IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation,

Petitioner,

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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APPENDIX TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF
PROHIBITION OR
MANDAMUS
RE MARCH 6, 2015
SANCTIONS ORDER

Volume XXXI of XXXIII (PA43432 – 43601)

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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 6, 2015 SANCTIONS ORDER Volume XXXI of XXXIII (PA43432 – 43601) to be served as indicated below, on the date and to the addressee(s) shown below:

VIA HAND DELIVERY (CD)

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

Respondent

VIA ELECTRONIC SERVICE

James J. Pisanelli Todd L. Bice Debra Spinelli Pisanelli Bice 400 S. 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorneys for Steven C. Jacobs, Real Party in Interest

DATED this 20th day of March, 2015.

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

APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR MANDAMUS RE MARCH 6, 2015 SANCTIONS ORDER CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

Date	Description	Vol. #	Page Nos.
12/22/2010	Sands China Ltd's Motion to		PA1 – 75
	Dismiss including Salt Affidavit	I	
	and Exs. E, F, and G		
03/16/2011	First Amended Complaint	I	PA76 – 93
04/01/2011	Order Denying Defendants'	I	PA94 – 95
	Motions to Dismiss	1	
05/06/2011	Petition for Writ of Mandamus,		PA96 – 140
	or in the Alternative, Writ of	I	
	Prohibition (without exhibits)		
05/17/2011	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s		PA141 –57
	Motion to Stay Proceedings	I	
	Pending Writ Petition on	1	
	OST(without exhibits)		
07/14/2011	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s		PA158 – 77
	Motion to Stay Proceedings	I	
	Pending Writ Petition on OST		
	including Fleming Declaration		
07/26/2011	Answer of Real Party in Interest		PA178 – 209
	Steven C. Jacobs to Petition for	.	
	Writ of Mandamus, or in the	I	
	Alternative, Writ of Prohibition		
00/40/2044	(without exhibits)		D 4 2 4 0 2 2 2
08/10/2011	Petitioner's Reply in Support of		PA210 – 33
	Petition for Writ of Mandamus,	II	
	or in the Alternative, Writ of		
00 /06 /0011	Prohibition (without exhibits)		DA 204 07
08/26/2011	Order Granting Petition for Writ	II	PA234 –37
00 /01 /0011	of Mandamus		DA 200 47
09/21/2011	Plaintiff's Motion to Conduct	II	PA238 – 46
00 /07 /0011	Jurisdictional Discovery		DA047 (0
09/26/2011	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s		PA247 – 60
	Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion	11	
	to Conduct Jurisdictional	II	
	Discovery on OST(without		
	exhibits)		

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
09/27/2011	Transcript: Hearing on Plaintiff's Motion to Conduct Jurisdictional Discovery	II	PA261 – 313
09/28/2011	Sands China Ltd.'s Motion in Limine to Exclude Documents Stolen by Jacobs in Connection with the November 21, 2011 Evidentiary Hearing re Personal Jurisdiction on OST(without exhibits)	II	PA314 – 52
10/06/2011	Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification of Jurisdictional Discovery Order on OST (without exhibits)	II	PA353 – 412
10/12/2011	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Opposition to Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification of Jurisdictional Discovery Order on OST(without exhibits)	II	PA413 – 23
10/13/2011	Transcript: Hearing on Sands China's Motion in Limine and Motion for Clarification of Order	III	PA424 – 531
12/09/2011	Notice of Entry of Order re November 22 Status Conference and related Order	III	PA532 – 38
03/08/2012	Order Regarding Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Motion to Conduct Jurisdictional Discovery and Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification	III	PA539 – 44
03/22/2012	Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order	III	PA545 – 60
05/24/2012	Transcript: Status Check	III	PA561 – 82
06/27/2012	Defendants' Joint Status Conference Statement	III	PA583 – 92
06/27/2012	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Status Memorandum on Jurisdictional Discovery	III	PA592A – 592S

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
06/28/2012	Transcript: Hearing to Set Time for Evidentiary Hearing	IV	PA593 – 633
07/06/2012	Defendants' Statement Regarding Data Transfers	IV	PA634 – 42
08/07/2012	Defendants' Statement Regarding Investigation by Macau Office of Personal Data Protection	IV	PA643 – 52
08/27/2012	Defendant's Statement Regarding Hearing on Sanctions	IV	PA653 – 84
08/27/2012	Appendix to Defendants' Statement Regarding Hearing on Sanctions and Ex. HH	IV	PA685 – 99
08/29/2012	Transcript: Telephone Conference	IV	PA700 – 20
08/29/2012	Transcript: Hearing on Defendants' Motion to Quash Subpoenas	IV	PA721 – 52
09/10/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanction Hearing – Day 1 – Monday, September 10, 2012	V	PA753 – 915
09/11/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanction Hearing – Day 2 – Volume I Tuesday, September 11, 2012	V	PA916 – 87
09/11/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanction Hearing – Day 2 – Volume II Tuesday, September 11, 2012	VI	PA988 – 1157
09/11/2012	Defendants Las Vegas Sands Corp.'s and Sands China Limited's Statement on Potential Sanctions	VI	PA1158 – 77
09/12/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanctions Hearing – Day 3 – Wednesday, September 12, 2012	VII	PA1178 – 1358
09/14/2012	Decision and Order	VII	PA1359 – 67
10/16/2012	Notice of Compliance with Decision and Order Entered 9-14-12	VII	PA1368 – 1373

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
11/21/2012	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	VII	PA1374 – 91
11/27/2012	Defendants' Motion for a Protective Order on Order Shortening Time (without exhibits)	VII	PA1392 – 1415
12/04/2012	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for a Protective Order on OST	VIII	PA1416 – 42
12/04/2012	Appendix of Exhibits to Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for a Protective Order on OST and Exs. F, G, M, W, Y, Z, AA	VIII	PA1443 – 1568
12/06/2012	Transcript: Hearing on Motion for Protective Order	VIII	PA1569 – 1627
12/12/2012	Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Sanctions (without exhibits)	VIII	PA1628 – 62
12/18/2012	Transcript: Hearing on Motions for Protective Order and Sanctions	IX	PA1663 – 1700
01/08/2013	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Report on Its Compliance with the Court's Ruling of December 18, 2012	IX	PA1701 – 61
01/17/2013	Notice of Entry of Order re: Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Protective Order and related Order	IX	PA1762 – 68
02/08/2013	Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions on Order Shortening Time	Х	PA1769 – 917
02/25/2013	Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XI	PA1918 – 48

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/25/2013	Appendix to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions NOTE: EXHIBITS O AND P FILED UNDER SEAL (Bates PA2119-2159A Submitted Under Seal)	XI	PA1949 – 2159A
02/28/2013	Transcript: Hearing on Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XII	PA2160 – 228
03/06/2013	Reply In Support of Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XII	PA2229 – 56
03/27/2013	Order re Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XII	PA2257 – 60
04/09/2013	Motion for Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions Pending Defendants' Petition for Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus	XII	PA2261 – 92
05/13/2013	Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Motion for Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XII	PA2293 – 95
5/14/2013	Motion to Extend Stay of Order on Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions Pending Defendants' Petition	XII	PA2296 – 306
05/16/2013	Transcript: Telephonic Hearing on Motion to Extend Stay	XII	PA2307 –11
05/30/2013	Order Scheduling Status Check	XII	PA2312 – 13
06/05/2013	Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Extend Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XII	PA2314 – 15
06/14/2013	Defendants' Joint Status Report	XII	PA2316 – 41
06/14/2013	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Status Memorandum	XII	PA2342 – 401

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
06/19/2013	Order on Plaintiff Steven C. Jacob's Motion to Return Remaining Documents from Advanced Discovery	XIII	PA2402 – 06
06/21/2013	Emergency Petition for Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus to Protect Privileged Documents (Case No. 63444)	XIII	PA2407 – 49
07/11/2013	Minute Order re Stay	XIII	PA2450 – 51
08/21/2013	Order Extending Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XIII	PA2452 – 54
10/01/2013	Nevada Supreme Court Order Granting Stay	XIII	PA2455 – 56
11/05/2013	Order Extending (1) Stay of Order Granting Motion to Compel Documents Used by Witness to Refresh Recollection and (2) Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XIII	PA2457 – 60
03/26/2014	Order Extending Stay of Order Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XIII	PA2461 – 63
06/26/2014	Defendant Sands China, Ltd.'s Motion For Summary Judgment On Personal Jurisdiction (without exhibits)	XIII	PA2464 – 90
07/14/2014	Opposition to Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Summary Judgment on Personal Jurisdiction and Countermotion for Summary Judgment (without exhibits)	XIII	PA2491 – 510

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
07/22/2014	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Reply in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment and Opposition to Plaintiff's Counter-Motion For Summary Judgment	XIII	PA2511 – 33
07/24/2014	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Reply In Support of Countermotion For Summary Judgment	XIII	PA2534 – 627
08/07/2014	Order Denying Petition for Prohibition or Mandamus re March 27, 2013 Order	XIII	PA2628 – 40
08/14/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motions	XIV	PA2641 – 86
08/15/2014	Order on Sands China's Motion for Summary Judgment on Personal Jurisdiction	XIV	PA2687 – 88
10/09/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motion for Release of Documents from Advanced Discovery	XIV	PA2689 – 735
10/17/2014	SCL's Motion to Reconsider 3/27/13 Order (without exhibits)	XIV	PA2736 – 56
11/03/2014	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Opposition to SCL''s Motion To Reconsider the Court's March 27,2013 Order	XIV	PA2757 – 67
11/17/2014	Reply in Support of Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Reconsider the Court's March 27, 2013 Order	XIV	PA2768 – 76
12/02/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motion to Reconsider	XIV	PA2777 – 807
12/11/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motion for Partial Reconsideration of 11/05/2014 Order	XIV	PA2808 – 17
12/22/2014	Third Amended Complaint	XIV	PA2818 – 38

Date	Description	Vol. #	Page Nos.
12/24/2014	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Motion to Set Evidentiary Hearing and Trial on Order Shortening Time	XIV	PA2839 – 48
01/06/2015	Transcript: Motions re Vickers Report and Plaintiff's Motion for Setting of Evidentiary Hearing	XV	PA2849 – 948
01/07/2015	Order Setting Evidentiary Hearing re 3-27-13 Order and NV Adv. Op. 61	XV	PA2949 – 50
01/07/2015	Order Setting Evidentiary Hearing	XV	PA2951 – 53
02/04/2015	Order Denying Defendants Limited Motion to Reconsider	XV	PA2954 – 56
02/06/2015	Sands China Ltd.'s Memo re Plaintiffs Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XV	PA2957 – 85
02/06/2015	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Brief on Sanctions For February 9, 2015 Evidentiary Hearing	XV	PA2986 – 3009
02/09/2015	Bench Brief re Service Issues	XV	PA3010 – 44
			PA3045 NUMBER UNUSED
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 98 - Decision and Order 9-14-12	XV	PA3046 – 54
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 301 – Pl's 1st RFP 12-23-2011	XV	PA3055 – 65
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 302 - SCL's Resp – 1st RFP 1-23-12	XV	PA3066 – 95
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 303 - SCL's 1st Supp Resp – 1st RP 4-13-12	XVI	PA3096 – 104
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 304 – SCL's 2nd Supp Resp – 1st RPF 1-28-13	XVI	PA3105 – 335
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 305 - SCL's 3rd Supp Resp – 1st RFP 2-7-13	XVII	PA3336 – 47
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 306 - SCL's 4th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 1-14-15	XVII	PA3348 – 472

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 307 – LVSC's Resp – 1st RFP 1-30-12	XVII	PA3473 – 504
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 308 - LVSC's Resp - 2nd RFP 3-2-12	XVII	PA3505 – 11
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 309 – LVSC's 1st Supp Resp – 1st RFP 4-13-12	XVII	PA3512 – 22
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 310 – LVSC's 2nd Supp Resp – 1st RFP 5-21-12	XVII	PA3523 –37
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 311 - LVSCs 3rd Supp Resp – 1st RFP 6-6-12	XVII	PA3538 – 51
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 312 – LVSC's 4th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 6-26-12	XVII	PA3552 – 76
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 313 - LVSC's 5th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 8-14-12	XVIII	PA3577 – 621
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 314 – LVSC's 6th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 9-4-12	XVIII	PA3622 – 50
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 315 – LVSC's 7th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 9-17-12	XVIII	PA3651 – 707
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 316 - LVSC- s 8th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 10-3-12	XVIII	PA3708 – 84
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 317 - LVSC's 9th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 11-20-12	XIX	PA3785 – 881
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 318 – LVSC's 10th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 12-05-12	XIX	PA3882 – 89
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 319 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Sheldon Adelson	XIX	PA3890
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 320 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Michael Leven	XIX	PA3891
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 321 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Kenneth Kay	XIX	PA3892

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 322 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Robert Goldstein	XIX	PA3893
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 351 – Offered – Declaration of David Fleming, 2/9/15	XIX	PA3894 – 96
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 352 - Raphaelson Travel Records	XIX	PA3897
02/09/2015	Memo of Sands China Ltd re Ex. 350 re Wynn Resorts v Okada	XIX	PA3898 – 973
			PA3974 NUMBER UNUSED
02/09/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 1	XX	PA3975 – 4160
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 96 - Declaration of David Fleming, 8/21/12	XX	PA4161 – 71
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 102 - Letter OPDP	XX	PA4172 – 76
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 194 - Jacobs Opposition to Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Reconsider	XX	PA4177 – 212
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 213 - Letter from KJC to Pisanelli Bice	XX	PA4213 – 17
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 215 - Email Spinelli to Schneider	XX	PA4218 – 24
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 327 - SCL's Redaction Log dated 2-7-13	XXI	PA4225 – 387
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 345 - FTI Bid Estimate	XXI	PA4388 – 92
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 346 - Affidavit of David Fleming, 8/21/12	XXI	PA4393 – 98
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 348 - Affidavit of David Fleming - July, 2011	XXI	PA4399 – 402
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 353 - Email Jones to Spinelli	XXI	PA4403 – 05
02/10/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 2	XXII AND XXIII	PA4406 – 710

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 15 - Email re Adelson's Venetian Comments	XXIII	PA4711 – 12
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.16 - Email re Board of Director Meeting Information	XXIII	PA4713 – 15
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 23 - Email re Termination Notice	XXIII	PA4716 – 18
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 28 - Michael Leven Depo Ex.59	XXIII	PA4719
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 32 - Email re Cirque 12-15-09	XXIII	PA4720
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 38 - Email re Update	XXIII	PA4721 – 22
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 46 - Offered NA Email Leven to Schwartz	XXIII	PA4723
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 51 - Minutes of Audit Committee Mtg, Hong Kong	XXIII	PA4724 – 27
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 59 - Credit Committee Mtg. Minutes	XXIII	PA4728 – 32
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 60 – Ltr. VML to Jacobs re Termination	XXIII	PA4733 – 34
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 62 - Email re Update	XXIII	PA4735 – 36
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 76 - Email re Urgent	XXIII	PA4737
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 77 - Email Expenses Folio	XXIII	PA4738 – 39
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 205 – SCL's Minutes of Board Mtg.	XXIII	PA4740 – 44
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.323 - Email req to Jacobs for Proposed Consent	XXIII	PA4745 – 47
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 324 - Ltr Bice Denying Request for Plaintiffs Consent	XXIII	PA4748 – 49
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 328 – SCL's Supp Redaction Log 2-25-13	XXIII	PA4750

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 329 - SCL's 2nd	XXIII	PA4751 –
	Supp Redaction Log 1-5-15	and	5262
		XXIV,	
22 /11 /221		XXV	
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 338 – SCL's		PA5263 –
	Relevancy Log 8-16-13	XXV	15465
	(SUBMITTED TO SUPREME COURT BY FTP)		
02/11/2015	,		DA15466 96
02/11/2013	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 341 - Macau Personal Data Protection Act,	XXV	PA15466 – 86
	Aug., 2005	XXV	
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 350 - Offered -	1077	PA15487 – 92
0=, 11, 2010	Briefing in Odaka v. Wynn	XXV	11110107 72
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 354 - Email re	V/V/\!\!	PA15493
	Mgmt Announcement 9-4-09	XXV	
02/11/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing	VVIII	PA15494 –
	re Mot for Sanctions – Day 3	XXVI	686
02/12/2015	Jacobs' Offer of Proof re Leven	2 (2 (7 77	PA15687 –
	Deposition	XXVI	732
02/12/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hrg re	3 (3 (7 777	PA15733 –
, ,	Mot. for Sanctions – Day 4	XXVII	875
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 216 - Excerpt from	3/3/3/11	PA15876
	SCL's Bates-Range Prod. Log	XXVII	11110010
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 217 - Order re	XXVII	PA15877 – 97
	Transfer of Data	$\Lambda\Lambda$ V II	
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 218 - Emails of	XXVII	PA15898
	Jason Ray	7070 11	
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 219 - Emails of	XXVII	PA15899 –
	Jason Ray	/// V 11	909
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 220 - Emails of	XXVII	PA15910
	Jason Ray	7(7(1)	
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 333 - OPDP Resp	XXVII	PA15911 – 30
00 /00 /0045	to Venetian Macau's Ltr 8-8-12		D. 4 5004 46
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 334 - Venetian	XXVII	PA15931 – 40
02 /02 /2015	Macau Ltr to OPDP 11-14-12		DA15041 50
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 336 - Ltr OPDP in	XXVII	PA15941 – 50
	Resp to Venetian Macau		

