honor, I'm here to tell you I understand your concern.

THE COURT: Here's the footnote in the order, Mr.

Jones -- and this is why the redactions were of such concern
to me when I heard about them. But since it wasn't an issue I
was addressing that day, I simply said it was a concern. The
footnote says, "This does not prevent the defendants from
raising any other appropriate objection or privilege." And
that's what we've had discussions about redactions. I hope
that if there is a true privilege issue that it would be

handled appropriately. That doesn't mean redactions under the MDPA, which you have been precluded from doing anything with respect to.

Now, I certainly understand that Sands China may have obligations with the Macau Government. But because of what's happened in that case, in this particular case you've lost the ability to use that as a defense in any way, shape, or form.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, my response to that be -- and I hear what you just said and I know the Court understands this, but I think it's necessary to make this point on the record. My client is faced with the proverbial Hobson's choice. It truly is. And in trying to make sure we did not wilfully violate your order and complied with discovery in good faith we did what we did. So the redactions that are there do exist.

And, by the way, I would disagree with Mr.

Pisanelli's percentages. The way I calculate it is at most

10 percent of the documents produced have a redacted vein.

But then let's look beyond that. Mr. Pisanelli says that
these documents that are redacted are meaningless. He says
they are essentially a blank page. They are not a blank page,
Your Honor. There are several issues that go directly
contrary to that, and I want to talk about that in a couple of
respects. One is the subject matter, the substance of the

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email has not been redacted, so only individual names have been redacted. So you could still -- to suggest that --

THE COURT: That is violative of my order, Mr. Jones. And I don't really care that your client is in a bad position with the Macau Government. Your client is the one who decided to take the material out of Macau originally, failed to disclose it to anyone in the court, and then as a sanction for that conduct loses the ability in this case to raise that as an issue. I'm not saying you don't have problems in Macau. I certainly understand you may well have problems in Macau with the Macau Government. I tried to understand the letter you got from the Macau Government. read it three times. And I certainly understand they've raised issues with you. But as a sanction for the inappropriate conduct that's happened in this case, in this case you've lost the ability to use that as a defense. I know that there may be some balancing that I do when I'm looking at appropriate sanctions under the Rule 37 standard as to why your client may have chosen to use that method to violate my order. And I'll balance that and I'll look at it and I'll consider those issues. But they violated my order.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, again, I would respectfully state that I was a part of that process, and whether we were being obtuse -- I hope that I'm never obtuse when I'm looking at a Court's transcript or order -- that when

we talked about redactions as it related to those we certainly didn't intend to wilfully violate your order. I will tell you that, and you can take that for what it's worth coming from me. We've appeared before you many times. I would not ever tell a client to wilfully violate any court's order, and certainly, Your Honor, I have great respect for you, I would not ever suggest that a client of mine do that intentionally. And that's just period. I would never do that. And I certainly didn't think we were doing that at the time. We were trying to thread a needle, I certainly agree we were trying to do that, and we hope we have accomplished that. And I understand what you just said.

Having said that, I would ask you to consider this. With respect to this whole point about a blank page and the information that they don't have, first of all, this goes back to this issue of document dump. We have grossly overproduced what could possibly be relevant, because we didn't want to base it on relevance, and the jurisdictional discovery out of a fear of the very kind of thing that's going on here, that they would ask for the death penalty or some other extreme sanction because they are trying to get, from our perspective, not discovery, they're trying to get jurisdiction by tort or essentially put us in a position because of some of the history that's occurred in this case so that they could ask you for the death penalty. And we know that's what happened.

We heard it today. Mr. Pisanelli has now made it public what we all suspected to be the case.

So then we have to go back and look at what was the alleged harm assuming there was a violation of this Court's order. The harm was they didn't get the exact name of a person in an email. They got all the other information, they got the date, they got a log that told them who the email was from and who it was to. So from a jurisdictional standpoint when you look at the subject you could see this came from this company to that company or it was an internal email or it was to a third party and here's what was discussed in that email.

wilful conduct — they have not come forth and shown you anyplace that — in fact they did give you several examples of these emails that have been redacted, and we came forward and said, oh, guess what, we found the majority of them, we found the duplicates in the Las Vegas Sands documents, and, by the way, show us, Plaintiff, where any of these emails have prejudiced you. In fact, Mr. Pisanelli said today, we didn't get these emails for the depositions we took. I have yet to hear him tell you how, verbally or in writing, that prejudiced their ability in the deposition. And I suspect on reply he's going to get up here and say, well, it's blank, or, it's unintelligible, Mr. Leven — and I wanted to get to that, because they used Mr. Leven as their great example of how

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these things are unintelligible even to one of these custodians. Well, Your Honor, I would just ask this Court to use -- think about this in the context of one of the stock jury instructions that this Court gives to every jury that ever -- civil jury that it ever swears in. Use your commonsense, everyday experiences. So in context of Mr. Leven seeing an email that is a subject matter he may have nothing to do with in the company or the date that may have occurred years before from one of the highest executives in the company that whether it had the names on it or not, would you reasonably expect that senior executive to know what that email was culled out of hundreds of thousands of emails that may have absolutely nothing to do with his daily business, and even if it did, if it was something that occurred years before on a minor matter, would you reasonably expect him to recall what that email was about.

So from our perspective, Your Honor, this is something -- nothing but a setup attempt by the plaintiffs because they don't want to get into jurisdictional discovery. This is perfect end run for them, hey, we've got them now, they redacted and they didn't -- and then they produced stuff even though they have a continuing obligation to produce after the January 4th date, we've got them, let's go for the death penalty. It makes clear -- you talk about motives being apparent. Their motive is apparent. They can't even decide

what their jurisdictional legal arguments are.

And, you know, I'm going to quote my father, because there's very few times that I recall this -- and it's a pretty standard cliche that we've heard as lawyers, except my father had an interesting twist on it that I've never heard from anybody else. And my dad used to say, you know, when you don't have the law you argue the facts, and when you don't have the facts you argue the law --

THE COURT: Is that where Drake Delanoy got that thing?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, actually, Your Honor, this is a twist my father had on it that I always thought was most appropriate, and when you don't have either one of them, you drag a skunk around the courtroom.

THE COURT: That one I haven't heard before, Mr. Jones. That's good.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And if that cliche ever applied, this is the case.

So, Your Honor, Mr. Pisanelli I know gets to get up here and he gets to make his reply and say all the reasons why what I just told you is not true. The fact of the matter is all you have to do is look at our brief and look at the attachments to it, and every single thing Mr. Pisanelli just told you in his opening remarks is refuted and does not rise to the level of wilful misconduct. We had a good-faith belief

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in the custodians we chose, we had a good-faith belief in the language of your order with respect to July 4th [sic], and I understand you disagree with that, but I'm telling you we believed we had the right to do that, and we felt even more reassured when we saw the language that you mentioned in your -- at the hearing on February 8th. So --

And then I would add this last point, Your Honor. Where have they demonstrated -- other than hyperbole and vitriolic rhetoric, where have they demonstrated to you any real actual harm to them other than delay? And the delay that was occasioned was resolved on January 4th, with the exception of our continuing obligations to supplement, which we did as timely as we possibly could. And, again, other than rhetoric, there's been no statement and no showing of any real prejudice to the plaintiff as a result of our production and the manner in which we produced it. Was it slow? Undeniably. In a perfect world could we have done it better? Perhaps. But I will tell you, Your Honor, and we have the affidavits and the statement of counsel of what we did try to do to make sure we did comply with what you wanted us to do, and we continue to represent to you that we will continue to try as best we can to respond to these discovery issues.

And, Your Honor, we see no reason, in spite of the rhetoric and the hyperbole, that the jurisdictional hearing cannot go forward. Until they can show you specifically why

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other additional comment.

any of these redactions will inhibit their ability to do the hearing on jurisdictional discovery, then we think certainly the burden is on them in a Rule 37 motion to show you exactly how it's interfered with their ability to go forward. It may have slowed it down, and there are certainly ways the Court can address that. We thought you addressed that in September, and then you gave us a deadline. And we thought we've complied with that. And we understand your issue about the redactions, but we don't see how, and we certainly don't believe they've demonstrated how, that has inhibited or interfered with their ability to go forward with the jurisdictional motions, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Before you sit down pull the motion at Tab 11. MR. RANDALL JONES: Of our --THE COURT: Their motion. It's an email with a bunch of redactions. I want to ask you some questions. MR. RANDALL JONES: Okay. (Pause in the proceedings) THE COURT: And you guys can huddle together if you want, because this may be a group question, as opposed to a 22 Randall Jones question. MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, let me see if can respond to it, Your Honor, and I'll defer to counsel if they have any 24

THE COURT: Okay. Here's my question. This is an 1 email -- and I'm not going to go too much into the substance 2 of it because it might have privacy issues, who knows. It 3 appears to be an email from Macau seeking direction on how to 4 proceed with a proposed solution to a problematic financial 5 transaction. That's what it appears to be. I can't tell 6 7 that, though; because, with the exception of the email address that says, @venetian.com I don't have any other information as 8 to who it is, and somebody named David who's involved in this. 9 And the purpose of the jurisdictional discovery is to try and 10 determine what that connection was for some of those issues. 11 Or at least that's what I thought we were doing. So that's 12 why the redactions give me so much concern, Mr. Jones. 13 MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, and, Your Honor, I 14 understand your point. And, again, let me -- because, 15 candidly, I've been a little preoccupied with other things. 16 THE COURT: You're in trial, I know and I 17 understand. 18 MR. RANDALL JONES: Let me get with counsel. 19 (Pause in the proceedings) 20 MR. RANDALL JONES: Actually, Your Honor, Mr. Lackey 21 had the obvious answer and one I'd even spoke about before, 22 and I think that's -- that's our point on this issue. 23 THE COURT: Which is? 24 25 MR. RANDALL JONES: If you have -- if you have the

log under Tab M, I believe, of our documents, and I --1 THE COURT: I'm there. Max just sent me there. 2 MR. RANDALL JONES: And --3 THE COURT: And then go to document 102981 on the 4 log maybe? 5 MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes, Your Honor. The point 6 being is that it doesn't necessarily matter who the individual 7 was. When you know who the sender was and who the recipient 8 was that's the critical information you need to make a 9 jurisdictional decision based upon the point you made, there 10 -- the substance of that email is there. They're talking 11 about this repayment. So, again, does it make a difference 12 who the actual sender was if you know who the entity was that 13 was sending it and who the entity was that was receiving it? 14 THE COURT: Well, unfortunately for all of us, this 15 particular document is not on the log. I'm on page 13 of 163. 16 MR. RANDALL JONES: Let's see. 17 THE COURT: Unless, of course, the log isn't in 18 numerical order, which --19 MR. RANDALL JONES: This may have been --20 THE COURT: -- would make my life really hard. 21 (Pause in the proceedings) 22 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, let me --23 THE COURT: And I picked this one totally at random, 24 Mr. Jones. 25

MR. RANDALL JONES: Oh, I understand, Your Honor. 1 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, it should be on the log. 2 MR. RANDALL JONES: Yeah, it should be on there. 3 THE COURT: Yeah. I'm not saying it shouldn't be, 4 I'm just saying it isn't on the log, because --5 MR. PEEK: And what I'm also not sure of is whether 6 it may have also been produced in an unredacted form, too. 7 THE COURT: It may have been. 8 MR. RANDALL JONES: And that's the question, Your 9 Honor, I was having, is if it was produced in an unredacted 10 form because six of the -- or I think nine of the --11 MR. PEEK: Of the 15. 12 MR. RANDALL JONES: -- of the 15 they submitted were 13 ultimately produced in unredacted form. So if it was produced 14 in unredacted form, it would not be on the log. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Bice, do you know? I'm on 16 Exhibit 11 to your motion. Was it produced in unredacted form 17 to the best of your knowledge? And I know I'm testing you. 18 MR. BICE: I don't know. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 MR. BICE: But it wouldn't surprise me that --21 because this log is created after this date, if you look at 22 the log date. They created this log on February 7th, so it 23 maybe that's why it's omitted. I don't know for sure. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Bice. 25

MR. BICE: Thank you. 1 THE COURT: All right. I'm done with my exercise in 2 futility, Mr. Jones. Thank you. 3 MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, I just -- I only have a brief 5 statement to make. And I don't want to really say anything, but because there were certain accusations that were made --7 THE COURT: I didn't hear a single accusation about 8 you. 9 MR. PEEK: Well -- yeah. I just want to make sure 10 11 that by not --THE COURT: I didn't hear a single accusation. 12 MR. PEEK: Good. Because I didn't want to say 13 anything on behalf Las Vegas Sands --14 THE COURT: I'm just going to let you --15 MR. PEEK: -- here because this is not directed at 16 17 me. THE COURT: Go sit down. 18 MR. PEEK: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Pisanelli. 20 MR. PISANELLI: One might question whether that 21 committee we just witnessed made our point on a document they produced and they had a caucus and couldn't figure out what it 23 was, where you can find it, who sent it, who it went to, or if 24 it's on a log, and what it was supposed to tell us. 25

Honor picked out a good one in the sense that you can't tell anything about it.

Now, Mr. Jones --

THE COURT: And it may relate to jurisdictional issues because of the content of it.

MR. PISANELLI: Right. And here's the point about Mr. Jones -- what he was dancing around was the issue of relevance; right? He kept saying, all we need to know is where it came from, you don't need to know the people, et cetera. And my point is of course we do. We're talking about jurisdiction here. We're talking about debates of whether executives from Las Vegas have managerial control and direction over the operations of that company or vice versa. It couldn't be more relevant in a jurisdictional debate of who these emails are coming to, who they're from, what they're talking about, and how, if at all, this email reflects upon the contacts that this company has with Las Vegas.

It's also important to point out, with due respect to Mr. Jones, he spoke of many topics of which he just clearly doesn't know what he was talking about. I don't believe for one moment he's trying to mislead you, but he'd said some very demonstrably false things. For instance, he tried to give you the impression, Your Honor, that all we had to do is connect the dots, that if we had this redacted email we could sit in front of a witness for a deposition -- by the way, that had

already been conducted -- but we could sit with this deposition that's been redacted look at the privilege log and fill in the holes. What he doesn't apparently know is that the privilege log doesn't give those names. The privilege log gives Employee 1, Employee 2, designations of that sort, which is no different than a blank piece of paper once again. We never doubted for one minute that someone who is using a venetian.com email address was a employee. That didn't tell us anything that it's Employee 1 or Employee 2.

He also spoke about a topic of these custodians which reflected a lack of knowledge, saying that these were completely new custodians. Well, they're not new custodians, Your Honor. The custodians for Las Vegas Sands, including Mr. Leven and Mr. Goldstein were the custodians and used the same exact search terms for LVS in their production. It wasn't until they had to go back now and replace documents that we see documents from existing custodians being produced for the very first time after those gentlemen have already been deposed. You notice Mr. Jones never answered that question to you. Why was it that custodians that we had asked for that we had deposed ended up producing documents only as replacement documents to Sands China and not in Las Vegas Sands's original production? And these are key emails. There was no answer, because he doesn't have one.

There is also noticeable silence from Mr. Jones on

the point that I made about our list. He seemed to still be embracing this concept that they didn't know, they didn't know. I can read it to them again. I can read his own self-congratulatory memo to you in January of this year where they said they knew that I said from this podium I wanted the twenty custodians in the letter from Colby Williams. Of course they knew. And he also didn't tell you whether or not, Your Honor, that they actually had researched those custodians but just didn't produce them. I would ask Mr. Jones to stand up right now and confirm for Your Honor whether his company has researched and reviewed the emails from Louis Melo. I am certain I know the answer to that question, but I would love to hear from Las Vegas Sands or from Sands China of whether they have researched Louis Melo's emails and why we don't have any of them.

THE COURT: Mr. Pisanelli, please direct your comments to me.

MR. PISANELLI: I'm sorry. That's true. I apologize, Your Honor. But the point being, where is it, why haven't they been searched, and where are the records?