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 339 – SCL's Supp Relevancy Log 1-5-15 (SUBMITTED TO SUPREME	XXVII	PA15951 – 42828
03/02/2015	COURT BY FTP) Evid. Hrg. Ex. 349 - Ltr OPDP to Venetian Macau 10-28-11	XXVII	PA42829 – 49
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 355 – Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions – Ex. 9	XXVII	PA42850 – 51
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.355A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00110407-08	XXVII	PA42852
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 356 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions – Ex.10	XXVII	PA42853
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.357 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.11	XXVII	PA42854 – 55
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.357A Unredacted Replacement for SCL00102981-82	XXVII	PA42856
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.358 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.12	XXVII	PA42857
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.359 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.13	XXVII	PA42858 – 59
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 360 to Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions – Ex.14	XXVIII	PA42860 – 66
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 360A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128160-66	XXVIII	PA42867
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 361 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.15	XXVIII	PA42868 – 73
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 361A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL 00128205-10	XXVIII	PA42874 – PA42876-D
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 362 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.16	XXVIII	PA42877 – PA42877-A

Date	Description	Vol. #	Page Nos.
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 363 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions,	XXVIII	PA42878 – PA42879-B
03/02/2015	Ex. 17 Evid. Hrg. Ex. 364 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 18	XXVIII	PA42880
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 365 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 19	XXVIII	PA42881 – 83
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 365A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128084-86	XXVIII	PA42884 – PA42884-B
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 366 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 20	XXVIII	PA42885 – 93
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 366A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00103289-297	XXVIII	PA42894 – PA42894-H
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 367 - Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 21	XXVIII	PA42895 – 96
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 367A Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128203-04	XXVIII	PA42897 – PA42898-A
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 368 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 22	XXVIII	PA42899
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 368A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128059	XXVIII	PA42900
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 369 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 23	XXVIII	PA42901 – 02
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 369A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00118378-79	XXVIII	PA42903 – PA42903-A
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 370 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00114508-09	XXVIII	PA42904 – 06

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 371 - Unredacted Replacement pursuant to consent for SCL00114515	XXVIII	PA42907
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 372 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL0017227	XXVIII	PA42908
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 373 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00120910-11	XXVIII	PA42909 – 10
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 374 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00118633-34	XXVIII	PA42911 – 12
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 375 – SCL Minutes of Audit Committee dated 5-10-10	XXVIII	PA42913 – 18
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 376 - SCL Credit Committee Minutes dated 8-4-10	XXVIII	PA42919 – 23
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 377 – SCL Minutes of Mtg of BOD dated 2-9-10 Produced by SCL	XXVIII	PA42924 – 33
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 378 – SCL Minutes of Mtg of BOD dated 2-9-10 Produced by LVSC	XXVIII	PA42934 – 45
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 379 - US Macau Data Production Report – LVSC	XXVIII and XXIX	PA42946 – 43124
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 380 - US Macau Data Production Report – SCL	XXIX	PA43125 – 38
			PA43139 – 71 NUMBERS UNUSED
03/02/2015	Plaintiff's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law	XXIX	PA43172 – 201
03/02/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 5	XXX	PA43202 – 431
03/03/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 6 Closing Arguments	XXXI	PA43432 – 601

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
03/03/2015	Evidentiary Hearing – Court Exhibit 6, SCL Closing Argument Binder	XXXII	PA43602 – 789
03/06/2015	Decision and Order	XXXII	PA43790 – 830
03/09/2015	SCL's Proposed Findings of Fact And Conclusions of Law With Respect To Plaintiff's Renewed Motion For Sanctions	XXXIII	PA43831 – 54
03/11/2015	Motion to Stay Court's March 6 Decision and to Continue Evidentiary Hearing	XXXIII	PA43855 – 70
03/12/2015	Jacobs' Opposition to Motion to Stay 3-6-15 Decision and Continue Evidentiary Hearing	XXXIII	PA43871 – 77
03/13/2015	Transcript: Emergency Motion to Stay	XXXIII	PA43878 – 911

APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR MANDAMUS RE MARCH 6, 2015 SANCTIONS ORDER <u>ALPHABETICAL INDEX</u>

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
			PA3045
			NUMBER
			UNUSED
			PA3974
			NUMBER
			UNUSED
			PA43139 – 71
			NUMBERS
			UNUSED
07/26/2011	Answer of Real Party in Interest		PA178 – 209
	Steven C. Jacobs to Petition for		
	Writ of Mandamus, or in the	I	
	Alternative, Writ of Prohibition		
	(without exhibits)		
12/04/2012	Appendix of Exhibits to		PA1443 –
	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s		1568
	Motion for a Protective Order on	VIII	
	OST and Exs. F, G, M, W, Y, Z,		
02 /25 /2012	AA		D 4 10 10
02/25/2013	Appendix to Defendants'		PA1949 –
	Opposition to Plaintiff's		2159A
	Renewed Motion for NRCP 37	VI	
	Sanctions NOTE: EXHIBITS O	XI	
	AND P FILED UNDER SEAL		
	(Bates PA2119-2159A Submitted Under Seal)		
09 /27 /2012	· ·		DA 60E 00
08/27/2012	Appendix to Defendants'	IV	PA685 – 99
	Statement Regarding Hearing on Sanctions and Ex. HH	1 /	
02 /00 /2015	Bench Brief re Service Issues	XV	PA3010 – 45
02/09/2015			
09/14/2012	Decision and Order	VII	PA1359 – 67
03/06/2015	Decision and Order	XXXII	PA43790 –
			830

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
12/04/2012	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for a Protective Order on OST	VIII	PA1416 – 42
05/17/2011	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Stay Proceedings Pending Writ Petition on OST(without exhibits)	I	PA141 –57
07/14/2011	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Stay Proceedings Pending Writ Petition on OST including Fleming Declaration	Ι	PA158 – 77
09/26/2011	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Conduct Jurisdictional Discovery on OST(without exhibits)	II	PA247 – 60
07/22/2014	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Reply in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment and Opposition to Plaintiff's Counter-Motion For Summary Judgment	XIII	PA2511 – 33
01/08/2013	Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Report on Its Compliance with the Court's Ruling of December 18, 2012	IX	PA1701 – 61
06/26/2014	Defendant Sands China, Ltd.'s Motion For Summary Judgment On Personal Jurisdiction (without exhibits)	XIII	PA2464 – 90
06/27/2012	Defendants' Joint Status Conference Statement	III	PA583 – 92
06/14/2013	Defendants' Joint Status Report	XII	PA2316 – 41
09/11/2012	Defendants Las Vegas Sands Corp.'s and Sands China Limited's Statement on Potential Sanctions	VI	PA1158 – 77

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
11/27/2012	Defendants' Motion for a Protective Order on Order Shortening Time (without exhibits)	VII	PA1392 – 1415
12/12/2012	Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Sanctions (without exhibits)	VIII	PA1628 – 62
02/25/2013	Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XI	PA1918 – 48
07/06/2012	Defendants' Statement Regarding Data Transfers	IV	PA634 – 42
08/27/2012	Defendant's Statement Regarding Hearing on Sanctions	IV	PA653 – 84
08/07/2012	Defendants' Statement Regarding Investigation by Macau Office of Personal Data Protection	IV	PA643 – 52
06/21/2013	Emergency Petition for Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus to Protect Privileged Documents (Case No. 63444)	XIII	PA2407 – 49
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 102 - Letter OPDP	XX	PA4172 – 76
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 15 - Email re Adelson's Venetian Comments	XXIII	PA4711 – 12
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 194 - Jacobs Opposition to Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Reconsider	XX	PA4177 – 212
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 205 – SCL's Minutes of Board Mtg.	XXIII	PA4740 – 44
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 213 - Letter from KJC to Pisanelli Bice	XX	PA4213 – 17
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 215 - Email Spinelli to Schneider	XX	PA4218 – 24
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 216 - Excerpt from SCL's Bates-Range Prod. Log	XXVII	PA15876

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 217 - Order re Transfer of Data	XXVII	PA15877 – 97
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 218 - Emails of Jason Ray	XXVII	PA15898
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 219 - Emails of Jason Ray	XXVII	PA15899 – 909
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 220 - Emails of Jason Ray	XXVII	PA15910
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 23 - Email re Termination Notice	XXIII	PA4716 – 18
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 28 - Michael Leven Depo Ex.59	XXIII	PA4719
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 301 – Pl's 1st RFP 12-23-2011	XV	PA3055 – 65
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 302 - SCL's Resp – 1st RFP 1-23-12	XV	PA3066 – 95
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 303 - SCL's 1st Supp Resp – 1st RP 4-13-12	XVI	PA3096 – 104
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 304 – SCL's 2nd Supp Resp – 1st RPF 1-28-13	XVI	PA3105 – 335
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 305 - SCL's 3rd Supp Resp – 1st RFP 2-7-13	XVII	PA3336 – 47
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 306 - SCL's 4th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 1-14-15	XVII	PA3348 – 472
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 307 – LVSC's Resp – 1st RFP 1-30-12	XVII	PA3473 – 504
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 308 - LVSC's Resp - 2nd RFP 3-2-12	XVII	PA3505 – 11
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 309 – LVSC's 1st Supp Resp – 1st RFP 4-13-12	XVII	PA3512 – 22
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 310 – LVSC's 2nd Supp Resp – 1st RFP 5-21-12	XVII	PA3523 –37
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 311 - LVSCs 3rd Supp Resp – 1st RFP 6-6-12	XVII	PA3538 – 51

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 312 – LVSC's 4th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 6-26-12	XVII	PA3552 – 76
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 313 - LVSC's 5th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 8-14-12	XVIII	PA3577 – 621
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 314 – LVSC's 6th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 9-4-12	XVIII	PA3622 – 50
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 315 – LVSC's 7th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 9-17-12	XVIII	PA3651 – 707
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 316 - LVSC- s 8th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 10-3-12	XVIII	PA3708 – 84
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 317 - LVSC's 9th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 11-20-12	XIX	PA3785 – 881
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 318 – LVSC's 10th Supp Resp – 1st RFP 12-05-12	XIX	PA3882 – 89
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 319 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Sheldon Adelson	XIX	PA3890
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 32 - Email re Cirque 12-15-09	XXIII	PA4720
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 320 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Michael Leven	XIX	PA3891
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 321 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Kenneth Kay	XIX	PA3892
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 322 - Consent for Transfer of Personal Data – Robert Goldstein	XIX	PA3893
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 324 - Ltr Bice Denying Request for Plaintiffs Consent	XXIII	PA4748 – 49
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 327 - SCL's Redaction Log dated 2-7-13	XXI	PA4225 – 387

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 328 – SCL's Supp Redaction Log 2-25-13	XXIII	PA4750
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 329 - SCL's 2nd Supp Redaction Log 1-5-15	XXIII and XXIV, XXV	PA4751 – 5262
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 333 - OPDP Resp to Venetian Macau's Ltr 8-8-12	XXVII	PA15911 – 30
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 334 - Venetian Macau Ltr to OPDP 11-14-12	XXVII	PA15931 – 40
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 336 - Ltr OPDP in Resp to Venetian Macau	XXVII	PA15941 – 50
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 338 – SCL's Relevancy Log 8-16-13 (SUBMITTED TO SUPREME COURT BY FTP)	XXV	PA5263 – 15465
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 339 – SCL's Supp Relevancy Log 1-5-15 (SUBMITTED TO SUPREME COURT BY FTP)	XXVII	PA15951 – 42828
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 341 - Macau Personal Data Protection Act, Aug., 2005	XXV	PA15466 – 86
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 345 - FTI Bid Estimate	XXI	PA4388 – 92
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 346 - Affidavit of David Fleming, 8/21/12	XXI	PA4393 – 98
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 348 - Affidavit of David Fleming - July, 2011	XXI	PA4399 – 402
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 349 - Ltr OPDP to Venetian Macau 10-28-11	XXVII	PA42829 – 49
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 350 - Offered - Briefing in <i>Odaka v. Wynn</i>	XXV	PA15487 – 92
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 351 – Offered – Declaration of David Fleming, 2/9/15	XIX	PA3894 – 96

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 352 - Raphaelson Travel Records	XIX	PA3897
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 353 - Email Jones to Spinelli	XXI	PA4403 – 05
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 354 - Email re Mgmt Announcement 9-4-09	XXV	PA15493
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 355 – Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions – Ex. 9	XXVII	PA42850 – 51
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 356 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions – Ex.10	XXVII	PA42853
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 360 to Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions – Ex.14	XXVIII	PA42860 – 66
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 360A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128160-66	XXVIII	PA42867
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 361 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.15	XXVIII	PA42868 – 73
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 361A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL 00128205-10	XXVIII	PA42874 – PA42876-D
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 362 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.16	XXVIII	PA42877 – PA42877-A
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 363 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 17	XXVIII	PA42878 – PA42879-B
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 364 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 18	XXVIII	PA42880
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 365 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 19	XXVIII	PA42881 – 83

Date	Description	Vol. #	Page Nos.
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 365A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128084-86	XXVIII	PA42884 – PA42884-B
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 366 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 20	XXVIII	PA42885 – 93
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 366A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00103289-297	XXVIII	PA42894 – PA42894-H
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 367 - Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 21	XXVIII	PA42895 – 96
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 367A Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128203-04	XXVIII	PA42897 – PA42898-A
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 368 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 22	XXVIII	PA42899
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 368A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00128059	XXVIII	PA42900
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 369 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex. 23	XXVIII	PA42901 – 02
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 369A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00118378-79	XXVIII	PA42903 – PA42903-A
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 370 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00114508-09	XXVIII	PA42904 – 06
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 371 - Unredacted Replacement pursuant to consent for SCL00114515	XXVIII	PA42907
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 372 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL0017227	XXVIII	PA42908
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 373 - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00120910-11	XXVIII	PA42909 – 10

Date	Description	Vol. #	Page Nos.
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 374 - Unredacted		PA42911 – 12
	Replacement for	XXVIII	
02 /02 /2015	SCL00118633-34		DA 42012 10
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 375 – SCL Minutes of Audit Committee	XXVIII	PA42913 – 18
	dated 5-10-10	XXVIII	
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 376 - SCL Credit	XXVIII	PA42919 – 23
, ,	Committee Minutes dated 8-4-10	AAVIII	
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 377 – SCL		PA42924 – 33
	Minutes of Mtg of BOD dated	XXVIII	
	2-9-10 Produced by SCL		
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 378 – SCL		PA42934 – 45
	Minutes of Mtg of BOD dated	XXVIII	
	2-9-10 Produced by LVSC) () (T TTTT	D 1 12016
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 379 - US Macau	XXVIII	PA42946 –
	Data Production Report – LVSC	and	43124
02 /11 /2015	Evid Hra Ev 28 Email ro	XXIX	PA4721 – 22
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 38 - Email re Update	XXIII	1 A4/21 - 22
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 380 - US Macau	VVIV	PA43125 – 38
, ,	Data Production Report – SCL	XXIX	
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 46 - Offered NA	XXIII	PA4723
	Email Leven to Schwartz	7(7(111	
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 51 - Minutes of	3/3/111	PA4724 – 27
	Audit Committee Mtg, Hong	XXIII	
02 /11 /2015	Kong Evid. Hrg. Ex. 59 - Credit		PA4728 – 32
02/11/2015	Committee Mtg. Minutes	XXIII	1 A4/20 - 32
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 60 – Ltr. VML to	2 (2 (777	PA4733 – 34
02/11/2010	Jacobs re Termination	XXIII	
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 62 - Email re	VVIII	PA4735 – 36
, ,	Update	XXIII	
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 76 - Email re	XXIII	PA4737
	Urgent	///III	D. 1500
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 77 - Email	XXIII	PA4738 – 39
00 /10 /2017	Expenses Folio		DA 41 (1 71
02/10/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 96 - Declaration of	XX	PA4161 – 71
	David Fleming, 8/21/12		