He also speaks from a lack of knowledge about this concept of a stipulation. He told you that his predecessor counsel had offered to stipulate to all of this and we rejected it because of our improper motive in this case. What he doesn't know is that that stipulation was so self serving

as to be laughable, frankly, a stipulation with a few events of contacts but not even touching upon how broad the contacts were. And, contrary to what Mr. Jones said, it was in substitution of discovery. That's why his predecessor counsel wanted to do the stipulation in the first place, to keep us from deposing their executives.

THE COURT: Well, and he thought the hearing would be shorter.

MR. PISANELLI: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: And he said he thought the hearing would be shorter.

MR. PISANELLI: Well, it would be shorter, sure, if they gave us no facts that were useful to us and we weren't entitled to any discovery. We probably would have had a 20-minute losing evidentiary hearing had we agreed to that. So I can't blame them for offering it, but I do question how they can criticize us for saying no. Put in our shoes, I have no doubt every lawyer in this room would have made the same choice.

Now, nothing unique at all about the defense, the overriding theme that we see in the papers, the overriding theme we heard in oral argument that our motive is to -- is discovery or victory by tort. Every single litigant who is caught violating rules who is facing sanctions says the same exact thing. As creative and artful as Mr. Jones is, this one

is an old, tired excuse from every single litigant who isn't playing by the rules, oh, Your Honor, they're afraid of the 2 merits. Well, if this team was so interested in the merits, 3 one would question why they just don't produce what it is they 4 have, why it is they just don't comply with your orders as 5 they're obligated to do. 6 Now, he also speaks completely out of school in what 7 he claimed to be an exception to his practice by attacking our 8 motives and our practice. What he doesn't know about any 9 other case where discovery sanctions were issued --10 THE COURT: I don't want to talk about those other 11 cases that I was the settlement judge. I --12 MR. PISANELLI: All I was going to say is that you 13 know all about the case. 14 THE COURT: I don't want to know about it --15 MR. PISANELLI: That was the funny part about it. 16 THE COURT: -- because I was the settlement judge. 17 MR. PISANELLI: Fair enough. That's my point. He 18 doesn't know that you know all about it. So we'll leave it 19 20 alone. The long short of it is, Your Honor, he tells you --21 do you have that case tabbed? He tells you that, sure, 22 there's been some delay, no harm, no foul, Your Honor, what's 23 the big deal. I'll tell you what the big deal is. We have 24

been waiting now for two years. We have been struggling and

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spending attorneys' fees, we've been wasting our time deposing
-- deposing principals not knowing that they're hiding
records. We now will have to duplicate those depositions
again because of this behavior.

Our Supreme Court told us in the Temora Trading case versus Perry that, "Terminating sanctions are proper where the normal adversary process has been halted due to an unresponsive party, as diligent parties are entitled to be protected against interminable delay and uncertainty and resolution of illegal tactics." In other words, hiding discovery, making a case go forward only to be duplicated because of tactics of this sort is the exact type of discovery -- I'm sorry, sanction that Rule 37 and the cases interpreting it are intended to cover. They is nothing here about no harm, no foul. We have at best, at best, a client that has known what it has been doing, and it has done everything it can to halt the process. It has unlimited funds. Sanctions, monetary sanctions have been meaningless to it so far. All that is left at this point, I believe, is an evidentiary hearing to resolve -- an evidentiary hearing not to resolve the jurisdiction, but an evidentiary hearing to resolve this sanction motion in which this defense of lack of personal jurisdiction on behalf of Sands China and any other sanctions that you deem appropriate should be ordered. They lost. Just like they lost the right to hide behind the Macau Data Privacy

Act, they lost the right to contest jurisdiction with the manner in which they've conducted themselves.

THE COURT: Thanks.

I have a couple of concerns and I'm going to tell you guys and we're going to address these in a different hearing. The two concerns that I have are the redactions. The redactions, especially the ones that have the word "personal" on them, appear to be violative of my order. And while there may be a very good business reason that has generated that decision, it is still a violation of my order, and I need to have a hearing related to that as to the degree of wilfulness and the prejudice related to those redaction issues.

With respect to the search and selection of the custodian issues I am going to order that the custodians that are identified in Exhibit 6 to the motion, which is the twenty people in the letter, be searched, and that then if there are true privilege issues, that you may do a redaction and a privilege log. But other than that, you should produce the information. I certainly understand if you believe an issue does not go to jurisdictional discovery that there may be an appropriate objection related to that particular production. But it requires you to do the search. You can't do the search until you -- you can't make the decision until you've done the search of the documents.

So I'm going to have a hearing. And at my 1 2 evidentiary hearing I'm going to make a couple determinations. I'm going to make a determination as to the degree of 3 wilfulness, I'm going to make a determination as to whether there has been prejudice, and, if there has been prejudice, 5 the impact of the prejudice. And if I make a determination that there has been prejudice, then I'm going to talk about an 7 8 appropriate sanction. 9 So under those circumstances when are you going to be done with Suen case and ready to have such a hearing? 10 11 MR. PISANELLI: Suen is intended to go through 12 April. 13 MR. PEEK: Yeah. What -- we just talked to the 14 judge, Your Honor. We start the 25th, and we're scheduled really for six weeks on his trial calendar. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 17 MR. PEEK: The case tried for six weeks previously. 18 THE COURT: I know. I'm -- you know, I'm just frustrated. Not your fault. I have to resume the Planet 19 20 Hollywood case, the last part of it, the week of April 29th. 21 So would you guys be ready to go the week of May 13th on this 22 hearing? 23 MR. RANDALL JONES: What date, Your Honor? 24 THE COURT: The week of May 13th. 25 MR. RANDALL JONES: May 13th?

THE COURT: That week. 1 2 MR. RANDALL JONES: I have --3 THE COURT: Because you'll be done in March. Judge Johnson --4 5 MR. RANDALL JONES: Oh, no, I'll be done. THE COURT: -- says you're trial's going to be done 6 7 in March. And then they've got to try the Suen case and they'll be done at the end of April. So if I can get you guys 8 9 in the week of May 13th, maybe I can make things work out. MR. PEEK: Well, since this involves Mr. Jones, I 10 11 mean, that's his decision, Your Honor, on May 13th. MR. RANDALL JONES: I --12 13 MR. PEEK: I mean, I certainly want to be here for 14 that. 15 THE COURT: I'm not just --MR. RANDALL JONES: Sooner the better. 16 17 THE COURT: I'm asking the entire group of people. MR. RANDALL JONES: That's fine, Your Honor. 18 19 MR. PEEK: The question is Mr. Pisanelli. THE COURT: He's looking. He settled the Whittemore 20 case, so now that opened up that --21 MR. PEEK: He's got lots of time. 22 23 THE COURT: Because that trial was supposed to be going then. And you settled the Newton case, or got the 24 Newton case resolved in Bankruptcy Court, so you --25 54

MR. PEEK: No, I haven't gotten it resolved in 1 Bankruptcy Court, Your Honor. It's actually just as bad in --2 THE COURT: I heard it's being sold, the Ranch is 3 being sold. 4 MR. PEEK: It is, Your Honor. But actually we have 5 motion to remand the non parties back to you being heard on 6 the 29th, so it's going to come back to you, I believe. 7 THE COURT: And then you'll ask me for a 8 preferential trial setting again because they're older. MR. PEEK: I will based upon the age of the -- both 10 plaintiff and defendants, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Just let me know when something happens 12 that I need to react to. 13 MR. PEEK: I will, Your Honor. 14 MR. PISANELLI: That week works. 15 THE COURT: All right. So how long do you think 16 you're going to need for this hearing? 17 MR. PISANELLI: Two days. 18 THE COURT: Okay. What two days of that week would 19 you like to use? 20 MR. PEEK: Does the week start on the 13th? Is that 21 what you're saying, Your Honor? I just want to make sure. 22 23 THE COURT: The week starts on Monday, May 13th, 2013. 24 25 MR. PEEK: I would like Monday and Tuesday, Your