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
02/09/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex. 98 - Decision and Order 9-14-12	XV	PA3046 – 54
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.16 - Email re Board of Director Meeting Information	XXIII	PA4713 – 15
02/11/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.323 - Email req to Jacobs for Proposed Consent	XXIII	PA4745 – 47
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.355A - Unredacted Replacement for SCL00110407-08	XXVII	PA42852
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.357 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.11	XXVII	PA42854 – 55
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.357A Unredacted Replacement for SCL00102981-82	XXVII	PA42856
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.358 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.12	XXVII	PA42857
03/02/2015	Evid. Hrg. Ex.359 - Pl's Renewed Motion for Sanctions, Ex.13	XXVII	PA42858 – 59
03/03/2015	Evidentiary Hearing – Court Exhibit 6, SCL Closing Argument Binder	XXXII	PA43602 – 789
03/16/2011	First Amended Complaint	I	PA76 – 93
02/12/2015	Jacobs' Offer of Proof re Leven Deposition	XXVI	PA15687 – 732
03/12/2015	Jacobs' Opposition to Motion to Stay 3-6-15 Decision and Continue Evidentiary Hearing	XXXIII	PA43871 – 77
02/09/2015	Memo of Sands China Ltd re Ex. 350 re <i>Wynn Resorts v. Okada</i>	XIX	PA3898 – 973
07/11/2013	Minute Örder re Stay	XIII	PA2450 – 51
04/09/2013	Motion for Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions Pending Defendants' Petition for Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus	XII	PA2261 – 92

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
5/14/2013	Motion to Extend Stay of Order	XII	PA2296 – 306
	on Plaintiff's Renewed Motion		
	for Sanctions Pending		
	Defendants' Petition		
03/11/2015	Motion to Stay Court's March 6		PA43855 – 70
	Decision and to Continue	XXXIII	
	Evidentiary Hearing		
10/01/2013	Nevada Supreme Court Order	XIII	PA2455 – 56
	Granting Stay	7 1111	
10/16/2012	Notice of Compliance with	X 777	PA1368 –
	Decision and Order Entered	VII	1373
12/09/2011	9-14-12		PA532 – 38
12/09/2011	Notice of Entry of Order re November 22 Status Conference	III	PA332 – 36
	and related Order	111	
01/17/2013	Notice of Entry of Order re:		PA1762 –
01/11/2010	Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for	T3/	68
	Protective Order and related	IX	
	Order		
07/14/2014	Opposition to Defendant		PA2491 – 510
	Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for		
	Summary Judgment on Personal	XIII	
	Jurisdiction and Countermotion	, , ,	
	for Summary Judgment (without		
02 /04 /2015	exhibits)		PA2954 – 56
02/04/2015	Order Denying Defendants Limited Motion to Reconsider	XV	1 A2904 - 00
04/01/2011	Order Denying Defendants'	-	PA94 – 95
22, 32, 2311	Motions to Dismiss	I	
08/07/2014	Order Denying Petition for		PA2628 – 40
	Prohibition or Mandamus re	XIII	
	March 27, 2013 Order		

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
11/05/2013	Order Extending (1) Stay of Order Granting Motion to Compel Documents Used by Witness to Refresh Recollection and (2) Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XIII	PA2457 – 60
08/21/2013	Order Extending Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XIII	PA2452 – 54
03/26/2014	Order Extending Stay of Order Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XIII	PA2461 – 63
06/05/2013	Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Extend Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XII	PA2314 – 15
05/13/2013	Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Motion for Stay of Order Granting Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XII	PA2293 – 95
08/26/2011	Order Granting Petition for Writ of Mandamus	II	PA234 –37
06/19/2013	Order on Plaintiff Steven C. Jacob's Motion to Return Remaining Documents from Advanced Discovery	XIII	PA2402 – 06
08/15/2014	Order on Sands China's Motion for Summary Judgment on Personal Jurisdiction	XIV	PA2687 – 88
03/27/2013	Order re Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XII	PA2257 – 60
03/08/2012	Order Regarding Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Motion to Conduct Jurisdictional Discovery and Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification	III	PA539 – 44

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
05/30/2013	Order Scheduling Status Check	XII	PA2312 – 13
01/07/2015	Order Setting Evidentiary Hearing	XV	PA2951 – 53
01/07/2015	Order Setting Evidentiary Hearing re 3-27-13 Order and NV Adv. Op. 61	XV	PA2949 – 50
05/06/2011	Petition for Writ of Mandamus, or in the Alternative, Writ of Prohibition (without exhibits)	I	PA96 – 140
08/10/2011	Petitioner's Reply in Support of Petition for Writ of Mandamus, or in the Alternative, Writ of Prohibition (without exhibits)	II	PA210 – 33
11/03/2014	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Opposition to SCL''s Motion To Reconsider the Court's March 27,2013 Order	XIV	PA2757 – 67
02/06/2015	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Brief on Sanctions For February 9, 2015 Evidentiary Hearing	XV	PA2986 – 3009
11/21/2012	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	VII	PA1374 – 91
12/24/2014	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Motion to Set Evidentiary Hearing and Trial on Order Shortening Time	XIV	PA2839 – 48
10/12/2011	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Opposition to Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification of Jurisdictional Discovery Order on OST(without exhibits)	II	PA413 – 23
07/24/2014	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Reply In Support of Countermotion For Summary Judgment	XIII	PA2534 – 627
06/14/2013	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Status Memorandum	XII	PA2342 – 401
06/27/2012	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Status Memorandum on Jurisdictional Discovery	III	PA592A – 592S

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
09/21/2011	Plaintiff's Motion to Conduct Jurisdictional Discovery	II	PA238 – 46
03/02/2015	Plaintiff's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law	XXIX	PA43172 – 201
02/08/2013	Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions on Order Shortening Time	X	PA1769 – 917
03/06/2013	Reply In Support of Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XII	PA2229 – 56
11/17/2014	Reply in Support of Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Reconsider the Court's March 27, 2013 Order	XIV	PA2768 – 76
02/06/2015	Sands China Ltd.'s Memo re Plaintiffs Renewed Motion for Sanctions	XV	PA2957 – 85
10/06/2011	Sands China Ltd.'s Motion for Clarification of Jurisdictional Discovery Order on OST (without exhibits)	II	PA353 – 412
09/28/2011	Sands China Ltd.'s Motion in Limine to Exclude Documents Stolen by Jacobs in Connection with the November 21, 2011 Evidentiary Hearing re Personal Jurisdiction on OST(without exhibits)	II	PA314 – 52
12/22/2010	Sands China Ltd's Motion to Dismiss including Salt Affidavit and Exs. E, F, and G	I	PA1 – 75
10/17/2014	SCL's Motion to Reconsider 3/27/13 Order (without exhibits)	XIV	PA2736 – 56
03/09/2015	SCL's Proposed Findings of Fact And Conclusions of Law With Respect To Plaintiff's Renewed Motion For Sanctions	XXXIII	PA43831 – 54

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
03/22/2012	Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order	III	PA545 – 60
12/22/2014	Third Amended Complaint	XIV	PA2818 – 38
05/16/2013	Transcript: Telephonic Hearing on Motion to Extend Stay	XII	PA2307 –11
09/10/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanction Hearing – Day 1 – Monday, September 10, 2012	V	PA753 – 915
09/11/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanction Hearing – Day 2 – Volume I Tuesday, September 11, 2012	V	PA916 – 87
09/11/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanction Hearing – Day 2 – Volume II Tuesday, September 11, 2012	VI	PA988 – 1157
09/12/2012	Transcript: Court's Sanctions Hearing – Day 3 – Wednesday, September 12, 2012	VII	PA1178 – 1358
03/13/2015	Transcript: Emergency Motion to Stay	XXXIII	PA43878 – 911
02/09/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 1	XX	PA3975 – 4160
02/10/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 2	XXII AND XXIII	PA4406 – 710
03/02/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 5	XXX	PA43202 – 431
03/03/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing – Motion for Sanctions – Day 6 Closing Arguments	XXXI	PA43432 – 601
02/11/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing re Mot for Sanctions – Day 3	XXVI	PA15494 – 686
02/12/2015	Transcript: Evidentiary Hearing re Motion for Sanctions – Day 4	XXVII	PA15733 – 875
08/29/2012	Transcript: Hearing on Defendants' Motion to Quash Subpoenas	IV	PA721 – 52

Date	Description	Vol. #	Page Nos.
12/11/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motion for Partial Reconsideration of 11/05/2014 Order	XIV	PA2808 – 17
12/06/2012	Transcript: Hearing on Motion for Protective Order	VIII	PA1569 – 1627
10/09/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motion for Release of Documents from Advanced Discovery	XIV	PA2689 – 735
12/02/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motion to Reconsider	XIV	PA2777 – 807
08/14/2014	Transcript: Hearing on Motions	XIV	PA2641 – 86
12/18/2012	Transcript: Hearing on Motions for Protective Order and Sanctions	IX	PA1663 – 1700
09/27/2011	Transcript: Hearing on Plaintiff's Motion to Conduct Jurisdictional Discovery	II	PA261 – 313
02/28/2013	Transcript: Hearing on Plaintiff's Renewed Motion for NRCP 37 Sanctions	XII	PA2160 – 228
10/13/2011	Transcript: Hearing on Sands China's Motion in Limine and Motion for Clarification of Order	III	PA424 – 531
06/28/2012	Transcript: Hearing to Set Time for Evidentiary Hearing	IV	PA593 – 633
01/06/2015	Transcript: Motions re Vickers Report and Plaintiff's Motion for Setting of Evidentiary Hearing	XV	PA2849 – 948
05/24/2012	Transcript: Status Check	III	PA561 – 82
08/29/2012	Transcript: Telephone Conference	IV	PA700 – 20

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TRAN

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA * * * * *

STEVEN JACOBS

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-627691

vs.

DEPT. NO. XI

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., et al..

Transcript of Proceedings

Defendants

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

EVIDENTIARY HEARING RE MOTION FOR SANCTIONS - DAY 6 (CLOSING ARGUMENTS)

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 2015

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

JAMES J. PISANELLI, ESQ.

TODD BICE, ESQ.

DEBRA L. SPINELLI, ESQ. JORDAN T. SMITH, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ. JON RANDALL JONES, ESQ. IAN P. McGINN, ESQ.

STEVE L. MORRIS, ESO.

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS

FLORENCE HOYT

District Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

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

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 2015, 10:58 A.M. (Court was called to order)

THE COURT: Mr. Bice, you're up.

PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I'm going to start with just a brief recall, although I know the Court knows this, but a lot of time has passed, and not only are memories of witnesses fading, but memories of the Court and memories of the parties to this case are fading over the passage of time. We got here and we are here today because of a long series of misrepresentations, both affirmative statements and material omissions, regarding the location and access to evidence that started in 2011 with this Court. And as we point out, Your Honor, the purpose of any judicial proceeding, evidentiary hearing, trial determine the truth, what is the truth. And that's what the rules of discovery are designed to do, they're designed -- they're a tool by which the litigants and the Court make an ultimate determination about what is the truth.

And I would submit that this hearing that we have had that lasted a lot longer than the Court had originally planned has highlighted just how many light years away we are from knowing the truth. And that is wherein the problem lies. And that inability to know the truth, to ascertain the truth stems from one thing, Sands China's continuing refusal to

comply with this Court's orders.

And, unfortunately, Your Honor -- I know that the defendants won't like this characterization, but I think, even stripping aside the rhetoric, it's obvious that this is their position. Their position is that misrepresentations and lack of candor that started in 2011, at least in 2011, continue to yield benefits for them to this very day. The one substantive sanction that this Court imposed precluding their continued use of this MPDPA excuse has been, under their version of events, completely thwarted, it has been rendered meaningless. So four years later -- you resolved this MPDPA issue against Sands China over two and a half years ago. And to this very day, even today it is being used by them to continue to delay and obstruct this case.

So what at the end of the day is the message from Sands China's position in the proposed findings of fact that they have proffered to the court and conclusions of law? That message is that deception to the judiciary, a lack of candor to the Judiciary, and a compromising of the factual finding process to the judiciary, it actually works, you can achieve, as a litigant, material advantages by doing those things. And that's what their proposal is to you today. It is no answer that they give you that, well, we have spent a lot of money looking for documents here that we found in Macau. I'll come back to this in a little while. But isn't it odd, Your Honor,

that they claim that they'd already searched for documents here? Why are they -- under the search terms that they claim that they were using in Macau why are they now finding, according to them, thousands -- we'll get into just how many that really is -- they're finding thousands of documents here that they claim that they'd already searched for. And is there any explanation for that? We certainly didn't get it from Mr. Ray.

So I want to start, Your Honor, with a comparison. Let's look at how Sands China and Las Vegas Sands conduct themselves relative to this Court's order and conduct themselves when somebody else is seeking information from them. Then we'll analyze why the difference in attitude and actions.

And, Dustin, will you pull up the first slide of the .

PowerPoint -- not the first slide, it's actually the second slide.

Your Honor, you remember this word? And we found it fascinating, because we'd never heard it, and we haven't heard it in this case until Mr. Raphaelson. And let's remember how this came up. Mr. Raphaelson wanted to say something to the Court. After all of his examination Mr. Peek stood here, Mr. Raphaelson is there something you wanted to tell the Court; and Mr. Raphaelson went on to tell the Court about this discussion and the full vesting of the power of the board and

the Audit Committee, and then these were his words. He worked out with Mr. Fleming that there would be maximum access given regarding the O'Melveny investigation which was prompted by the United States Government. And that's what I'll come back to, Your Honor. Let's compare how Sands reacts when the United States Government wants information compared to how they react and how they act when this Court tells them they have to provide information.

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"Maximum access was pledged," that was Mr. Raphaelson's words. You've never heard those words in the four years of this litigation about maximum access regarding this Court's orders. Then as Mr. Raphaelson acknowledged, a number of consents were obtained under the MPDPA. Now isn't that an interesting revelation that came from Mr. Raphaelson? Sands China and Las Vegas Sands had been telling you that they can't get consents, they risk liability by even asking for them, Your Honor. They can't even seek them, that's why they didn't do it, Your Honor. It's not that we were being disrespectful to the Court and the judicial process, it's because we faced potential liability if we even asked any of these executives in Macau or Macau personnel for consents. Interestingly, Mr. Raphaelson says, because the United States comes knocking, a number of consents were obtained under the MPDPA. Those were his words.

U.S. lawyers, as Mr. Toh acknowledged, U.S. lawyers

searched and reviewed documents there. Now, that's interesting, because that's not what Sands China has been telling you for at least three years or LVSC had been telling you for at least three years. In fact, Your Honor, I would submit their proposed findings of fact that they submitted tell us a little bit more than they actually were willing to say during the evidentiary hearing. Because if you look at their Proposed Finding of Fact Number 43, they acknowledge, even though no one testified to this, they acknowledged that this review began in the spring of 2011.

Okay. The spring of 2011. This is what happens when so much time passes between all these events that everybody seems to forget, because if you go back to July 19 of 2011, there was a hearing in front of you. Ms. Glaser appeared, Justin Jones appeared. And this is what they told you about U.S. lawyers going to Macau. Could not happen. No one from LVSC was allowed to go. No one could review documents there, had to be done only in Macau, and it had to be done only by Sands China lawyers. This is Ms. Glaser's words, "I need to be very clear about that, Your Honor." She was quite clear, as they have been throughout this case.

Now, they tell the Court, Mr. Toh didn't testify that he saw unredacted documents. That's in their proposed findings. We disagree with that, and we think that the record shows quite the contrary. But you know what's interesting

about this, Your Honor? They know the answer. That answer's readily available to the defense. It's actually their company's. And what is the -- they're trying to tell you they -- Mr. Toh, you know, he said he didn't recall the documents being redacted, that that somehow -- he doesn't know whether they were redacted or not. Well, he testified that he was shown his own emails.

But this is what -- what does the Nevada Supreme
Court say about a party who says, well, there's no evidence of
this, but they're the ones that possess the evidence? The
Nevada Supreme Court says -- and this is in one of the

Berosini cases, Your Honor, it says, "The failure of a party
to produce evidence on an issue peculiarly within his own
knowledge raises an inference that the concealed information
is unfavorable." So it's no answer for the defendants over
here to sit and say, well, you know, Mr. Toh couldn't recall
so therefore there's no evidence about what O'Melveny looked
at, showed these witnesses and interviewed them about. That's
just simply not the law. They know this information.