1 Honor. THE COURT: Okay. The problem with that is I can't 2 start until 1:00 on Monday because I do my Business Court 3 settlement conferences on Monday mornings still. So if you 4 think you can get it done in a day and a half or if you think 5 you may need to go into Wednesday, that's fine, I'll just --6 I've got to write the number of days down so I don't set 7 something at the same time. 8 MR. PEEK: Why don't we do Monday -- start Monday 9 afternoon and go through Wednesday, Your Honor? 10 THE COURT: Is that okay with you Mr. Pisanelli and 11 Mr. Bice? Yes, Judge, that's great. 12 MR. BICE: Yes, Judge, that's great. 13 THE COURT: Okay. So you're 5/13 through 5/15. 14 MR. PISANELLI: What did we just agree to? 15 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, may I ask for some 16 clarification here, because --17 THE COURT: As much as you want, Mr. Peek. 18 19 MR. PEEK: Thank you. And this is probably more Mr. Jones's clarifications. But do I understand on -- it says, 20 your redactions appear to violative of your order. Are you 21 then saying to us that the 25,000 pages that we produced, we 22 go back and take the redactions off, or that's the subject 23 matter of whether you believe there's a degree of wilfulness? 24 25 THE COURT: I will tell you what has happened in

other cases where I have identified problems with discovery 1 2 and set these evidentiary hearings. Some people go back and 3 do some work and then they can say, gosh, there's not so much prejudice and a monetary sanction would be appropriate. And 5 then we have a discussion about whether that's true or not. 6 But that requires you to go back and do that work. I'm not 7 ordering you to do that. 8 MR. PEEK: That's -- that really was my question. THE COURT: I'm --9 10 MR. PEEK: Because I don't violative of another 11 order. Because I don't think I'm in violation of the first order, but I don't want to be --12 13 THE COURT: You and I have a difference of opinion 14 about --MR. PEEK: We do. 15 16 THE COURT: -- that conversation. But with respect 17 to the custodians I've ordered you to do that. 18 MR. PEEK: Well, that's the next question that's 19 going to come up, is that now you're ordering us to search 20 twenty -- the twenty custodians on --21 THE COURT: That were identified --22 MR. PEEK: -- their merits discovery -- I just want 23 to make clear, the twenty custodians on their merits discovery 24 requests. 25 THE COURT: The twenty custodians identified on the 57

July 20th, 2011 --1 2 MR. PEEK: Which is merits discovery. THE COURT: I understand. 3 MR. PEEK: And you're saying that those should be 4 inclusive for jurisdictional discovery and we should search 5 those. And then I guess you will determine whether we should 6 7 or should not redact for personal data, names. THE COURT: No. I've told you you can't redact for 8 9 personal data --MR. PEEK: Okay. I just want to make sure. You're 10 11 saying --THE COURT: -- but if you decide that because of 12 your risks in Macau you want to redact for personal data, then 13 I weigh that in my wilfulness balancing of issues. 14 MR. PEEK: Or we may come back to you and say in an 15 appropriate objection, appropriate motion or something, or we 16 just do. And then you weigh that on -- is that what I 17 18 understand? 19 THE COURT: What I'm trying to convey to you, and I hope this is really clear is, I am not ordering you to produce 20 at this time documents responsive to the ESI search that you 21 do that would only relate to merits discovery. If you choose 22 to withhold those at this time, great. It's --23 MR. PEEK: Choose to withhold those. What do you 24 mean "those"? I don't know what "those" is. 25 58

THE COURT: A document that talks about why Mr. 1 Jacobs was terminated. Remember how I have the who, what, 2 3 where, when, how --MR. PEEK: I do. THE COURT: -- but we can't ask about why? 5 MR. PISANELLI: And, Your Honor, if I can make the 6 7 record clear --MR. PEEK: So we're just --8 MR. PISANELLI: I'm sorry, Mr. Peek. Go ahead. 9 THE COURT: Wait. We've got to let Mr. Peek finish, 10 11 Mr. Pisanelli. MR. PISANELLI: Yes. 12 MR. PEEK: Thank you. I wasn't because, Your Honor, 13 the -- that type of discovery of the who, what, where, when, 14 how has not been the subject matter of their request for 15 production. And we have search terms associated with those 16 requests for production. That's how we came up with the 17 search terms, was based upon the specific jurisdictional 18 discovery that you allowed in you March 8th order, not what 19 So -propounded but what you allowed. 20 THE COURT: So are you telling me that it's your 21 position that Luis Melo has nothing to do with any of the 22 requests for production that were served? 23 MR. PEEK: We are, Your Honor. We are telling you 24 25 that.

THE COURT: And you're telling me that Ian Bruce has 1 nothing to do with any of the --2 MR. PEEK: We are -- with the discovery that you 3 permitted, Your Honor, we --4 THE COURT: Then here -- here's what I'm going to 5 tell you. Run the searches and then list them on a privilege 6 log. And I am permitting you to raise the relevance issue 7 related to merits discovery as opposed to jurisdictional 8 discovery. But please understand, if I go through and do an 9 in-camera review and it's not something that's a how and it's 10 a repetitive process, there will be sanctions. 11 MR. PEEK: So you're allowing them now to do more 12 discovery on document production than what you allowed them to 13 do in your March 8th order. Because they --14 THE COURT: I am requiring you to do the ESI search 15 related to the twenty custodians identified on the July 20th, 16 2011, letter and produce any information that is responsive to 17 the discovery requests --18 MR. PEEK: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: -- and to withhold anything that goes 20 only to merits discovery. 21 MR. PEEK: We understand now, Your Honor. 22 MR. PISANELLI: And so the point the I was going to 23 make, Your Honor, is I get the impression, and maybe I'm wrong, but I'm going to be careful here, that Mr. Peeks 25

remarks about our twenty custodians being merit based is to 1 create an improper impression that they are not also our 2 custodians for jurisdictional discovery, which I have already 3 said in this court so I'll repeat it again --4 THE COURT: Mr. Pisanelli, I got that. Did you just 5 hear the part about --6 MR. PISANELLI: I'm just making --7 THE COURT: -- how I said you can hold the how stuff 8 -- or the why stuff, because I've talked about this over the 9 last several months --10 MR. PISANELLI: Agreed. 11 THE COURT: -- repeatedly and I know it's a hard 12 path to negotiate. But jurisdictional discovery is not a 13 black-and-white issue especially in this case. 14 MR. PISANELLI: I agree. 15 THE COURT: And that's why we've had so many 16 conference calls and so much motion practice related to it. 17 And I do not fault you folks for that practice. I think it's 18 appropriate. I'm just trying to make sure that you run the 19 ESI search, okay. 20 MR. PISANELLI: And so the point -- the point I was 21 getting to, Your Honor, on the evidentiary hearing, if we --22 would we be permitted to --23 THE COURT: I can't throw these away. Sorry. 24 MR. PISANELLI: That's okay. 25 61

THE COURT: I can't throw your stuff away because I set another hearing.

MR. PISANELLI: A Freudian slip.

THE COURT: I'm trying to get rid of you guys. Yes Keep going.

MR. PISANELLI: Assuming that this evidentiary hearing will permit us to rebut the suggestion that, for example, Mr. Melo's emails have nothing to do with jurisdiction and if we can establish that they have been improperly withheld that will be taken into consideration for the sanctions under this motion. Because this is the discovery we're waiting for by this case in this motion, and that's what was supposed to have been produced on January 4th.