And, Your Honor, respectfully, as the Court long ago said, lawyers have a duty of candor to the Court. These litigants represented to you in July of '11, 2011, that none of this was happening. And now they've got the nerve to say, well, you know, we're going to sit on our hands and not disclose what was really going on and correct the record.

That is what is -- we said this to you a long time ago, Your Honor, that the course of conduct from Sands China is unchanged. And it is unchanged. It is going on as we speak right now. Unfortunately, your first sanctions order did not change this conduct.

And so what else do we know from Mr. Toh? O'Melveny lawyers, U.S. lawyers got to question witnesses, and they got to do so with unredacted documents. And we also know from Mr. Raphaelson that findings were purportedly shared with government officials here in the United States, including at least one federal law enforcement official. And we'll get to that issue at a later proceeding in front of the Court about what are the consequences of that. But this is the attitude, Your Honor, of the defendants under those circumstances when the government asked them for information.

Now let's go to the next slide, and let's talk about what was the attitude then, when the Court entered its orders. Again, the sanctions stem in this case, as the Court has already ruled, from misrepresentations and a lack of candor to the Court. That is what the sanctions flow from. And then what happens after this Court enters its sanctions order that says, you will no longer be allowed to do this because you got caught deceiving the Court and Mr. Jacobs? The sanction order gets entered. Is the full power of the board vested with anybody, Your Honor? They take that Court's order seriously

like they did the request from the United States for information? No. According to Mr. Fleming, he didn't even inform the board and he didn't even involve them in the decision making process about the consequences of this Court's order. That's his position. That's what he testified to.

Was there anybody testify that there were -- maximum access was directed? Mr. Raphaelson testify to that, Your Honor, when it came time to address this Court's order over the misconduct that had been found? Oh, no. Mr. Raphaelson's testimony is he could recall vividly, because these words, Your Honor -- I apologize -- the words "maximum access" have significance for the United States Government in these investigations. So he wanted to make sure that he'd blurted those out into record. But, of course, when it came time to recall his far more recent conversation with Mr. Fleming about what to do relative to this Court's order, nothing. He had no recollection of anything. Couldn't recall that communication, which was years more recently than his communications with Mr. Fleming back in the spring of 2011.

Then we know this. Again, Mr. Fleming didn't even involve the board. This is such a serious matter, they took this Court's order so seriously, didn't even inform the board, involve the board in the decision-making process.

What did they tell you about consents, Your Honor? Couldn't run the risk, can't run the risk of getting consents

of people in Macau, too dangerous, might expose us to liability because it might be deemed that we're putting pressure on people. Of course, that's contrary to what their attitude was relative to the government's request. In fact, as they said, Your Honor, they didn't seek a single, not one single consent from people in Macau -- from their Macau executives, even though, Your Honor, they were the custodians that you had ordered them to search. They didn't even ask them. Too dangerous.

Now their position in front of you is, no U.S.

lawyers can review any of the documents to determine what should be produced and what should be redacted. They can't even look at them, that's their attitude with you. And that's the position that they have taken. What's the end effect, their attitude also with you? Mr. Jacobs cannot examine witnesses about these redactions, because he can't know what's under them. We can. We, as Sands China, can know that and O'Melveny can know that, but Mr. Jacobs can't and the Court can't. And the end effect is what? All of those facts, all of those documents -- and I'll come to this in a moment -- stay out of evidence because of the redactions. That is the effect of what they have -- the attitude they have taken with the Court's attitude in this proceeding.

So I ask the Court a simple question -- I don't really, that's rhetorical -- what is the difference? Why is

there one attitude when the United States asks for information and there's a different attitude when the Eighth Judicial District Court enters an order and says this is what's going to happen, folks? The answer, Your Honor, I would submit is self evident. It's about money.

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The United States and the Nevada Gaming Control Board have the ability to take away the golden ticket of a gaming license or Las Vegas Sands Corporation's status with the Securities and Exchange Commission, that's a serious matter. Mr. Adelson is the majority owner of Las Vegas Sands Corporation. He and his family own more than 50 percent. And Las Vegas Sands Corporation owns 70 percent of Sands China. That's why there's a different attitude, Your Honor. United States or the Gaming Control Board, whether it's in Nevada, Pennsylvania, Singapore, can impose consequences that will have a significant financial impact upon these litigants. What is their attitude concerning the Court's order? Court can't take away any of those things from them. Court imposed a \$25,000 sanction upon them for deceiving it and stalling the case. That's why, Your Honor, there is a difference in attitude. That's why there's a difference in access, and that's why there is a difference in how they have conducted themselves. It's about money. It's about who can inflict injury on them, or what are the consequences of not complying in that forum as opposed this one. And so they have decided that because Her Honor -- the worst thing a Court can do is strike our answer, we're not going to comply. That's why they have taken that attitude, and that's why it is fundamentally different than what they did when the government sought the information from them, as opposed to Mr. Jacobs.

Then we come back to this point, Your Honor. They tell us that, you know, Mr. Fleming just acted in good faith. He got all this input from various people. He acted in good faith. Let's think, though, about what -- other than the self-serving words, I acted in good faith, let's show what -- let's examine what the real actions were as he admitted them to be.

When the order came in, Your Honor, he knew what it meant.

Dustin, I'm going to ask you to jump to Slide 5.

He knew exactly what it meant, and he admitted so under questioning. He understood that it precluded them from making the redactions, and he understood that that order applied to the documents that were then located in Macau. The order was very clear to him. But is that how they actually conducted themselves, Your Honor? No. They, of course, claimed confusion, claimed that they didn't know to which documents it applied. Mr. Fleming even authorized a brief to the Nevada Supreme Court, as he admitted, that claimed that they thought that the order only applied to documents that

were located in the United States and didn't even apply to the documents that were then located in Macau. He knew that was untrue, but that's the arguments they were going to make in any event, just like he acknowledged that he understood the order said that there could not be any redactions, but then somebody --

THE COURT: Except for privilege issues.

MR. BICE: Except for privilege issues, Your Honor, absolutely. That's why your order says "or other" in the foot note. But isn't it fascinating that he can't remember who supposedly gave him this information after the fact that gave more comfort. He'd already made the determination that they were going to do the redactions. He understood that that was precluded by the order, but some unknown person told him that Her Honor had told them they could go ahead and redact, just can't remember who that one was.

But let's back up even before the order gets entered, Your Honor, even before the order gets entered, and let's see about this good faith.

Remember, they have introduced some of their communications, at least the ones that we are aware of, with the Office of Data Protection, the OPDP. And as Mr. Fleming acknowledged under oath, Your Honor, OPDP told them in one of those letters, you're citing the wrong provision, you're not even giving us the right information, we can't really even

process this and we're going to hold it in abeyance until you correct all of that. What did Mr. Fleming say in response to that? What did you do, Mr. Fleming, I believe is how I phrased it to him, what did you do in response to that? His answer was, candidly, nothing. He claimed that originally -- this was back in 2012, Your Honor, his story was originally, well, I didn't have time because the Court's deadline upon us was too narrow, I didn't have time to supplement what they were requesting or to do anything about that. Well, that's interesting, Your Honor, because it's now 2015, and they were continuing to produce redacted documents to us until January of this year, just last month -- or actually not last month because it's now March, I'm losing track of time -- and they were still producing thousands of redacted documents to us.

So they've had two and a half years to correct that information that OPDP told them it needed to see from them. And as Mr. Fleming says -- what did you do about that, Mr. Fleming? Nothing. Nothing. Then we come to the point of, Your Honor, is the Office of Data Protection also told them, you can go to court, by the way, under Macau law you can go to court. What did they do about that, Your Honor, from 2012? As Mr. Fleming says, no, didn't do that, either.

And that's interesting to us, because one of the expressed provisions under the MPDPA, Your Honor, that authorizes transfers is a court order. Again, did they take

any steps to -- they're claiming this law is so draconian and exposes them to such grand consequences, Your Honor. They don't tell the board, they don't submit additional information as the office says, and they don't even take it to court in Macau. But it pretends this serious devastating catch-22 that they are now asking you to just accept because it serves to completely undo the substantive sanction that this Court imposed.

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And, again, Your Honor, and I forgot this one additional point, I would have addressed it earlier on the other slide, but nor did they seek any consents of this supposed devastating consequence should we choose or should we have to follow this Court's order? Not one from anybody in Macau. And let me just, while they're on this point, address this. The suggestion that they should be congratulated for obtaining consents from four people, four Nevada residents at the time, Adelson, Goldstein, Leven and Kay, nearly two years after you had ordered the production should hardly be evidence of good faith. That fact in and of itself is evidence that this was not undertaken in good faith. This is simply a cosmetic to give the appearance that they are trying to do something. Those four witnesses are in Nevada. Their emails are here. If you really wanted to act in good faith, just like you wanted to tell the United States Government that you were acting in good faith, you would have obtained consents

from the people in Macau. But it was so serious consequences -- you faced serious consequences as a result of this Court's order.

And then let's not forget this fact, Your Honor, because the defendants certainly know their way to Carson City. They've been there, I kind of lost track of the number of times they've been there on this case already, but it is noteworthy that, despite their well-travelled route to Carson City, this is the one order, the September 14 order as the Supreme Court says, this is the one order they did not challenge. They did not challenge that sanction, and that's right in the Supreme Court's decision. They chose not to seek relief concerning the sanctions order, and they chose not to seek relief concerning the imposition of that sanction of barring them from asserting the MPDPA as a defense.

Then let's turn, Your Honor, to again this issue about serious consequences that we've heard them argue about and we heard Mr. Fleming argue about. Serious consequences. Consequences were so serious, Your Honor, that they didn't do any of the things that we just went over, didn't present any of this information to the board, didn't have the full power of the board vested in the Audit Committee like they did at LVSC when the United States came knocking. There is no evidence whatsoever, Your Honor, of serious consequences, let alone any consequences at all from complying with a U.S. court

order. In fact, Sands China has proven that best itself. Mr. Fleming acknowledged, Your Honor, they violated this thing in the past. One of them concerned their massive data transfer before this lawsuit even started. They were under no legal compulsion to transfer anything, and they went ahead and did it. And what were the consequences of that violation not even in response to a U.S. court order to comply? About \$2500. That's how serious this was for them. Then, as Mr. Fleming acknowledged, Your Honor, there was another breach of He didn't specify when. He said it was a separate breach, didn't specify exactly how it came to light. What does he acknowledge? What was the consequence of that breach, that data transfer? Again, not in response to any U.S. court order or anything, what was the consequences of that? Again, roughly 2500 U.S. Dollars. That's how serious the consequences are for Sands China when it transfers data not pursuant to a court order.

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24 25 Then we come to this other point. As Mr. Fleming says, Your Honor, the Macau Government's very much aware of this litigation, they've brought this to their attention.

They've even shown them the Court's order, and this is, of course, quite significant. What has been the response from the Macau Government to this Court? Has it filed any documents with this Court saying, wait, Your Honor, we have important state interest at heart here, we have important

interests that need to be protected? No, they haven't done that. Have they sought to intervene in any fashion? Have they even sought to just submit any form of a written communication to the Court of any sort regarding this? Nope. Not a word. Not one peep. And, Your Honor, it's pretty evident why that has happened, there has been no such peep. Because this isn't how they have applied it in practice, except when Sands China doesn't want to produce documents in the United States. As Mr. Fleming acknowledged, they travel all the time. It's obvious that they travel a lot, their executives travel a lot. Seventy percent controlled by Las Vegas Sands. They have a facility in Singapore, as well, one of the premier gaming destinations in the world in Singapore and in Macau. There's no requirement that these executives surrender their data, their laptops in the ordinary course of business when they're traveling. And they leave Macau, I would wager, quite frequently with probably volumes of data, just like Mr. Jacobs did when he was there. Again, has there been any evidence presented by Sands China of some special accommodation for that? No. The best Mr. Fleming can say is, well, he had some discussion with somebody who -- because --Mr. Fleming says you couldn't even operate a business without being able to do so, it's completely unfeasible. somebody, unidentified again because we can't utter the names of people in Macau even when we're testifying in open court

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under Sands China's view -- Your Honor, I'd be willing to -just as a segue, be willing to wager that they did not have
that problem when O'Melveny was asking questions about people,
but I digress. These people travel, they take this data out
of the country all of the time. They come here, Your Honor.
It's already in the United States that that information could
be subpoenaed and produced here. That's it.

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At the end of the day, Your Honor, on this issue they say that this decision that they came to was not wilful. It is the very definition of wilful. They could transfer this data out. They do it. It's a matter of business course. They made the decision they don't want to. They don't want to because they are a defendant in litigation where transferring the data out won't help them. Communicating, whether it's transferring or communicating the data out for them when it came to the United States Government, that helped them, they needed to do that. They needed to get Uncle Sam -- they have to convince Uncle Sam that there's nothing here to see, there's no need to take action against us, whether it's the Gaming Control Officials or the United States Government, don't, there's no need, we went over there, we interviewed people, we looked at the documents, here's what we found, everything is under control, everything is fine. But then when they're here in front of Her Honor, even pursuant to Court order having gotten caught misleading the Court, then

all of a sudden everything is shut down, it's no longer maximum access or maximum cooperation, it is the exact opposite. This was, at the end of the day, nothing but a business decision that was made by the company because it's preferable for them. We'd rather face the consequences in the United States of not complying than face the consequences in Macau, assuming that there any, which, again, they presented no evidence of. The only evidence is that they paid two token small fines.

And so dealing with this slide here, Your Honor, is just to recap. This is wilful. We know it was wilful because, as Mr. Fleming admitted, he knew what the order said. He had no problem with understanding the order, it was quite clear to him. Notwithstanding that, they then sought to manufacture excuses, to say that the order was somehow confusing to them, to the Supreme Court. And then to claim that you had somehow told them, well, you can redact these documents, none of which -- and they repeated that, of course, to the Supreme Court. None of that was true. And there was no confusion, as Mr. Fleming acknowledged.

Then we come to this point, which they actually try to cite as evidence of their good faith. And that is, look at all the money we spent, Your Honor, we spent -- according to Mr. Ray, we spent \$2 million extra to not comply. As Mr. Ray said, had they -- had this just been an ordinary matter where

they've had adequate time to address this, it would have cost maybe 400 grand to comply. But they, according to them -- by the way, that's just on FTI, Your Honor. That sets aside the issue about attorneys fees', this is just with FTI. But with FTI they spent 2.4, according to Mr. Ray, precisely because they weren't going to comply with the order. When you have a litigant, Your Honor, that will spend millions to not comply, sanctions or fines less than that are not going to cause them to yield. They profit. This litigant has virtually unlimited resources, and it's made that clear, and it will spend them to not comply with court orders.

And what's the consequence? We are here two and a half years after you entered that sanction having the exact same debate. Two and a half years later the exact same discussion. Now they're just saying, well, let's just undo it, that's the one substantive sanction you entered for deceit, now we get to undo it, just eliminate it for us.

Dustin, if you could pull up for the Court Exhibit 216.

Now, this is Exhibit 216, and this is what we ultimately agreed to do, as opposed to depositing all of the productions from Sands China into the Court's record. And I'm going to get to that a little bit later, as well, as to the attempts to now in their proposed findings gain some advantage over that, and I'll address that. But this is what I want the

Court to just sort of see from a visual stand point.

The white documents, Your Honor, are the redacted productions. Now, that does not mean, Your Honor, that every document in there is redacted. And I want to explain that a little bit. As a prime example, Your Honor, in these productions you're going to have emails.

Do we have a hard copy?

THE COURT: It's okay. Dulce will get me a copy later. I'm going to look on your thing. But I just wanted to get a copy for myself later.

MR. BICE: I have it right here, Your Honor. May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes. Thank you.

MR. BICE: The white ones are the documents that were produced in a redacted form, but it's not all the documents that are redacted. And let me explain why that is the case, Your Honor. Obviously all the emails were redacted, because the emails are what contained the to, the from, the sender, et cetera. So the emails get redacted. But there will be some documents in here that weren't redacted. For example, if an email has an attachment to it of a contract, the contract isn't going to contain names in it. So there will be one document that's not redacted, because it doesn't contain a name in it. But the point being that no significant redactions, Your Honor, are to the emails, because all of the

to, the from, all get redacted, and if a name is discussed in there, they all get redacted. And that's obviously oftentimes or -- I shouldn't say oftentimes -- a number of times is going to the subject matter itself is going to end up being redacted. So the white are productions that occurred that had redactions in them. The yellow are the replacement, what they have characterized as the replacement images, Your Honor. And that's where they claim to have found documents outside of Macau that are the substantive same as the documents that they had previously redacted.