THE COURT: The custodian issue I think is a more complicated issue, Mr. Pisanelli, and I don't know that you will be in that position at this hearing. Part of the reason is because, as we all know, ESI searches and review of information is a time-consuming practice. And so I don't know that we will be ready given the trial schedule that some of you have with the Suen case to address the custodian issues at the time of this evidentiary hearing. I will certainly listen to them, but they are not the primary focus of my problem. My problem -- my primary focus is going to be the improper redactions which have resulted, you claim, in prejudice to your clients and the examples you have given me relate to the

delays and the duplication of other discovery activities. 1 MR. PISANELLI: Can we have a response date for the 2 searches and production of these missed custodians? 3 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, we should look at Mr. Lackey 4 I think in the --5 THE COURT: Okay. I'm now looking at you, Mr. 6 7 Lackey. How long you think you --MR. LACKEY: Wow. Twenty custodians. I believe, 8 what, six of them have already been done, so it's fourteen 9 more custodians. Obviously, the more time the better, Your 10 Honor, since we don't have anything going here. But if we 11 could have six weeks, that -- would that fit with Your Honor's 12 idea? 13 THE COURT: Hold on a second. Six weeks should push 14 you to about April 12th. 15 MR. LACKEY: Let's see. The hearing's going to be 16 on May 13th --17 THE COURT: Which is about a month before that. 18 MR. LACKEY: I would ask the Court's indulgence 19 since -- as much time as we could get. As you just said, it's 20 a lot of data. 21 THE COURT: Well, let's shoot for the April 12th. 22 MR. LACKEY: Okay. 23 THE COURT: I understand it is a large process. 24 what I am trying to communicate to you is you've got to do the 25

ESI search to then make the determination as to whether it's 1 merits or jurisdictional. And if you don't do the ESI search, 2 then you're not going to know the answer, which is what 3 disturbed me the most about how the ESI search was run. MR. LACKEY: Can I just respond for one moment, Your 5 Honor --6 7 THE COURT: Yes. MR. LACKEY: -- on that point? Tried to target the 8 custodians who are most reasonably likely to have the 9 information --10 THE COURT: I saw that in your brief. 11 MR. LACKEY: -- and -- okay. And it's obviously --12 THE COURT: I understand the process. 13 MR. LACKEY: If we are having trouble, Your Honor, 14 with that April 12th date, because I have no idea what the 15 volume is going to be --16 THE COURT: I would rather hear about it sooner, 17 rather than later, Mr. Lackey. As they all tell you, I do all 18 the discovery in my cases for a reason, to try and control our 19 delays that are related to discovery issues. And if you 20 perceive there is a problem, I'd rather have a hearing about 21 it, a status conference, and try and get it set up to try and 22 identify the problems, whether it's going to impact other 23 things we have scheduled. 24 MR. LACKEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 25

THE COURT: And I'm going to again thank all of you 1 for the minutes you took to speak to the school children this 2 morning. And, you know, they come, and the presentations that 3 we do in Business Court really aren't very helpful for them, 4 but talking to you guys they do gain some information. I 5 think it makes it a helpful experience. So thank you very 6 much for taking that time and speaking to them. 7 MR. PEEK: Your Honor, is this --8 MR. BICE: Your Honor, we do have -- sorry. 9 MR. PEEK: -- an order you want plaintiff to draft 10 and pass by us, or is the Court going to draft this order? 11 THE COURT: Sure. Draft it, Mr. Pisanelli. Send it 12 over to them to look at and --13 'Bye, Mr. Jones. Have fun cross-examining your 14 expert witness, hopefully you'll get out of trial some day. 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: I got done with mine, so I'm feeling 17 good about life. 18 MR. PEEK: Did you make a decision on it? 19 THE COURT: I issued a decision. It was in the 20 paper today. You should read about it. 21 MR. BICE: Your Honor, we have one --22 MR. PEEK: I was busy preparing for this, Your 23 24 Honor. MR. BICE: We have one sort of housekeeping matter 25

that I'm not --THE COURT: Of course you do. 2 MR. BICE: We filed our reply -- or we submitted our 3 reply yesterday, and Max informed us and --4 THE COURT: You've got to do better on your sealing 5 process. You need to read the rule from the --6 MR. BICE: Here --7 THE COURT: -- Nevada Supreme Court. 8 MR. BICE: But here's the thing. And here's the 9 problem. And I will and try and work this out with them, but 10 we -- we're done with the every document is designated as 11 confidential. We've told them that in correspondence. It 12 hasn't changed anything. 13 THE COURT: So there is a protocol that you're 14 supposed to use when you object to the designation of 15 confidential. You're supposed to file a motion and say, dear 16 Judge, we think they're bad, they're overusing the word 17 "confidential" --18 MR. BICE: No, actually --19 THE COURT: -- please make them do it differently. MR. PEEK: They have a different view of that, Your 21 Honor, and --22 MR. BICE: Our order -- actually, our order says the 23 opposite. Our order says that we are to point out to them 24 that they're abusing it and it's their burden to come to you.

MR. PEEK: And, Your Honor, we understand that 1 burden, and we'll come to you with that. 2 THE COURT: All right. I haven't read the order 3 recently. I'm sorry. I was using the more common version. 4 MR. BICE: That's all right. 5 MR. PEEK: But we'll come to you with a motion 6 practice on that, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. But you've got to file the motion 8 to seal when you file the pleading. 9 MR. BICE: And every -- and that's why we objected 10 to this over a month ago and told them we were not going to 11 accept any more of these. And --12 THE COURT: You've still got to file the motion to 13 seal if it's still identified as confidential. 14 MR. BICE: And that's the reason -- here's the 15 problem with that, Your Honor. That's why you don't have a 16 motion from them. This has been going on for two months 17 because --18 THE COURT: Mr. Peek said he's going to give me a 19 motion now. 20 MR. BICE: Okay. 21 THE COURT: Maybe I'll get it. Anything else? 22 MR. BICE: We look -- we look forward to that. 23 THE COURT: I know you do. It's so nice of you all 24 to be so cooperative. 25

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: And I really truly appreciate you talking to the school children. MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor. It's our pleasure -- it was my pleasure anyway. THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 11:40 A.M.

CERTIFICATION

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

<u>AFFIRMATION</u>

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

House M. Hough

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FLORENCE HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN C. JACOBS, | Case No

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.: XI

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S RENEWED MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME

Date of Hearing:

February 28, 2013

Time of Hearing:

10:00 a.m.

I. INTRODUCTION

AND RELATED CLAIMS

Sands China Ltd. ("Sands China") claims that it is a victim. It says that Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs") is trying to win this case by sanction because he has meritless claims. That is a telling assertion for Sands China and its parent, Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC") to make. If hiding evidence, purposefully erecting barriers to the truth coming out and deceiving the judiciary is the type of conduct Sands China and LVSC will undertake in defense of a supposedly meritless case, one can only fathom the things they would do to avoid what they think is a meritorious case.

Plainly, the party who recognizes the need to resort to such tactics exposes what they really know about the merits.

The question for this Court is straightforward: Did Sands China comply with this Court's order that it "produce all information within [its] possession that is relevant to the jurisdictional discovery" by January 4, 2013? (Ex. 1, Hrg. Tr. dated Dec. 18, 2012, 24:15-17.) Sands China's opposition confirms that it did not. Instead, it proffers 30 pages of excuses and self-rationalization. Sands China claims that it had discretion to determine which documents to search, and then which to produce because this Court did not really mean "all" when that is what it ordered. It claims that even for the narrow class of documents it searched and then produced, it had the discretion to redact them so as to make them useless because, yet again, the Court did not mean what it said in its order.

There is no need to continue to pretend that Sands China intended to comply. It did not and will not. It and LVSC have made the decision that the consequences of noncompliance are preferable to those of actual compliance. Continuing to act as though its conduct is anything but knowing and calculated in that regard only perpetuates the lack of forthright disclosure that this Court has faced from these Defendants for over two years now.

II. ANALYSIS

There is no need to waste more paper in addressing each excuse Sands China offers in its 30 pages. The self-recognition by Sands China of the need to proffer so many excuses is, in and of itself, compelling proof of its noncompliance. There is no need for drawn out excuses, explanations and self-rationalization by someone complying with orders.

Indeed, all of the posturing only goes to underscore how Sands China's actions were a knowing and calculated means of not complying. To begin, on the appointed day, January 4, 2013, Sands China produced a select number of documents, nearly every one of which is redacted to the point of being unintelligible. When those documents were sought to be used at deposition, even the Defendants' own witnesses conceded that they could not understand them and that they were useless. No one could explain what they were about or how they related to jurisdiction. Now, the best that Sands China can offer in trying to distract from this reality is that months after

the Court's final deadline, it located some of the same documents in the United States and thus produce them in an unredacted form.¹

But of course, this only proves that all of the documents actually located in Macau which this Court ordered produced, save and except those for which LVSC could find duplicates in the United States, remain overly redacted to this very day. On top of that fact, Sands China knows full well that this Court's order directing that it produce all responsive information no later than January 4, was not an aspirational suggestion that Sands China produce what it wanted to by that date. That order culminated from a long pattern of misconduct by these Defendants. When setting that deadline, the Court specifically noted how they had repeatedly ignored and violated orders and discovery obligations. The Court stated that it was setting a clear and unequivocal deadline in an express order so that the Defendants could not later contend that there was no written order being violated. The Court did not invite Sands China to continue to stall by undertaking a document dump on January 4 with useless pieces of redacted paper so that it could simply buy more time with assertions that it would someday get around to producing "some" of the documents in an unredacted form. Its violation of the Court's order is knowing and undeniable.

Sands China also tries to rationalize its conduct claiming that it had unlimited discretion in choosing to limit its search to those of its choosing. In fact, it tries to blame Jacobs, claiming that his counsel refused to cooperate in determining the appropriate custodians to search.² But Sands China seems to have forgotten that it admitted that it knew otherwise at the December 18, 2012, hearing. There, Jacobs noted that his list of Macau custodians also applied to this jurisdictional discovery. (See Ex. 4 to Motion, Sands China's Rpt. On Compliance, 4:22-23 (conceding that at the December 18, 2012, hearing, Sands China understood that Jacobs' list of

Of course, that begs the question of why those documents were not produced by LVSC if they were already in the United States.

If this misdirection sounds familiar, it should. As the Court surely recalls, when the Defendants got caught deceiving Jacobs and the Court as to how documents had been transported from Macau to Las Vegas, they had the audacity to claim that it was Jacobs' fault that the truth was not told. They asserted that if Jacobs had only asked the "right" questions, they would have been forced to tell the truth. Sadly, the same sham excuse-making is repeating itself.

custodians applied to jurisdictional discovery.) This was the same day the Court ordered Sands China to "produce all information within [its] possession," and was before Sands China had even begun the process of searching for and producing documents from Macau. Sands China knew full well who the listed custodians were. It made no request of this Court to excuse or limit its ordered compliance from Jacobs' list. Of course it did not. It knew it was not going to comply, so it wanted to be able to preserve one of its many planned excuses knowing that it would be brought before the Court on a sanctions motion.

But Sands China's noncompliance does not stop there. Rather than just acknowledge that it was not going to produce anything of substance by January 4, Sands China needed to create the phony appearance that it produced documents so it flaunted this Court's September 14, 2012 sanctions order. There, this Court held that "Las Vegas Sands and Sands China will be precluded from raising the M[P]DPA as an objection or as a defense to admission, disclosure or production of any documents." (Ex. 2 to Motion, Sept. 14, 2012 Order, 8:20-23.) As a result, any redaction purportedly pursuant to the MPDPA violates not only the Court's December 18 Order to produce "all relevant information," but also the September 14 Order precluding its obstructionism through the MPDPA.

Unable to dispute the actual terms of the September 14 Order, Sands China resorts to claiming that the Court did not mean what it said. According to Sands China, it is still allowed to withhold evidence under the MPDPA because it can redact any information that it wants to claim is covered. Indeed, Sands China claims that this Court expressly approved of this conduct. Hardly. As the transcript from the December 18, 2012, hearing demonstrates, moments after the Court ordered it to produce all of its documents from Macau, counsel for Sands China posited:

As I understand it, Your Honor, you said we can still otherwise comply with the law as we believe we should and they you ultimately make the call as to whether or not we have appropriately done that.

(Ex. 1, Hrg. Tr. dated Dec. 18, 2012, 27:15-18.) To which the Court responded: "I assume there will be a motion if there is a substantial lack of information that is provided." (*Id.*, 27:20-21.) The Court later clarified:

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 Well, Mr. Pisanelli, I've entered orders, I've now entered an order that says on January 4 they're going to produce the information. They're either going to produce it or not. And if they produce information that you think is insufficient, you will then have a meet and confer. And then if you believe they are in violation of my orders, and I include that term as a multiple order, then you're going to do something.

(Id., 28:4-11 (emphasis added).) In other words, the Court did not say Sands China could make redactions under the MPDPA; it said that if Sands China did not comply with its order, it expected Jacobs to bring the present motion. Not coincidentally, that is precisely what Jacobs has done.

And, Sands China's claims of a "misunderstanding" in this regard are disproven by its own brief. According to Sands China, it also redacted all of the names and contact information for the documents because it is not sufficiently "relevant" to this Court's jurisdictional hearing. But tellingly, neither Sands China nor LVSC make those types of redactions to the documents that were in the United States. If that is a legitimate basis for redaction, why did Sands China and LVSC only come up with it when they were looking for an excuse to not produce documents from Macau?

Obviously, Sands China knew all along that its redactions under the MPDPA were precluded by this Court's September 14 Order. Thus, it recognized that it needed to manufacture some other excuse for its redactions. Sands China and its counsel are very sophisticated. They were not confused. If they honestly thought that this Court was allowing them to redact documents under the MPDPA, they would have never resorted to the specious argument that the Court intended to allow them to redact documents – and only the documents from Macau – on the theory that the names and contact information of every document is "irrelevant." Frankly, the Court would be hard pressed to find more compelling evidence of a knowing and calculated violation than Sands China's very own backup argument.

Finally, and yet predictably, Sands China plays the money card. It actually asserts that its noncompliance should be excused because the Defendants say (with no proof of course) that they have spent "more than \$4 million to produce close to 200,000 pages of documents." (See Opp'n, 2:15-16, 3:17-19.) Notably, the price keeps growing and growing. Just a few weeks ago,

 the Defendants claimed that they had spent \$2.3 million to produce 148,000 pages. But of course, as this Court knows, whatever the true amount of money the Defendants have spent has not been expended to *produce* evidence. Those funds were used in advancing their long campaign of *not* producing evidence.

If the increased amount of \$1.7 million was spent in the two weeks the Court gave Sands China to produce documents from Macau, then it was plainly spent on the baseless redactions that Sands China undertook in violation of this Court's order. This should hardly be a point of pride for the Defendants. Instead, it confirms what Jacobs has said all along: These Defendants have almost unlimited resources that they will devote to keep the truth from coming out. They can and will spend far more money in their pursuit of making sure there is no compliance with this Court's rulings than they will ever expend on actual compliance.³

At the end of the day, there can be no honest denial that Sands China's violations of this Court's order as well as its sanctions ruling were knowing, calculated, and that it never intended to comply. (See Ex. 2, Hrg. Tr. dated Feb. 8, 2013, 15:16-18 (the Court explaining that Sands China's redactions to "the precise name of the person is a Macau Data Privacy Act issue. I've already said you can't rely on the Macau Data Privacy Act.").) Indeed, Sands China admits as much when it argues that the Court should reconsider its September 14 Order. It cites to Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale v. United States District Court, 482 U.S. 522 (1987) and asks this Court to revisit the multi-factor analysis to determine whether Sands China should really be required to produce documents in this case, over the assertion of foreign secrecy laws.

In what has become second nature, Sands China again asks this Court for a pat on the back with respect to its 163-page Redaction Log. That Log, attached as Ex. M to Sands China's Opposition, provides little information. What little information it does provide further exemplifies the game employed by both Defendants to prevent any meaningful discovery. The Log contains several entries of documents to which an LVSC employee is the author, recipient or copied on. (See, e.g., Appendix to Opp. at 0350, 0353, 0354.) However, Defendants have failed to explain why these documents were not produced by January 4, 2013, or still have not been produced at all. Defendants simply state the process of locating these documents in the United States is "still ongoing." (Opp'n, 20:2.) The deadline for production was January 4, 2013. In any case, this is why Sands China claims Jacobs should have had to conduct a meet-and-confer before filing the instant Motion; it wants to perpetually delay Jacobs from raising its noncompliance with the Court. (See Ex. 2, Hrg. Tr. dated Feb. 8, 2013, 6:4-5 (the Court rejecting Sands China's claim that Jacobs should have conducted a meet-and-confer because "[u]sually there aren't 2.34 conferences after I issue an order.").)