Okay. Now, this we find interesting, Your Honor, obviously for the following point. If you did all the searches that you're now saying that you had already done in the United States or outside of the Macau data set, how is it that thousands of documents were apparently found after the fact? Not until you started -- you claimed to have run the data -- the search terms against the Macau data, and then you brought these documents out, and then you search for duplicates. But you already claimed previously you'd already searched the non-Macau data. That is only one of the many complete contradictions that are coming out of Sands China and LVS.

But the one substantive point I need you to note from this agreed acknowledgement by the defendants is they acknowledge that at least, and the word "at least" is

important, because we don't think this number is right, we think it's more than this, but they acknowledge that at least 7,904 documents, that's not pages that documents, remain redacted to today.

THE COURT: And this document, because I did not ask the question yesterday when you admitted it, includes duplicate Bates numbers used for redacted and non-redacted documents.

MR. BICE: Correct. But we're going to talk about that a little bit today, too.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BICE: Because we think that there's some inconsistency from the defense on that point, as well. But regardless of what this deduplication process, Your Honor, they acknowledge at least 7,900 documents are redacted as we speak today under the MPDPA. And, of course, Your Honor, what's that really mean? That's going to be principally, it's not going to be exclusively I acknowledge that, but it's principally going to be the emails, because the emails are where the names are, and that's what they're redacting out.

So as of today, 7,900 documents, they acknowledge that, are unavailable in an unredacted form. And they insist, Your Honor, they will never be available in an unredacted form because they've searched for them everywhere outside of Macau. So those documents, that universe of evidence is off the

table, according to the defendants. We decree because we prefer to not follow the order we've taken that set of evidence, nearly 8,000 documents, and we've taken it and set it aside.

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Mr. Ray, Your Honor, testified to this, and I think this is important to remember. Mr. Ray testified that when they ran the search terms they had approximately 70,000 hits in terms of documents, 70,000 documents that were hit by the search terms in Macau. They then combed through those and they determined, and we'll get to this process in a minute, that ultimately they produced, these were his numbers, Your Honor, 15,000 documents. So according to their own individual, and we'll get into his expertise in a moment, over half of the production, 15,000 documents as compared to nearly 8,000 that they acknowledge are still in redaction, and again, as I said to the Court, you can understand that this is mostly going to be the emails, are still -- over half of the production is excluded. Of what they found via the search terms in Macau, we, the defendants, get to take that data set and we get to tell you you don't get it, you get documents that their -- and I'll talk about this in a little bit, that their own witnesses basically acknowledge are useless, and not only useless, they seek to gain an advantage by making them useless.

So they do this search, they come up and Mr. Ray

says, 70,000. And then, Your Honor, we come to this, which was the first time we had heard this story was during the evidentiary hearing. As Mr. Ray says, Your Honor, and as Mr. Fleming acknowledged, they didn't even try to start engaging Macau attorneys to do this review until December 18, when you put the proverbial foot down on them. You had entered this order back in September about the MPDPA. The discovery requests had been served on them a year earlier in 2011, Your Honor, they had not engaged Macau lawyers to even review the documents until the December 18 date. And this is when Mr. Ray now says, well, because of this they couldn't find a sufficient number of, quote, "competent Macau lawyers," end quote, those are his words, to conduct the review.

So this is when he revealed that we had non-lawyer paralegals, legal secretaries, and again, his terms, Your Honor, "other people" with supposed, again his words, "legal knowledge" that were then the decision makers on relevancy and responsiveness to discovery. And they acknowledge this, no lawyers that are involved in this case were involved in making those determinations. They could not see the documents. They did not look at the documents. We have Macau citizens, these were Mr. Ray's words, Macau citizens making these determinations.

Now, Your Honor, that is quite a striking revelation to us, because on January 8 of 2013, when they gave these

documents to us in a redacted form the first time, this is what they told us. And this is what they told you, because you'll remember they filed a status report with you trying to rationalize what they had done notwithstanding your sanctions order. And this is what they represented to you and to us. "Macau attorneys reviewed each of the documents identified as potentially responsive to determine whether the document was in fact relevant to jurisdictional discovery, and, if so, whether it contained any personal data within the meaning of the MPDPA." They told us and they told you that this was all -- you know, this was all kosher, all Macau lawyers; but, of course, we now know through Mr. Ray that isn't what happened. We now have unidentified people, paralegals, legal secretaries, other people of -- did I say that, I don't mean that in a dismissive manner. I have paralegals, we have legal secretaries. But let's think about the problematic nature of what this revelation is, Your Honor, in terms of how it corresponds to these redactions. Your Honor, the lack of transparency in this process is alarming to anyone, would be alarming to any litigant, and would be alarming to any court, but that is particularly so in this case.

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24 25 Every time we're over here on this case, Your Honor, we hear from the defendants that we are trying to embarrass them, that we are interjecting documents into the case that are embarrassing or sensitive. Because there's no question,

Your Honor, this is a highly charged case. There are allegations in it about improprieties by government officials. There are allegations in it about investigations of government officials both in China and in Macau. But Sands China says to Your Honor and to Mr. Jacobs, this process where we've got unidentified Macau citizens making the relevancy and responsiveness determinations you just have to trust that documents that might be embarrassing or sensitive to people in Macau are making their way out of the production, and by the way -- or are being produced, you're just going to have to trust us on that, because no lawyers get to look at these documents, no U.S. lawyers get to look, and they don't get to make the relevancy and responsiveness determination, these unnamed individuals do. And they -- remember, Your Honor, how Mr. Ray described the process. They're looking at the documents, they're making that relevancy determination at the same moment in which they're making the redactions. And since nobody else gets to see it, they are the sole judges of responsiveness, relevancy, embarrassment, et cetera. That's what has gone on over there.

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And we now are told, you guys don't, "you guys" being Mr. Jacobs -- here's this pool of nearly 8,000 documents, which, of course, are going to be emails, a lot of them, you can't get search them because we've redacted all the names out of them, you don't get to see what the search terms

yielded relative to that regard, you just have to trust these citizens that they gave you what you are entitled to see.

Your Honor, in no case in the United States would that be tolerated. Never would that be tolerated. Let alone can it be tolerated in a case like this, where we already have a finding, a judicial finding that Sands China was dishonest with the Court, was concealing the location of evidence, was not producing responsive documents. And now they're saying, you should just trust this process, this fatally flawed process. You couldn't imagine a process that is more rife with pitfalls and potential abuse than the process that they have engaged in, which is contrary to what they told you and told us back in 2013.

THE COURT: Would this be a good place to take our break, since you've now taken a break and you look like you're near the end of a slide?

MR. BICE: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 1:15.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Court recessed at 11:58 a.m., until 1:15 p.m.)

THE COURT: Thanks. You can be seated.

Mr. Bice, you may continue.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

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PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ARGUMENT (Continued)

MR. BICE: Your Honor, at the time of the break it was a good time to call a break, because I was switching into the issue about prejudice, obviously. And, again, going back to what brought us here regarding this prejudice issue, your October 14th sanctions order was designed to undo that prejudice to us, the prejudice that they had achieved through their prior misrepresentations and noncompliance with the discovery obligations and their claiming -- making claims under the Macau Data Privacy Act. That sanctions order, in our view, would have deprived them of the benefit had it been followed. Had they complied with that order, it would have deprived them of the benefit.

Now, we maintain, obviously, a lot of that prejudice secured lengthy delay and gave them a strategic advantage, because, as you'll recall, one of the things that they were doing was they were making this claim about the MPDPA in order to not disclose the fact that a lot of these documents were already here and they didn't want to produce them until they could get to see for themselves what Mr. Jacobs already possessed. So that sanctions order would have addressed a lot of this prejudice. It would have deprived them of the benefits of that wrongdoing had it in fact been followed.

The problem, of course, as we now know, is it's not -- it hasn't been followed and, taking the defendants at their

word, it will never be followed. They are not going to follow it, and they have said that over and over. It would have been nice, quite frankly, it would have saved a lot of time and a lot of money, and it would have eliminated a lot of the delay had they just been honest with you and the Supreme Court about that fact, had they just simply said, Your Honor, we're not going to follow the order, we understand what it says, as Mr. Fleming acknowledged, he knows what it says, we're not going to follow it, we've made the choice that we're not going to comply.

But now we're here two and a half years later, after all of these assertions of confusion and the like that weren't genuine, having the exact same argument because finally now the evidence is exposed, we're not going to follow it and we never were going to. And Mr. Fleming essentially had to concede that in his testimony. He never intended to comply.

So that takes us, Your Honor, to this question about prejudice. And let me sort of turn -- I had started on that before we took the break, and I want to come back just a little bit, because, remember, there was objections to, some of them sustained, some of them overridden by the Court, about playing videotaped depositions of some witnesses concerning emails about Leonel Alves, Chung Chi Tai and the like. And their accusation was, well, you're just doing that, you're just introducing that stuff to embarrass us or because it's

sensational and because those are bad facts. And that's not true.

But what we wanted to show the Court, and the defendants accommodated us with all of the protests over playing that information, is to show again how sensitive they are and how unwilling they are to let the evidence come to light. And what they're now telling the Court is you have to just accept having Macau citizens or even Macau lawyers making the determination that what we and the Court and everybody else should be allowed to see concerning Macau officials and a very prominent Macau lawyer by the name of Leonel Alves. We played the video about Leonel Alves from Mr. Leven about the \$300 million payment that even Mr. Leven says stunk. Those were his words, it stunk, it smelled of illegality. But yet this is -- and again, it's one of the central issues in this case, this is the same lawyer that Mr. Adelson insisted be employed.

And the point is we're told, you don't get to see whether or not his name appears in any of those redactions, you don't get to see the identity of the other people. Again, sensitive subject matters, you don't get to see that in the redactions because we redact all their names under the MPDPA.

That's why, Your Honor, again, this process that they have employed is so fundamentally unfair, so fundamentally foreign to what is acceptable in the Nevada

courts, or, quite frankly, any court in the United States. What they are trying to ask you to allow them to do is, allow us to violate an order that was designed to alleviate the prejudice to Jacobs, allow us to continue that, but allow us to pick and choose what he gets to see and what he does not get to see because that is in our interest as the defendant, the same defendant that misled the Court all along.

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And let's not forget, Your Honor, another point of why the trust us story doesn't work and shouldn't be accepted by the Court, that, we act in good faith so trust us on this, and I know it's not an issue presently before the Court, but let's just remember it, though, when this defendant tells us how good they behave. We get a privilege log of 11,000 documents. And remember, they ran up to the Supreme Court about how egregious your order was about the question of Jacobs getting access to that, trumpeting from on high about these 11,000 documents. But then when the Court says, okay, folks, I'm going to look at each one of these documents, guess what happens? Well, Your Honor, if you're going to look at all the documents, we're going to -- you know, we stand behind that privilege log -- oh, you're going to look at the documents, well, now we want to look at the documents first and we'll get back to you on what we want to maintain are privileged, really privileged and really not. And then what's revealed? Well, maybe we overstated it by 70 percent.

Okay. So transpose that course of conduct onto the remainder of this process over in Macau, and you can see exactly what's going on and what's going to continue to go on. We now have purportedly Macau lawyers making privilege determinations over there. And, again, I wonder what standard. Which standard was applied, the standard that was applied before this Court said it was going to look at every document? Because you, by the way, don't get to look at these privileged documents, either, they've been redacted. You can look at them in a redacted form.

Again, as I was saying before we took the break for lunch, that -- this process that they are asking you to approve with these redactions is so fundamentally flawed it cannot become -- it cannot become an acceptable standard in the Eighth Judicial District Court or anywhere else, for that matter. The process is just ripe -- ripe with abuse. There's no transparency, no one can verify, no one can challenge these things. They just simply get to decide for themselves what we get to see and what we don't get to see.

And by the way, again, because of the redactions, because most -- as Your Honor knows better than I, most -- and Jason Ray testified to this -- most of these search terms are going to be people's names, because that's how you generally do searches. They're going to be people's names. Mr. Jacobs, his team, we can't even use the search terms against the

redacted documents, because the names are redacted. You want to find documents that -- you want to find the documents that have been redacted that might reference Leonel Alves? Well, you can't do that because the documents are redacted. Or if his name comes up, it's because it's in some other unredacted document. But in terms of the near 8,000 documents it's not there and you can't search them.

Now, that takes us to the defendants' response, and that response, Your Honor, is in paragraphs 45 -- there's only five paragraphs where they talk about prejudice in their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, and that's 45 through 49. And these are -- this is their response to the prejudice issue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I have to stop for a second. Did you both submit your proposed findings some way that can be maintained, or are they just given to me? Because if they were just given to me, I'll print them and have them marked as Court's exhibits, just since they're being referenced.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I believe we just gave them to you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll have them printed and made Court's exhibits.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BICE: We filed ours, I believe. Yes, we filed ours, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll just make them Court's

exhibits --

MR. BICE: All right.

THE COURT: -- both of them, so there's no issue.

MR. BICE: I thank the Court.

So this is their claims about the prejudice. Their grand point, Your Honor, is Mr. Jacobs only -- we worked out a stipulation to avoid the introduction of all the documents in the record. Thus, they come along and say Mr. Jacobs's sole response is to put 27 documents before the Court and, not shockingly, we found about half of them in an unredacted form. I say not shockingly, Your Honor, because that's exactly -- or not exactly, but that's about the math that Mr. Ray acknowledged exists. They acknowledge that 79,000-plus remain redacted. Mr. Ray acknowledged that there was 15,000 of them or so is what they found. It's about 50 percent -- over 50 percent.

But their big grand point in these five paragraphs is, we found about half of what Mr. Jacobs had previously alerted the Court to and, of course, we found those, of course, after all the depositions were done. But, again, Your Honor, that's only half of the documents. That's their big defense. Fifty percent of the documents, Your Honor, we have found in some unredacted form somewhere, we aren't going to get into -- again, we have Mr. Ray up here unable to explain how come we didn't find those the first time around. And I'll

come back to Mr. Ray in just a moment.

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But these are just examples, Your Honor. And we showed that to you with Mr. Leven. We played Mr. Leven's video clip because the defendants didn't want to make Mr. Leven available concerning these documents. And their criticism of us is, well, you know, you only showed Mr. Leven about nine documents, we found about half of them afterwards in an unredacted form, you didn't spend -- you didn't waste Mr. Leven's time, as a senior executive for Las Vegas Sands at that time you didn't waste his time and march him through the more than -- at that point in time, Your Honor, it was clearly more than 8,000 documents that remained redacted -- you didn't march him through each one of those redactions and get him to say the same thing on the record that he already testified about the numerous ones that he was shown, and that is, I don't know what this is about, I don't know who's on it, I can't make heads or tails out of it because of all the redactions.

That's their grand point. You, Mr. Jacobs, only used 27 documents, you didn't march every witness, whether it was Mr. Toh -- I guess we could have -- this one-day hearing that has turned into now -- I've lost count of the number of days in which we've been here.

THE COURT: We're on Day 6.

MR. BICE: Day 6, Your Honor. I could have spent, I

don't know, five or six more days and marched Mr. Toh through the other 7900-plus redacted documents and get him to say the same thing over and over and over again. That's apparently their grand point. You didn't do that, so hence you're really not prejudiced. Well, obviously, Your Honor, our point was not to waste everybody's time, waste the Court's time. And, again, they didn't want all of those documents in the record. That was exactly why we entered into the agreement which is Exhibit 216, where they had to acknowledge that there are at least, at least 7900 documents still in a redacted form under the MPDPA, which is 7900 different violations of this Court's order and counting.

So I don't want to -- I don't need to march the Court back through the evidence, Your Honor, which is, you know, just Exhibit 16 which we introduced, again, Exhibit 23 we introduced, Exhibit 32 we introduced, just to -- I'm not going to take up the Court's time to march them through, showing you all the redactions and why Mr. Toh and Mr. Leven, the only witnesses who were ever shown any of these documents, conceded, I have no idea what these are about.

If these documents are so usable, Your Honor -- and we heard Mr. Jones say, oh, he could lay a foundation for them, you'll notice he didn't dare try to even do that with any of these witnesses, because the documents are, by Mr. Leven's own words, useless. They're useless. They might as

well have taken these redacted documents and shoved them through a shredder. That's how valuable they are. And that, of course, exactly works out just as they wanted it to. And their grand response is, well, you know, we found some of them.

But, Your Honor, it then gets even worse, because remember -- and they accommodated us on this -- when we tried to offer these examples into evidence just to show the Court the documents they objected, lack of foundation, you can't show that these witnesses know anything about these documents, they don't -- they can't even testify as to who the authors, the recipients or any of them are, you can't ask these witnesses about these documents, Mr. Bice, objection, foundation. And so that right there tells you what the prejudice is.

But then they compounded that, because they demonstrated exactly how they seek to even profit from their noncompliance, actually gain an advantage from their noncompliance. Their grand proposal on this is, Your Honor, well, we'll stipulate to the foundation of these documents which we produced -- which were being offered to show that foundation couldn't be laid for them and they were effectively useless -- we'll stipulate to that, Your Honor, if they'll stipulate that we can get into evidence that we want to get in. In other words, we won't allow documents that we have

mutilated with this redaction, we won't allow those into evidence unless we can get a strategic advantage for ourselves. That's what they tried to do.

And you can bet your bottom dollar that is exactly what would have gone on at the evidentiary hearing concerning personal jurisdiction. That process would have repeated it over and over and over again. Oh, you can't lay a foundation, can't get these documents into evidence, can't examine witnesses about them because they can't possibly know what these documents are about.

This set of documentation, Your Honor, by their own acknowledgment more than 7900 documents, is junk. And it's junk, Your Honor -- let's even assume for the sake of argument that this Macau review process had legitimacy, that these Macau reviewers could be trusted to determine relevancy, responsiveness and that they would produce stuff notwithstanding whether or not they thought it was sensitive and about people in Macau, some of whom are important, and that they would not -- they would not not produce documents on that basis. Assume that all happened, that it was all just kosher. So what we now have an admission from the defendants, Your Honor, is there are approximately 8,000 documents that are relevant even in the eyes of the Macau reviewers that Mr. Jacobs doesn't get to use. He doesn't get to be able to read them, decipher them or understand how they could be used in

this case. They're triggered by the jurisdictional search terms and even our reviewers determined that they're relevant and responsive, but you don't get them, you don't get to use them.

Again, Your Honor, what would the Court's reaction be if someone came into court and said, well, Your Honor, there's 8,000 or more documents or approximately 8,000 documents that were triggered by the search terms that we have deemed to be responsive to someone's case but we decided to put them through the shredder, they don't really need to see them, they don't really need to be able to use them, we just decided we're going to run them through a shredder? The judicial response to that would be, when is your answer going to be stricken, when would you like to hold a hearing about striking your answer? That's what the response would be and should be in any case.

But their position is, no, no, we redacted them, they're not useable, but it's really more important our interests take precedence over the Court's interest and the search for the truth, our interests in Macau take precedent, it didn't when the United States Government wanted documents and we needed to provide some information, but that's different, that's an important circumstance when we've got to comply, this is just a court order, so now, when balancing out, now our interest takes precedence over a court order.

I don't know where to start. I don't want to spend much time on it. I mean, I could spend a day on Mr. Ray, because I don't -- I mean, to call him a boomerang is an understatement. He first is here telling you that everything was searched except the sequestered documents. And he was very adamant about that, well, now, okay, sequestered documents, but it was a very, very small subset. But then as yesterday went on, Your Honor, I don't have the foggiest clue, and neither does he, by the way, about what was really searched. He's got a mantra down, and his mantra is we searched what was available to us. That's his grand mantra. But then, of course, he really can't articulate what was available to them. He can't explain and he didn't explain how it is -- remember he brought into the court those two exhibits that he had made just for the case the day before. One of them was big and thick, one of them was little.

THE COURT: 379 and 380.

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MR. BICE: Right. So 379 and 380.

THE COURT: 379 is the thick one.

MR. BICE: What did I do with my copies? Well, I don't have them handy, so I'm not going to worry about it, Your Honor, because I don't want to take a lot of time.

Your Honor, if in fact the searches had been done, as he's now claiming, or somehow it was done in the United States, how were there duplicate documents that only showed up

in Macau that needed to be relocated in the United States? He couldn't explain that. He has no idea how could that happen. And, Your Honor, if there were all these documents that they found in the United States from -- and remember, this is only the Jacobs data, only Jacobs -- he's got -- your stack is double this because we've tried to save some paper and it's two-sided. This is the thick one that they say, well, here, these are documents we produced from within the United States about Jacobs. How come these weren't found in Macau, if the duplicates are this much, much, much, much smaller set, Your Honor? He can't explain this, because there is no explanation. He has no idea, legitimate idea about what is the data that they supposedly were given access to by their client. We've got drives, as he testifies to, that were created before the data was even transferred here. Well, those dates could be off, might not be, maybe, I don't know, we did an investigation into it and really couldn't determine anything.

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So when they tell you all of the extraordinary things that they have done to supposedly find these duplicate documents, all they end up demonstrating, Your Honor, is that their searches weren't adequate to begin with; because, if they were, you wouldn't be finding duplicate documents. Those documents would have presumably already have existed and have already been produced.

And Mr. Ray was brought into this courtroom as an expert. They claim, no, not an expert, we just went into his whole history and his knowledge and qualifications, but we really weren't meaning to call him as an expert, just that he was going to be supposedly the most knowledgeable person in the room about how to do searches and how it was done in this particular case, and he ended up, I think, demonstrating that even he has no ability to explain what was done, how it was done, when it was done, and why.

So, Dustin, just put up the rest of the points on this slide as just sort of a summary at this point.

So we have from them an admission, because this is the words they were using, relevant responsive documents that is unusable. They admit that it's at least 7900 documents, half or more, more than half of their production. It's not admissible, as they demonstrated front and center for us in the courtroom, front and center, hey, none of these documents are admissible, you can't lay a foundation for them, you can't question witnesses about them because you can't even show the witness who was involved in the document.

The search itself, as we point out, Your Honor, is completely unreliable and untrustworthy, and there's no ability to verify it. There's no transparency. You can't check anything that they are doing with respect to these near 8,000 documents that they admit. You've got Macau citizens of

unspecified qualifications -- and again, Mr. Ray was clear, we didn't train them, we taught them how to use the tool, I don't know whether or not anybody -- who it was that told them how they decide which documents the people in the United States get to see or not, I don't know who did that, but it wasn't us. And then I'm going to give them the benefit of the doubt that it was Macau lawyers actually making privilege determinations. I'll give them the benefit of the doubt. Under what criteria and what standard, I don't know.

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Now, we've heard from them arguments that, well, this doesn't relate to the issue about redactions, this is a defect that is independent of the -- an argument independent of the redactions. No, it is not. And I believe that the Court recognized that as the evidence was coming out. The reasons that the redactions are so problematic -- this process is flawed to begin with, but the redactions are all the more -- they compound this defect, because you can't conduct any sort of verification process. They gained yet another advantage. We don't get the ability to test what they are doing and to challenge what they are doing, because you can't search the documents yourself. And as I said before, Your Honor, they could have just saved us all a huge amount of time and money.

Go to the next slide, Dustin.

Just tell the Court the truth, we're not going to

comply. Tell the Nevada Supreme Court the truth, we're not going to comply. Don't go telling them, oh, we thought that that order only applied to documents that were located in the United States, to which the MPDPA doesn't even apply. But, no, we've got to buy time and the way to buy time is to claim that we were confused, that the Court said we could redact or that the order only applied to documents that weren't otherwise subject to the MPDPA. So we have wasted attorneys' fees and wasted years in this case yet again.

And why has this happened, Your Honor? It has happened for one reason and one reason only. They chose to violate your order. Had they followed your order, which was designed to undo the prejudice to us, we wouldn't even be having this debate. We could at least verify what's going on and challenge it, because we could at least see these redacted — these names redacted from the documents.

Next slide, Dustin.

Now, Your Honor, just sort of closing out on the legal points. Delay, as we cite to you -- and you had said to me that delay enough -- isn't prejudice enough, I think, during our presentation. I understand the Court's point on this. What the Nevada Supreme Court says is that violation of a court order that perpetuates delay, prejudice is presumed. That is simply the law.

The next point. They -- by their own

acknowledgment, they produced all these documents originally in a redacted format. Now, of course, the depositions were then completed in early February. And they say, well, you know, a few days before that we produced some of these documents in an unredacted format and you should have been able to try and piece this together because, after all, we've got these redactions going on and we produced duplicates with the same numbers, you should have been able to navigate this minefield prior to these depositions and you should have been able to figure this out. As Mr. Leven's, I think, Your Honor, testimony proves, that was not feasible. And we still have all these redacted documents and we just gave him some examples and he acknowledged they're useless, they're absolutely useless.

And, as we point out, Your Honor, the passage of .

time -- even Mr. Raphaelson acknowledges memories fade. Your Honor's memory, my memory has faded. The longer they can drag this out, the more they gain from it. And that is -- this case is over four years old. Not a single piece of merits evidence has been preserved to the extent it doesn't overlap with jurisdictional discovery.

THE COURT: One would hope its been preserved.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BICE: Well, the Court hadn't remembered the envelope that --

THE COURT: The foil envelope.

MR. BICE: The foil envelope.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BICE: But even -- it sounded pretty obvious to me that Mr. Ray had been put on the task of trying to investigate that at some point in time, it sounded like from his testimony yesterday. Nonetheless, but even memories have faded, Your Honor. Witnesses are now allowed to claim -- and you can't challenge them, to claim I don't remember, it's been too long. Mr. Schwartz is now deceased. Mr. Leven is no longer, quote, unquote, "with the company." Mr. Siegel, another board member, no longer with the company. There are -- the witnesses, what happens over time, witnesses scatter, witnesses disappear, memories are gone. And that of course is prejudicial to a plaintiff who is seeking to prosecute a case.

Again, Your Honor, we come back and we make this additional point. It's not just that is the prejudice, but this unlevel playing field that they have obtained by not producing the documents to us. They're -- here's their position. They get to know, Sands China gets to know what is in these redacted documents; we don't. We get to know, we being Sands China, get to know what we can -- what additional searches might be able to be derived from those if you looked at them and could determine who's involved, et cetera, perhaps additional custodians and the like, we get to know that. You don't, and we don't. That completely unlevel playing field is

exactly contrary to the entire point of the discovery process, which is give us the search for the truth.

So, Your Honor, sort of in closing, I want to get to --

Next point, Dustin, next slide.

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This is Sands China's position. And I know they don't like -- they won't like this, because they'll say, oh, this is pejorative. All right. But it's the truth. This is their position, you don't get my evidence, we do, you don't get it, you, Jacobs, don't get it and the Court doesn't get to see it. If that happened in -- any litigant who says that to the Court, what is the remedy under the law? The remedy -because we're here in jurisdictional discovery, the remedy is that that defense is gone, you do not get to take that position. That is your choice. You want to sacrifice that by not giving over the documents that you were ordered to produce in an unredacted form like you were ordered to do, that's the consequence. Your defense is gone. You've advanced this defense. You're now trying to withhold evidence that goes to that defense that even your Macau reviewers have determined is responsive to that defense, but you don't get to see it.

Then the other point we want to make, Your Honor, and we make this in our brief and in our findings of fact.

There are a long series of cases, a long series of cases concerning the -- they're kind of referred to as the Chevron

cases that deal with the judgment that was obtained down in Ecuador, which a federal judge in New York -- you know, it's been in the newspapers, he basically determined that that judgment was the product of what he had determined was fraud.

Nonetheless, there is a lot of litigation around the country and one of the pieces of litigation that came up throughout all these court cases was claims about data privacy and producing documents from foreign countries. And in one of those cases that we cite to you, the one at 296 Federal Rules Digest, the court said, I'm going to strike your defense, you're not producing the documents, you're claiming, well, I can't produce them because of these foreign laws, that's not a defense, you don't produce them, fine, I'm striking the defense, I'm nonetheless going to proceed and at time of trial I'll still adjudicate your claims about a lack of personal jurisdiction so that there is an evidentiary record for the Court of Appeals to review, but I'm striking your defense and we'll take up your defense at the time of trial just to preserve the record.

I know that in the past this Court has expressed concerns to us that it feels compelled by the Supreme Court to allow this defense to go forward notwithstanding the conduct that has occurred. I understand that. I don't believe that that's what the Supreme Court meant. I don't believe that when the Supreme Court says, Your Honor, please hold an

evidentiary hearing on personal jurisdiction --

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THE COURT: Well, they told me that three years ago.

MR. BICE: I understand that.

THE COURT: I've been trying.

MR. BICE: But I don't believe, Your Honor, what they meant by that is whatever the defendant does, no matter how badly the defendant behaves and no matter how badly the defendant doesn't comply with discovery, you hold that hearing no matter what they do. If they come back to you and they say, Your Honor, we're shoving every piece of documentary evidence in Macau through a shredder, I don't think that the Nevada Supreme Court is telling Her Honor you go ahead and hold that evidentiary hearing anyway. What I believe and I think is fair for the Court to infer is that when the Nevada Supreme Court says, you hold an evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction, the ordinary rules of conduct and civil procedure apply. And if someone breaches them, if someone transcends them, the ordinary rules and conduct about the consequences for that also apply. And that's what this Court should do.

And if the Court is so inclined and wants to follow the <u>Chevron</u> decision that we cite, the Court can nonetheless say, well, I'm going to still adhere to the Supreme Court's directive, I'm striking this defense, but I'm still going to hold the evidentiary hearing to create a record so that the

Nevada Supreme Court could review it if they are so inclined notwithstanding my determination that this defendant has forfeited the right to advance this defense in light of their conduct. If that's what the Court wants to do, then that's what it should do.

But let's be clear. This defendant has told you they are not going to comply. Your Honor, the best evidence you can have that this is wilful, look at what happened after you told them, you can't do the redactions. If it wasn't wilful, you know what they would have done? They would have unredacted the documents. But as Mr. Fleming has told you, Your Honor, with all due respect, we're not going to change our course of conduct, we are going to decide what Mr. Jacobs gets and we are going to decide which of your orders we are going to follow, we will pay the \$25,000 fine, but we will not follow the other part of the order.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Bice, can you address for me, and I think you did a little bit earlier, what you think the significance of the change in the business practice of how the documents were handled for purposes of the wilfulness analysis?

MR. BICE: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I'm not following what you're asking me, and I apologize.

THE COURT: The changed in the way documents were made available from Macau --

MR. BICE: Yes.

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THE COURT: -- prior to my September order --

MR. BICE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and they way they were handled after my September order, O'Melveny & Myers, Mr. Kostrinsky, internal emails with the company.

MR. BICE: Well, Your Honor, I think if the Court recalls all of the testimony, Mr. Singh had testified before the Court that in fact prior to the requests coming from -- and I believe my recollection is he had indicated that it was the request for information from the United States Government or the gaming regulators, whichever, however one wants to characterize it, there was a complete free flow of data between the two organizations. And, of course, this lawsuit had been pending well before that happened. It was -- that evidence was accessible, because this case started in the end of -- October of 2010. That evidence was accessible. They took the position -- they, by Mr. Singh's own acknowledgment, they turned it off. And there was no indication and there has been no evidence presented that the Macau government had anything to do with that. There has been no one who has come to you and testified, we turned it off because the Macau officials told us to turn it off, or they told us there would be consequences if we didn't turn it off. I think that the evidence that came out during the first

sanctions hearing is this was an internal decision to turn it off for themselves. And then to send -- as we now know, we'll send O'Melveny over there and they can look at what this is. And we have Ms. Glaser telling the Court how even that supposedly wasn't happening.

This -- again, this is the litigant -- this is the path that they have chosen. And what they're asking you to do is let them be the arbiters of what the rules are going to be. That's what they're asking you to do. And I'm asking the Court, don't let that happen. Because if it happens in this case, when does it then cease? What litigants then don't -- what litigant wouldn't love to be able to come into the court and say, you know, Your Honor, I want to decide what gets produced, I want to decide which rules are going to be followed, I want to decide what are the consequences for me deceiving the Court, I can deceive the Court, I can tell the Court things that weren't true, I can tell the Court -- I can omit facts before the Court and if I get caught doing that I want to decide my own punishment because the punishment that the Court doles out is not to my liking.