(Opp'n, 23:14-27:3.) However, the Court has already made that determination. And it did not do so lightly. It did so after a lengthy evidentiary hearing where the Defendants' own witnesses admitted to the Court that these laws posed no obstacle to the free flow of data until Sands China and LVSC needed to find an excuse for not producing documents to Jacobs or to government investigators in the United States.⁴ The Court thus ruled that "Las Vegas Sands and Sands China will be precluded from raising the MDPA as an objection or defense to admission, disclosure or production of any documents." This means that Sands China must produce all of its information relevant to jurisdictional discovery, free of any redactions purportedly called for by the MPDPA. Contrary to Sands China's way of thinking, a party cannot violate an express order and then expect the Court to simply change the order to accommodate its knowing noncompliance.

III. CONCLUSION

Sands China never intended to comply with this Court's order or the January 4 deadline. Its opposition confirms that fact. Sands China did not and will not comply because it has decided that the consequences of noncompliance are preferable to those of complying. The majority of LVSC's revenues come from Macau. Macau and the money it produces is the primary asset for LVSC's majority shareholder, Sheldon Adelson. The simple fact is that maintaining the money-generating machine that is Macau is far more important to Defendants and their Chairman than this Court's rulings and orders will ever be. There is no amount of money this Court can ever take away from them, whether by sanctions or entry of a judgment, that will persuade them to

Indeed, one of the few documents recently produced by Sands China is an email string from August of 2010 confirming the fact that the companies had set up a remote share drive for the data providing access to it in Las Vegas. (Ex. 3; Ex. 4 (as produced on January 4, 2013.) Notably, this document was not produced by LVSC as part of its production, even though it is from one of the custodians it claims to have searched for jurisdictional discovery. And how convenient that the "Macau Share Drive" suddenly became disconnected and disappeared just as soon as documents were going to have to be produced in the United States which would have exposed what was really going on in Macau.

choose compliance over maintaining their secrets in Macau. They are not going to produce documents in the United States that Jacobs can then use, or that could end up in the hands of government investigators.

DATED this Zday of February, 2013.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC, and that on this 27th day of February, 2013, I caused to be sent via e-mail and electronic service true and correct copies of the above and foregoing PLAINTIFF'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF RENEWED

MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS properly addressed to the following:

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EXHIBIT 1

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN JACOBS

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-627691

vs.

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., et al..

DEPT. NO. XI

Defendants

Transcript of Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON MOTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER AND SANCTIONS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2012

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

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DEBRA SPINELLI, ESQ.

TODD BICE, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

JON RANDALL JONES, ESQ.

J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ. MARK JONES, ESQ.

MICHAEL LACKEY, ESQ.

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.

CLERK OF THE COURT JAN 03 2013 RECEIVED

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2012, 8:06 A.M. 1 2 (Court was called to order) 3 THE COURT: Good morning. Which motion do you guys want to handle first, the protective orders? 4 MR. MARK JONES: Your Honor, I have a housekeeping 5 6 issue, if I may, first. 7 THE COURT: Sure. 8 MR. MARK JONES: Spoke with Mr. Bice. Thank you. 9 Yesterday was the last day for the other side to 10 oppose Mr. Lackey's pro hac admission for his -- excuse me, pro hac application for his admission into this case, and 11 there's no opposition. So Mr. Bice had asked if the Court -12 13 if I may --THE COURT: Any objection? 14 15 MR. BICE: No. THE COURT: All right. Then you can approach. 16 I'11 be happy to sign, Mr. Jones. Here you go. 17 18 All right. Now which motion do you guys want to argue first? 19 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, in a sense I guess 20 they're sort of mixed together, but perhaps our --21 THE COURT: Well, the protective order on the 22 videotape deposition is different than the sanctions and the 23 other protective order motion. 24 MR. RANDALL JONES: And I guess what I was thinking 25 2

better job than their predecessor, then guess what happens, we
have a new set of lawyers coming in.

I'm overlapping a little bit on the basis of the motion.

THE COURT: I don't want to do the sanctions motions, yet.

MR. PISANELLI: So I won't do that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. PISANELLI: The point is very simply you never told them not to produce it, and they didn't do it.

THE COURT: Thank you.

The motion for protective order is denied. I am going to enter an order today that within two weeks of today, which for ease of calculation because of the holiday we will consider to be January 4th, Sands China will produce all information within their possession that is relevant to the jurisdictional discovery. That includes electronically stored information. Within two weeks.

So I can go the motion for sanctions. The motion for sanctions appears to be premature since I've not previously entered an order requiring that certain information that is electronically stored information in Macau be provided. About two weeks from now you might want to renew your motion if you don't get it.

Can I go to the motion for the protective order on

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continue to do our best to try to comply with the Court's orders as best we can. And that's -- and I hope the Court does appreciate this is a complicated situation, and we -- I can -- I'll just tell you again, Your Honor, we're trying to make sure that we -- the lawyers and our client comply with your discovery.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. PEEK: Yeah. We need to have redactions as part of that, as well, as that's -- I understood --

THE COURT: I didn't say you couldn't have redactions.

MR. PEEK: That's what I thought.

THE COURT: I didn't say you couldn't have privilege logs. I didn't say any of that, Mr. Peek.

MR. RANDALL JONES: As I understand it, Your Honor, you said we can still otherwise comply with the law as we believe we should and then you ultimately make the call as to whether or not we have appropriately done that.

MR. PISANELLI: We will indeed --

THE COURT: I assume there will be a motion if there is a substantial lack of information that is provided.

MR. PISANELLI: So, Your Honor, on this issue of the Court order, we're saying it again. As part of your sanction order you were very clear and you said that they're not hiding behind that anymore.

THE COURT: I did.

MR. PISANELLI: And they're giving us a precursor that they don't hear you, they just never hear you.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Pisanelli, I've entered orders, I've now entered an order that says on January 4th they're going to produce the information. They're either going to produced it or they're not. And if they produce information that you think is insufficient, you will then have a meet and confer. And then if you believe they are in violation of my orders, and I include that term as a multiple order, then you're going to do something.

MR. PISANELLI: I will. I want --

THE COURT: And then I'll have a hearing.

MR. PISANELLI: I will. I want to make this one point, because you've made a statement that they have not yet violated an order, and that's of concern to me.

They haven't violated an order that actually requires them to produce information. I have said it, we discussed it at the Rule 16 conference, I've had people tell me how they're complying, I've had people tell me how they're complying differently, I've had people tell me how they tried to comply but now apparently they're in violation of law. I mean, I've had a lot of things. But we've never actually entered a written order that says, please produce the ESI that's in

on counsel. 2 All right. Goodbye. MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, just to clarify 3 that, with respect to a case-by-case basis. So if something 4 5 comes up at a deposition --THE COURT: Here's the deal, Mr. Jones. 6 7 you that Kathy England I both in separate cases had occasions where a specific attorney came across the table and threatened 8 us. From that point forward that person was on the camera, as 9 well, not just the deponent. And that was approved -- my 10 recollection, mine was approved by Discovery Commissioner 11 Biggar, Kathy's was approved by a magistrate. But that was 12 where the attorney was doing something other than, you know, a 13 facial expression or smirking. You know, you guys do that in 14 court all the time. What am I supposed to do? 'Bye. 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 8:55 A.M. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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PA2244

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

Florence M. Hory 12/30/12

FLORENCE HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

DATE

EXHIBIT 2

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
* * * * *

STEVEN JACOBS

Plaintiff . CASE NO. A-627691

vs.

DEPT. NO. XI

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., et al..

Defendants . Transcript of Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2012

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: JAMES J. PISANELLI, ESQ.

TODD BICE, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ.

MARK JONES, ESQ. MICHAEL LACKEY, ESQ.

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.