Your Honor, they should have -- they should have made that decision before they pursued that course of conduct starting in 2011. They chose the contrary path, the path that anybody knew was improper and it was wrongful. And they gained material advantage by doing it. And short of enforcing

the order, short of the Court saying, the order is binding on you, you don't get to pick and choose, they will continue to profit. And they've already told you it makes no -- Your Honor, you can tell us a hundred more times to follow that order, we're not going to do it.

So there's no need to put us all back on the treadmill, Your Honor. I know that one of the things that the Court had indicated before was, well, gee, could one of the remedies be that we redo the discovery? They've told us that's off the table. By their own admission, that serves no purpose because we've still got, by our own admission we've still got approximately 8,000 documents, of course, which are principally going to be emails and the like, and you're never going to see them. So it does no good to say, well, let's redo the discovery, because they've already told you, we're never going to give them those documents, we searched for duplicates in the United States, we've found what we can, that's the end of it. Their entire pitch to you is the Court just has to live with that, and, Jacobs, you just have to live with that. That's their position in their findings of fact.

And I'm going over my -- the time I had planned, so I'm going to save the rest for rebuttal, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Jones.

You used 92 minutes, Mr. Bice.

1	MR. MORRIS: What was the time?
2	THE COURT: He used 92 of his 2 hours, which is 120.
3	He's got 28 left.
4	MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, you had I believe
5	asked if we were going to use a PowerPoint that we give you
6	the slides.
7	THE COURT: Yes.
8	MR. RANDALL JONES: I have those for you.
9	THE COURT: And, Mr. Bice, you'll need to give us
10	your slides, too, for a Court's exhibit.
11	MR. BICE: Oh. I apologize.
12	MR. RANDALL JONES: Here's one for the clerk, Your
13	Honor.
14	THE COURT: Thanks.
15	MR. RANDALL JONES: And here is one for the Court.
16	I'd also given I gave I'd actually
17	THE COURT: Mark Mr. Bice's before you mark Mr.
18	Jones'. Here it comes.
19	MR. RANDALL JONES: I don't have a copy of my slides
20	for you. I have them
21	THE COURT: Here, you can I don't need it,
22	because I'm going to watch it. And then if I need
23	Here, Mr. Bice.
24	(Pause in the proceedings)
25	THE COURT: Did someone want this one? Because I'm

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1 going to watch it and then if I need to refer to it later, I can use Dulce's copy. 2 3 MR. RANDALL JONES: That's fine, Judge. We actually 4 had an extra -- a copy. 5 THE COURT: You have another copy? Okay. And, Mr. 6 Jones, do you want me to remind you at any point to give Mr. 7 Peek any time? 8 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, if you could remind 9 me. I hope I don't go more than an hour and 45 minutes. I've 10 never done that practicing this, so I don't think I'm going to go that long. But if I get to an hour and 45 minutes, I would 11 12 ask the Court, let me know. 13 THE COURT: All right. MR. PEEK: And, Your Honor, based upon what Mr. 14 15 Bice's argument has been so far, it doesn't implicate Las 16 Vegas Sands Corporation so much. 17 THE COURT: So you don't need me to tell Mr. Jones to save time for you? 18 MR. PEEK: I don't believe you need -- exactly. Mr. 19 Jones can address those remarks that were made by Mr. Bice. I 20 21 don't want to duplicate them. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 23 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I show -- according to my watch, it's 2:00 o'clock straight up pretty much. 24 25 THE COURT: I've got 1:59, but I'll go with 2:00

o'clock.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, you just took an hour -- or a minute away from me.

THE COURT: I'm going to add it back in.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you.

DEFENDANTS' CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I'm going to actually answer your question to Mr. Bice before I start any of my prepared remarks, where you said can you tell me about this issue of the change of procedure as it relates to -- at least as I understood your question, as it relates to the order that I handed down in September of 2012.

THE COURT: What I was referring to was the change in the business practice at the company before I handed down $\ensuremath{\mathsf{my}}$ order.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And that's what I understood. So, and this, Your Honor, I think goes to the whole discussion by Mr. Bice. And I -- it's a closing argument so it's argument, so I don't mean this personally, but as has been the case, I believe, certainly since I've been involved in this case, it was very long on rhetoric and very short on substance. And I will show you, hopefully I will show you graphically exactly what I mean.

I'm going to start with this point. I'm going to refer you to -- and this is found actually on page 10 of our

proposed findings and conclusions where we answer that question for the Court under paragraph 33, where we cite to the record or actual exhibits that are in the record in this case. At the 2012 sanctions hearing a former Las Vegas Sands company in-house attorney, Michael Kostrinsky, testified, there was a change in practice in March of 2011 regarding how information was obtained from Macau. Previously there had been no restrictions on his ability to obtain data from Macau starting in March 2012 -- or excuse me, 2011; however, he was denied access to information he was requesting from a Macau subsidiary and thereafter had to make requests for information to the legal department in Macau, citing to the transcript.

Similarly, there's reference to the IT, the head of IT, Mr. Singh, who Mr. Bice I believe inaccurately referred to as saying that they adopted a new policy in transfers in April 2011 and in July of 2011 action was taken to shut down the network-to-network connection between Las Vegas Sands and Sands China and VML to make sure there was -- to quote, "make sure there was compliance with their current understanding of the data privacy issue," end quote, citing the transcript.

Again, referencing paragraph -- or Sands China exhibit in evidence 346, a number of communications in meetings of the OPDP --

THE COURT: And just for historical reference -- MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- these events being described in paragraphs 33 and 34 are events that are occurring at the same time I'm trying to do the initial disclosures pursuant to Rule 16.1 in my Rule 16 conference.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I do understand that, Your Honor. And here's the point.

THE COURT: I mean, these are at exactly the same time I'm having Ms. Glaser telling me no, no, no, I'm not giving you anything.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I would ask the Court -- and I know you take copious notes, I would ask the Court, look at your notes and look at what Mr. Fleming said. This was a new law that had been passed, and they were all, including what he said, the OPDP trying to figure out what it meant and how to enforce it. And that's why in Mr. Fleming's affidavit, which is 346, he said, starting in May of 2011, right at the time that you're talking about, Judge, they started having meetings with the OPDP to try to figure this out because there was a concern.

And let me ask you, Judge, it doesn't make any difference for purposes of what you're concerned about, at least as I understand it here today, whether the issue was because of an SEC subpoena or because of hearings that you were having here in Las Vegas related to this case, there were issues implicating the MPDPA that were both -- in two

different places, in Macau with the SEC and DOJ investigation or subpoena and right here in Las Vegas.

And so to suggest -- for Mr. Bice to suggest one thing didn't have to do with the other, there's certainly no evidence of that, Judge. And certainly the common-sense and logical conclusion would be there's now being a lot of inquiries being made on this company about what information they can give up. And so they do what any prudent company would do, they start to investigate and they start to ask the authority that has control over this issue.

And, Judge, I think it has to be kept in mind, my client, Sands China, is a Cayman Islands company whose home is in Macau. They don't believe they should be here. Now, I understand that's an issue you're going to ultimately decide, but they didn't voluntarily come --

 $$\operatorname{THE}$ COURT: Only if I actually get to the evidentiary hearing.

MR. RANDALL JONES: At some point there is going to be -- I'm confident there will be a decision by this Court. But the bigger point is, Judge, they didn't come here voluntarily. Mr. Jacobs sued them in the Eighth Judicial District Court. It's very easy -- it's very easy for Mr. Bice to say that my client, which is a Macau company, it's licensed to do business there, that has a -- it's a publicly traded company who is required to comply with the laws of that

They believe -- and I'm going to get to this in much more detail. They believe they are required and have made a substantial inquiry into this issue multiple times and have had correspondence, which we'll talk about, multiple times, in spite of what Mr. Bice says, to try to find this out. And also, as you have seen and heard from the testimony, for my client to try to get a waiver so that they could produce more information, and have been told in every instance -- there is no evidence in this record that they have ever been given permission to provide you this information unredacted.

So it's very easy for Mr. Bice --

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Jones, hold on a second. You said something that caused me to have some concerns.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Okay.

THE COURT: It appears from my quick Internet search that the Macau Data Privacy Act was adopted first in 2005, so it couldn't have been a recent adoption of that law.

MR. RANDALL JONES: As I understand Mr. Fleming's testimony, that that law had not been -- nobody had ever dealt with that law, it had not been well understood, and that they were --

THE COURT: Those are different issues.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, again, Your Honor, I don't know exactly when it was passed. If the Court's understanding

1 is from the Internet --2 THE COURT: I just did a quick Internet search. MR. RANDALL JONES: If the Internet says it's 3 4 2005 --5 THE COURT: I don't know if the Internet is right. MR. RANDALL JONES: All I can tell you, Judge, is I 6 7 don't know the answer to that question. It's my understanding from the testimony that this was a relatively new law that had 8 never been really something that the companies were made aware 9 of or felt they had to comply with until this issue started coming up in the spring of 2011. And that -- yeah, 2011. And 11 that's the only evidence we have. You don't have any contrary 12 13 evidence. And, Your Honor, I think in terms of this rhetoric 14 over substance argument, you know, Mr. Bice has done what 15 seems to be their best weapon in this case. They talk 16 17 about --18 THE COURT: And August 2005 is what you have on your 19 exhibit list in the description of 341. So I'm going to take your exhibit list as being accurate --20 21 MR. RANDALL JONES: And I'm certainly not going to 22 argue with --23 THE COURT: -- for the adoption, and that's six years 24 before 2011. 25 MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Judge, again, all I can

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tell you is from the evidence as I understand it there had not been any issue with the MPDPA that my client was aware of until the spring of 2011.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: So, and if the Court certainly can point me out to any other evidence, I'd certainly be interested in seeing it.

THE COURT: I just confirmed the date that I found on the Internet on your exhibit list description of the Act.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Your Honor, again, my point is that, as I understood the testimony, this was not an issue that my client had to contend with up until --

THE COURT: Well, and that's sort of my point, Mr. Jones, and that was why I asked the question of Mr. Bice, to frame the issue so that we could talk about it. Because based upon the testimony I heard at the prior sanctions hearing, at which you were not involved but you've had the opportunity to look at transcripts, there appeared to be a change in the business practice during the course of my litigation that's going on here. Whether it was related to the SEC investigation, the investigations by the other governmental entities or related to this litigation, it appears that the timing is while my litigation is in its inception, the first couple of years of my litigation.

And so that's why I am concerned that there was a --

what was described by some at the prior hearing as a free flow of information from Macau up to a point during my litigation, and then somebody turned the spigot off. And that change in the business practice and the delays that have occurred as a result of that is part of that prejudice factor I have to evaluate, and it's part of the prejudice I tried to ameliorate during the first sanctions hearing with my order. And it also goes, based upon whatever reason it was for the change in business practice, and I've heard Mr. Fleming's explanation, it goes to the wilfulness factor.

So, I mean, this change in the business practice to me is an important issue, which is why I've been asking about it. So I'm making sure you're not blindsided, and I asked Mr. Bice the question so you could hear it and have a few minutes to think about it as you were getting ready to get up. But I'm trying to frame that issue, because to me it's an important issue in making the determinations at this hearing.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I understand, Your Honor. I do understand, and I believe there has been testimony from Mr. Fleming as to why that happened and the circumstances surrounding how that happened. And, if anything, it does not appear, based on the testimony, to be tied to this case. If anything, it's been suggested by Mr. Bice that it was due to a subpoena from the Justice Department.

And by the way, Judge, is that a logical connection

or not? It would seem to me the evidence would be pretty 1 clear that if you get this -- if you did get a subpoena from any party and there is now an issue as to whether or not 3 complying with that subpoena would be a violation of the laws 4 where your company is at home and does business, would be 5 something you would want to be careful about, which any 6 prudent business would want to do. And so if the company had 7 been inadvertently violating the law prior to the date of that 8 subpoena, then the company would certainly not want to 9 continue on with that behavior. 10

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In that regard, Your Honor, that's why I think this whole argument Mr. Bice makes, which by the way, I believe he totally misstated or misunderstood the testimony, there was only one incident that gave rise to a fine. It was two fines of approximately \$2,500 U.S. They were both in connection with the inadvertent publication of private data related to this case. And that's what I understood --

THE COURT: You mean Mr. Kostrinsky bringing the information to the U.S.?

MR. RANDALL JONES: That's my understanding, and that's what I believe --

THE COURT: I haven't heard that before.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I don't know if that's the case. You know what, Your Honor, I shouldn't say that, because I don't know that. I do know that it was one --

1 Mr. Toh's testimony that there was two different fines related
2 to whatever inadvertent release there was. And that's my
3 understanding, is the first release was inadvertent and they
4 got fined. And that's what Mr. Fleming testified to, is if
5 you're going to have another incident and we do it wilfully,
6 we do it where we have been told don't do this, that subjects
7 the company to all kinds of other potential sanctions and
8 that's what he could not do.

THE COURT: But that decision was not made until I'm a year into this litigation.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I'll be happy to address that. I'm going to address that in my discussion today, and I have to -- honestly, Your Honor, I understand I've got to answer your questions, but I also -- I want to make sure that I have enough time to do my presentation.

THE COURT: Sure.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ RANDALL JONES: But your questions are more important than my presentation.

THE COURT: And we also need to make sure we have a good record for when whoever decides to go up to Carson City again.

MR. RANDALL JONES: That's correct. And, Your Honor, I will say this, that, again, we were under the impression this case was going to be an issue about redactions. Mr. Bice has tried to conflate this into an issue

that goes back to issues long before there were any redacted documents from Sands China, and he talks about searches and he talks about the reviewers. We've never had an order saying that we had inadequately searched any documents. We've never had -- we've never even had a meet and confer about that.

And I'm going to get to those search issues, Judge, so I ask the Court's indulgence to let me get to that, because I'm going to address that with documents, as opposed to rhetoric about these searches issues and about meet and confers and about putting somebody on notice of an issue that you have before you come into court and ask for essentially having the sanction of jurisdiction being imposed on my client.

So with that said, Your Honor, I would like to start my PowerPoint presentation. So, Your Honor, as I understand it, this is a Rule 37 hearing, which means that the moving party has the burden, although I understand this Court's comment about wilfulness and I'm going to address that, but there's two factors under Rule 37 under the Rules of Procedure in Nevada, wilfulness, the degree of willfulness of the offending party, if any, and the prejudice suffered by the non-offending party.

The first part of my closing, Your Honor, is going to focus on the alleged prejudice, and I will demonstrate to you -- in spite of the rhetoric, I'm going to demonstrate to

you, I believe graphically with actual evidence, how there has been no showing of evidence -- or excuse me, of prejudice by Mr. Bice. And that, Your Honor, is relevant to the issue of wilfulness. If we have not prejudiced this party in any respect, then that is a clear issue that needs to be considered when deciding what wilfulness, if any, we had with respect to the conduct that we undertook in this case or my client undertook.

These are the five factors the Supreme Court told us in this case this Court should consider in having this hearing. And the first one, the importance of the investigation or litigation of the documents or other information requested. In this case you will see that the information redacted has no importance to this investigation or litigation. And I know that sounds like a bold statement, but I'm going to show you graphically how that's true.

The degree of specificity of the request, number two. In this case the requests were very broad. And in this case my client we believe complied by producing hundreds of thousands of -- searching millions of pages and producing hundreds of thousands of documents.

The next issue is whether the information originated in the United States. We know it did not.

Number four, the availability of alternative means of securing the information. Your Honor, that is a factor

that comes to play clearly in this case. As I said, my clients -- between my client and Las Vegas Sands, according to Mr. Ray, over 18 million pages were searched, over 4 terabytes of information in all, with a total cost of \$4.4 million, 2.4 from Sands China and 2 million for Las Vegas Sands. And finally the fifth issue is -- and that was done to find alternative means of securing the information.

And then finally, the extent to which the noncompliance with the request would undermine important interests of the United States or compliance with the request would undermine important interest of the state where the information is located.

Well, what are the interests of the United States? The interest of the United States is for disclosure of evidence that is reasonably — or information that is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, Rule 26. That's the goal. And so I'm going to show you why I don't believe that goal has been interfered with or obstructed in any way as a result of these redactions. And again, I know that's a bold statement, but based on the evidence that's been presented to you, which what I understood you would be — the only evidence you would be considering in these proceedings, there has not been a showing of that.

Then what are the interests of Macau? Macau has told us their interest in letter after letter, many of which

are in evidence in this case, their interest is protecting this private data and disallowing its production.