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2013, 8:36 A.M.
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                      (Court was called to order)
              THE COURT: Since I have Mr. Peek on the phone, is
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   he going to be arguing?
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             MR. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. I need everybody to come up
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   here, because Mr. Peek's on the phone. Please identify
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   yourselves as you're walking up here. Bring whatever you want
   to bring. Feel free to stand close. I'm not as sick as I was
   so --
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11
              Mr. Pisanelli, nice to see back among the living.
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              MR. PISANELLI: Thank you, Your Honor. It's good to
   be back.
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              THE COURT: Good press coverage yesterday.
14
   your mediator?
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              MR. PISANELLI: Just Stan Hall and I for weeks
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   working on it.
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              THE COURT: Wow. That's an amazing accomplishment.
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   Congratulations.
              MR. PISANELLI: Thank you very much. appreciate it.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Peek, good morning.
              MR. PEEK: Good morning, Your Honor. I hope you're
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    feeling better.
              THE COURT: I am. Can everybody please identify
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   themselves starting with Mr. Jones.
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against us because we can use this process to buy time. a month in, Your Honor, since the date of your order to 2 3 comply. 4 THE COURT: Usually there aren't 2.34 conferences 5 after I issue an order. But that's a different issue. 6 MR. BICE: Okay. Fine. 7 THE COURT: I'm not dealing with that today. 8 I'm dealing with today is does Mr. Jacobs get to have his 9 deposition taken during the jurisdictional process, and, if so, what is the scope, and, if so, what does he get to have 10 11 before he has deposition taken. It's all I really want to 12 talk about. Because I know we have lots of other problems, but I don't want to do that today. 13 MR. BICE: Understood. So let me then respond. 14 With respect to is he -- should he be subject to deposition at 15 all, you know, they -- again, they claim that I've waived that 17 issue. 18 THE COURT: No. I said he could be deposed a year 19 ago. MR. BICE: Right. But what we were talking about at 20 21 that point in time was --22 THE COURT: I know. MR. BICE: -- ESI, how did he get his documents, 23 et cetera. If they want to claim -- and again, I actually don't disagree with Mr. Jones on one aspect of this. He says

who I know are trying to do what they have to do under Macau law, making the determination as to what U.S. counsel gets to see, it appears that we are in violation of my order. I'm not going to say anything else about it today, because I'm sure somebody will work it out someday or bring a motion. But it appears problematic to me given the sanction that I've issued.

MR. LACKEY: Your Honor, just one note. The redaction that were, in our motion that we submitted on the 7th, I believe it was right around in there, notes there were two bases, and one was the notion that the actual name of the person is not relevant to jurisdiction. And in light of, you know, that fact, as well, of what the issue is the interaction under the jurisdictional theories between the two companies. And so, you know, the precise name of the person wouldn't be relevant to that issue. So there were actually two bases —

THE COURT: Yeah, but the precise name of the person is a Macau Data Privacy Act issue. I've already said you can't rely on the Macau Data Privacy Act. Relevance is not an appropriate issue for which to withhold documents, period, end of story.

All right. Now, before we go on the document issue -- because I am really here on whether Mr. Jacobs gets to have his deposition taken, is really all we're doing. I agree with you, you get to take his deposition. My concern is a timing issue. And it sounds like I have some other bridges to cross

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MR. BICE: -- I thought that was an invitation to
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    just keep going, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Three times I interrupted you.
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              Anything else?
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              MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Sorry you can't do the deposition now,
 6
   but we'll get it scheduled soon.
 7
              MR. JONES: Thank you.
 8
              MR. PEEK: Your Honor, thank you for the time. And
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10
   I'd love to stay and listen to Mr. Ferrario, but I have much
   better things to do.
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                THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 9:01 A.M.
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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

2/10/13 FLORENCE HOYT, TRANSCRIBER DATE

FLORENCE HOYT Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

CERTIFICATION

EXHIBIT 3

SUBMITTED UNDER SEAL **PURSUANT** TO **CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER**

EXHIBIT 4

SUBMITTED UNDER SEAL **PURSUANT** TO CONFIDENTIALITY **ORDER**

MAR 27 2013

LERK OF THE COURT

Electronically Filed 03/27/2013 04:37:37 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

ORDR

STEVEN C. JACOBS,

Plaintiff,

Defendants.

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

Islands corporation; SHELDON G. ADELSON,

in his individual and representative capacity;

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.

DOES I-X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I-X,

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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CASE NO.: A627691-B

DEPT NO.: XI

ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFF STEVEN C. JACOBS' RENEWED MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME

Date:

February 28, 2013

Time:

10:00 a.m.

Presently before this Court is Steven C. Jacobs' Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions on Order Shortening Time ("Renewed Motion"). James J. Pisanelli, Esq. and Todd L. Bice, Esq. of the law firm PISANELLI BICE PLLC, appeared on behalf of Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs"). J. Stephen Peek, Esq., of the law firm Holland & Hart LLP, appeared on behalf of Defendants Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC") and Sands China Ltd. ("Sands China"). J. Randall Jones, Esq. and Mark M. Jones, Esq., of the law firm Kemp Jones & Coulthard, LLP, and Michael E. Lackey, Jr., of the law firm Mayer Brown LLP, appeared on behalf of Defendant Sands China. The Court considered the papers on file and the oral argument of counsel finds as follows:

1. On September 14, 2012, this Court entered its Sanctions Order. One of the sanctions imposed is that neither Defendant is permitted to raise the Macau Personal Data Protection Act ("MPDPA") as "an objection or as a defense to admission, disclosure or production of any documents."

- On December 18, 2012, this Court held a hearing and subsequently entered an
 order requiring Sands China to produce all information in its possession, custody or control
 that is relevant to jurisdictional discovery, including ESI, no later than January 4, 2013.
- 3. By January 4, 2013, Sands China produced what it maintains are all responsive documents. On January 8, 2013, Sands China filed a status report with this Court representing that it had complied with the Court's December 18 Order.
- 4. On February 8, 2013, Jacobs filed his Renewed Motion for Sanctions asserting that Sands China had not complied with the December 18, 2012 Order and the September 14, 2012 Sanctions Order.

BASED UPON THE FOREGOING, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that:

- 1. Jacobs has made a prima facie showing as to a violation of this Court's orders which warrants an evidentiary hearing;
- 2. Sands China violated this Court's September 14, 2012 order by redacting personal data from its January 4, 2013 document production based upon the MPDPA and, therefore, an evidentiary hearing on the Renewed Motion shall commence on May 13, 2013 at 1:00 p.m. to determine the degree of willfulness related to those redactions and the prejudice, if any, suffered by Jacobs; and,
- 2. By April 12, 2013, LVSC and Sands China shall search and produce the records of all twenty (20) custodians identified on Exhibit 6 to the Renewed Motion for documents that are relevant to jurisdictional discovery, which includes documents that are responsive to Plaintiff's discovery requests as permitted by this Court's March 8, 2012 Order. Following the search, and to the extent there are privilege issues with respect to those documents or the documents are responsive to merit-based discovery but not jurisdictional discovery, LVSC and Sands China may appropriately redact documents and provide a privilege log in compliance with Nevada law¹ for any and all documents withheld or redacted based upon privilege or

¹ For each communication or document, the party withholding a document shall

because the documents are only relevant to merits-based discovery. But as previously ordered, LVSC and Sands China are precluded from redacting or withholding documents based upon the MPDPA. IDICIAL DISTRICT COURT specifically identify the author (and their capacity) of the document; the date on which the document was created; a brief summary of the subject matter of the document; if the document is a communication -- the recipient, sender and all others (and their respective capacities) provided with a copy of the document; other individuals with access to the document (and their respective capacities); the type of document; the purpose for creation of the document; and a detailed, specific explanation as to why the document is privileged or otherwise immune from discovery.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on or about the date filed, I mailed a copy of the ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFF STEVEN C. JACOBS' RENEWED MOTION FOR NRCP 37 SANCTIONS ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME, or placed a copy in the attorney's folder, to:

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Todd L. Bice, Esq. and Debra L. Spinelli, Esq. (Pisanelli Bice) Attorneys for Plaintiff

- J. Stephen Peek, Esq. and Robert J. Cassity, Esq. (Holland & Hart) Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. and Sands China, Ltd.
- J. Randall Jones, Esq. and Mark M. Jones, Esq. (Kemp Jones & Coulthard) Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd.

Maximilien D. Fetaz