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The next slide, Your Honor, is an important slide to consider in the context of this case. And I'll -- I've quoted from the <u>Daimler</u> case, which controls this case, as does -- as we know from the <u>Viega</u> litigation where the Supreme Court cited <u>Daimler</u> as part of its holding, where Justice Sotomayer was saying that she feared "the holding would lead to greater unpredictability by radically expanding the scope of jurisdictional discovery." And the majority opinion said, "It's hard to see why much in the way of discovery would be needed to determine where a corporation is at home."

And this goes right to a point that Mr. Bice tried to make to you which was completely inappropriate in this proceeding. He used as his example Mr. Alves and the deposition of Mr. Leven where he said, I don't know -- talked about Mr. Alves. And Mr. Bice said, yeah, and guess what, Judge, we can't see Mr. Alves's name in these documents. Well, Judge, who cares? It is completely irrelevant to this proceeding. As you know, the Supreme Court has stayed discovery on merits. Mr. Alves, if he's relevant at all, is only relevant to merits. My client -- until there's jurisdiction found against my client we know merits discovery is stayed. So how in the world could Mr. Alves's name, if it appears on any document, show you that Las Vegas Sands is at

home in Las Vegas --

MR. PEEK: Sands China at home. You said, Las Vegas Sands at home in Las Vegas.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I'm sorry.

-- that Sands China is at home in Las Vegas because of Mr. Alves's name appearing on an email? It does not equate to proving jurisdiction in any way, shape, or form. Mr. Alves does not control Las Vegas Sands, never did, and there's no evidence whatsoever that he did, let alone that he controlled Las Vegas -- excuse me, Sands China from Las Vegas.

Okay. This goes to this issue of jurisdictional discovery that has been done and this point that Mr. Bice raises about maximum access. He said that Mr. Raphaelson testified that O'Melveny & Myers was given maximum access to information. Well, first of all, Your Honor, the evidence I think graphically demonstrates that maximum access was given to the lawyers that produced documents in this case and FTI. The difference is in fact Mr. Ray --

THE COURT: Yeah. I said they couldn't look at any of the documents.

MR. RANDALL JONES: But they were given access through the process in Macau. And what Mr. Ray testified to there --

THE COURT: They were able to run searches on the data sources available in Macau. They could not look at any

of the documents.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Judge, there is no evidence -- and I would ask Mr. Bice to show me where there is, and I think he was careful to make sure that he didn't misspeak on this. There's no evidence the Gaming Control Board, the Justice Department, or anybody else got to see unredacted information in Macau.

THE COURT: No, that's not what I'm saying. I'm saying that FTI, the ESI company that was chosen by both defendants, did not look at the documents in Macau. He testified they ran searches. They resulted in hits. Those hits were reviewed by Macau citizens.

MR. RANDALL JONES: My point, Judge, is this.

There's no evidence that O'Melveny & Myers got to see
unredacted documents in Macau, with the possible exception of
Mr. Toh's emails. And, Judge, Mr. Toh was in Macau, and they
were his emails.

THE COURT: And he said he signed a consent.

MR. RANDALL JONES: That is not evidence that anybody else got more access than O'Melveny & Myers. If that was maximum access to O'Melveny, there's no indication that FTI got any less access in this case. And that's my point. He can talk about he thinks or he hopes or maybe they got to see some stuff, but there's no evidence in this record that they did.

So let's see what we did do. And Mr. Bice I guess would think we would want to run away from this information. We don't. We think it's important to note that in this case we produced -- Las Vegas Sands produced 24,000 documents, 168,000 pages; Sands China over 17,500, more than 124,000 pages, and unredacted --

MR. BICE: Your Honor, I just want to note, just because the Supreme Court always says that you waive objections if you don't make them, there is zero evidence of any -- no one testified to this. This is lawyer argument. I just want to note that for the record.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Judge, I would say all Mr. Bice has to do is look at his own exhibit, which is the chart that he put into evidence. I believe if he does a count, he will find that information. So I believe it's in the record even though he -- and I would put it this way, as well. If you do the math, I think you come up with about 7,900 unredacted documents, which is what he agrees at least has been -- remains, excuse me, redacted. Of the remaining MPDPA redacted documents Sands China obtained consents from four Las Vegas executives and produced those documents with the names unredacted, Mr. Adelson, Mr. Leven, Mr. Goldstein, and Mr. Kay. And, Judge, it should be noted by this Court that those are the individuals they said they were primarily interested in, those are the individuals that they asked to have their

depositions taken, and we got those consents because that didn't implicate this issue of a coercive consent.

But what else do we know? We know that Mr. Jacobs was asked to give a consent way back — and we're going to talk about this later — I believe in 2012, and he refused to give a consent. So Mr. Jacobs, when given the opportunity to help this process along, showed his true motive. He doesn't want to help the process along. They are interested in discovery by tort. Every opportunity they've had to cooperate in this process to give them more information they have steadfastly refused to do. And I will get to that in graphic detail here shortly. But most importantly, Judge, as the last line indicates, the redacted Sands China documents have no jurisdictional importance.

Now, Your Honor, as you know, the plaintiff has had many different jurisdictional theories that they've come up with in this case. They've come up with agency theories, alter ego theories, de facto headquarter nerve center theories. They seem to not want to talk about the theory from the Supreme Court where the company is at home, but their theory du jour seems to be this headquarters or nerve center theory. So if you think about that, Judge, if the -- if that's their best theory, then what would be the most important documents for them to find? They would be documents produced by Las Vegas Sands, not Sands China, because then

they would have -- they want documents to show control of Sands China from Las Vegas. Documents in China cannot, presumably, show control emanating from Las Vegas. But I'd ask the Court to just keep that in mind as we go through the actual evidence that was presented.

THE COURT: So you don't think emails between two employees at VML related to conversations with somebody in Las Vegas would be part of the jurisdictional analysis?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, anything's possible. But it is much more likely --

THE COURT: Remember, I did a review of privileged documents with lots of information on them.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I would say, Your Honor, anything's possible. It is much more likely that any documents that are going to implicate where the company is at home and who controls the company are going to emanate from Las Vegas in order to prove jurisdiction over Sands China in Las Vegas. But, be that as it may, we'll talk about why even that argument doesn't hold water for the plaintiff in this case.

And, Your Honor, here's where we get what I would say is where the rubber meets the road. As you said to Mr. Bice so there was no misunderstanding going into this, Mr. Bice -- or Mr. Jacobs, more appropriately, has the burden of showing prejudice. What you heard was about 45 minutes of

rhetoric from Mr. Bice about prejudice. But what Mr. Bice did not show you was one single document. Mr. Bice said I want to show you a document, because the redacted, there's thousands of them out there and they found a few unredacted so what's the problem. Mr. Bice had the burden to prove in this hearing that they've been prejudiced by redactions. He has utterly and completely failed to do so. I'm going to go through every single document that they have ever posited or proffered to this Court as proof of prejudice, every one they've proffered, from Mr. Leven's deposition, which we saw in the video clip, to the Rule 37 sanctions motion that they filed back in I believe February of 2013, to the hearing that we had in the last two weeks. And, Judge, we didn't restrict their ability to produce evidence at this hearing. We didn't go in and say, you can't pull out of the 7,000, 8,000 documents that are redacted -- don't pull that one out. And Mr. Bice says, well, we weren't going to belabor this hearing with going out every single document and talking to Mr. Toh about them.

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You may remember Mr. Bice insisted that if we were going to have to delay Mr. Fleming's testimony or it was going to be truncated, he insisted that Mr. Toh testified, because he wanted to talk to him about documents. That process went forward. And, Judge, there was not one document he offered into evidence that didn't come into evidence. So for him to suggest he was in any way restricted is just not true. They

put into evidence every document they chose or wanted to or picked out of whatever number they wanted to pick. So we're going to go through every one of them and see if they've demonstrated prejudice to you. And that burden is on them.

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So here's the Leven exhibits. There were actually five exhibits. And these are the exhibit numbers from the exhibits in this case. Okay. First exhibit, that's Exhibit -- turns out to be Exhibit 62, which happens to be the same exhibit number as the exhibit in this case. This is a document where we have an unredacted replacement. And, Judge, if you look at that document, you will see -- I think I missed a slide there; yeah, that's what I wanted to talk about. This is the unredacted document. So this couldn't possibly have prejudiced them. Now, Mr. Bice never showed you this document, Judge. This is our Exhibit 374, the unredacted version. He certainly -- if he talks about candor to the Court, why didn't he show you this in his case in chief? Well, they did give us the unredacted version, we didn't have it for the deposition. And I understand that. That's a problem. But they got it before this hearing. But they didn't give it to you.

Now let's look at the content. Let's look at -- he says these are rendered unintelligible. This is an email from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Leven. And you'll see Mr. Leven's name was not redacted, because he gave a consent. If you look at this

email and you look at the substance, you could put in whatever name you wanted to and it wouldn't change whether or not this document implicated jurisdiction under the <u>Daimler</u> case regardless of whose name you put in there. And so, Your Honor, rather than belabor it with the other documents, that's why in your binder you'll see Exhibits 57, 59, and 60 are all unredacted just like the slide I just showed you, 62. So obviously there could be no prejudice for those documents.

So I'm going to show you the one remaining exhibit that was unredacted -- or, excuse me, that remained redacted that we didn't find a replacement for. It's Plaintiff's Exhibit 76. So here it is. It was 58 of the Leven deposition. Now, Judge, if you look at that, that's Exhibit -- that's from Exhibit 327. That's the redaction log. That's the other extent to which Mr. Ray testified he's never had a company that's gone to this extent to provide this kind of information. That gives you the Bates number, it gives you information on who it was from, who it was to, and if there are any carbon copies to anybody. And it tells you the redactions in the document, how many total redactions there are.

And so let's go to the next document, which is our Exhibit 731, which I don't believe again Mr. Bice provided you. But what does that show you? That actually shows you this is partially unredacted, and it shows that Mr. Leven's

and Mr. Adelson's names have been included in this document. But, more importantly, Judge, if you look at that document, this is the document that -- one of the documents that Mr. Bice says would implicate jurisdictional discovery or they can't tell. Well, regardless of who you put in the names, if you just say, we know these are all VML employees, so let's just plug in one of the names from their own custodial list of VML employees. So pick a name, Judge. If you pick any name on that list and you look at the substance of the document, the document says, "Mr. Leven is waiting for you at Mr. A's suite. Please call Amy when you arrive," so and so. That document cannot implicate jurisdictional discovery. It certainly did not cause prejudice to Mr. Jacobs in this case.

Now let's go to the next group of documents. Now we go to their Rule 37 sanctions hearing, Exhibits 9 through 23. This is a quote from that brief back in, what was it -- I believe it was in February or March of 2013. "Sands China redacted everything and anything that might reveal whose document it was or who had access to the document. Specifically, they redacted names, titles, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and email addresses of everyone and anyone associated with the documents." And it references these examples. "The effect of these redactions was precisely what Sands China intended. Any document of substance was transformed into a useless piece of paper from which neither

Jacobs nor any witness could ever glean real information."

I want the Court to keep that in mind when we go through these examples of these useless pieces of paper that they refer to in this case.

"Sands China did not want to produce anything of substance, so they made sure they did not by redacting the few documents it actually searched for."

Well, Your Honor, as we said, the few documents were over 100,000 pages that were actually produced. But let's look at the first example they provided this Court back in 2013. This is a redacted document, Exhibit 9. There's an unredacted replacement. That certainly did not cause them any prejudice due to redactions. I only brought this up because Mr. -- especially since Mr. Bice talks about Mr. Alves. This actually re-placed Mr. Alves's name in the document so they can see that Mr. Alves is referred to in the document, and you can see that. And if you read that document, you will see that, regardless of whose name you put into that -- the substance of that document, it does not and could not implicate jurisdictional discovery or help prove discovery under the <u>Daimler</u> holding in the United States.

So -- and with respect to a contract, we know under the <u>Helicopteros</u> case that even if it was an American law firm they were going to talk to and negotiate with, it would not prove jurisdiction over Sands China.

The next example, Judge, their document, Exhibit 15 1 from the Rule 37 sanctions motion. I just did this real 2 quick. This is what they got, the replacement, which was our 3 Exhibit 360A. 4 THE COURT: So can I ask a question. 5 MR. RANDALL JONES: Sure. 6 THE COURT: The unredacted replacements that you've 7 demonstrated in the last few slides, when were those 8 unredacted replacements provided? 9 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I certainly can get 10 that information. And, if you'd like, I can get it to you 11 hopefully by tomorrow. I don't have it off the top of my 12 13 head. THE COURT: Were they provided after I did the 14 privilege review on the redaction review? 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: I just don't know, Judge. 16 Honest, I was involved with other aspects of the case --17 THE COURT: It's okay. 18 MR. RANDALL JONES: -- and I wasn't really one of 19 the --20 THE COURT: It's okay. The only reason I ask is it 21 appears there's about 1800 that were produced on November 22 14th, 2014, and January 23rd, 2015, which should have been 23 after I did my review. 24 MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Your Honor, Mr. McGinn 25

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knows better than I do. He thinks he knows, but as the precise answer I can get that for the Court if the Court's interested in --

THE COURT: No. If you don't know, that's okay. I was just using Exhibit 216, which is my handy color-coded chart that you stipulated to --

MR. RANDALL JONES: Right.

 $$\operatorname{THE}$$ COURT: -- and looking at the goldenrod entries to see if I could guess.

(Pause in the proceedings)

MR. RANDALL JONES: Mr. McGinn tells me that these should be -- if they don't have the consent redactions of Mr. Leven, Mr. Adelson, Mr. Goldstein, and Mr. Kay, they would have been -- in early 2013 is when these would have been produced.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. RANDALL JONES: All right. So, Your Honor, now we go to Exhibit 21. There's a redacted version, there's our unredacted Exhibit 367A. This could not possibly result in prejudice to Mr. Jacobs. This is -- again, these are his exhibits that they proffered to the Court to prove -- to prove prejudice, Your Honor.

And, again, Your Honor, rather than take the time and go through every one of these, I've shown you slides of examples for three of these. Nine of the fifteen exhibits

they offered have been unredacted. And that's in your binder there as additional exhibits, if you want to take a look at those specifically.

THE COURT: And they were unredacted after the motion was filed, but while other issues were pending?

MR. RANDALL JONES: After the motion to -- that's correct. After the motion. But, again, the point, Judge, is they've got a burden of proof. And why didn't they present those to the Court and show you -- they talked about candor. They have never said, these are things we've offered in this -- this is related to this hearing, Judge.

THE COURT: No, I know. But the issue is, even if there was prejudice that occurred that's now be ameliorated, what's the appropriate sanction. And it may be a time issue, and it may be a money issue. But if it's not been completely ameliorated, then it's a different issue. So that's what I'm trying to determine with you, because it looks like some of it was done as a result of the motion process that occurred.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, I think that
-- and this is my belief -- that it was done in an effort to
try to make sure that we presented --

Mr. McGinn has just verified that the one you've just asked about, the one exhibit, was produced on February 6th, which was a couple of days or a day or so before the motion was filed.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. RANDALL JONES: So the point is, Judge, is that I believe -- and I believe the testimony is they started looking for duplicates as soon as possible, and, because there were so many documents, it took a period of time to be able to do that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. RANDALL JONES: So as to that one it appears it was produced before the motion was even filed.

With respect to the next group -- so all of those -nine of the fifteen were unredacted. But then there's a different issue that comes up, Judge. This is our Exhibits 10 and our Exhibit 356. And I would note, Judge, this was never brought to the Court's attention. We finally noticed it when we were going back through this. This date is before Sands China was even formed. It cannot implicate jurisdictional discovery against Sands China. The company didn't even exist. Yet they proffered this to the Court. And I would note for the Court that when Mr. Williams, Colby Williams was still involved in this case long before that Rule 37 motion was filed he filed a document with this Court acknowledging when the company was formed, and the IPO actually didn't happen until I believe November of 2009. And a part of that motion Mr. Jacobs gave an affidavit as to when the company was formed, noting it was in he believed the fall of 2009. So

this document on its face shows it cannot under any circumstance implicate jurisdictional discovery.

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But look what they showed you, Judge. They offered this to show -- this is an issue of jurisdictional discovery. Look at the content. We could go to the redaction log and see who the person was that sent it and who received it from the company. We don't need to do that, because we know it was before the company existed. But what's it talking about? The spring festival gala dinner and where it's going to be held at, the hall -- the International House of Pancakes or wherever they're going to hold it at. The point is, Judge, this could not possibly implicate -- the subject matter of the text, regardless of what names you put in that document, it couldn't implicate jurisdictional discovery. That's what they offered this Court back then to show it did and to suggest to you and imply to you that somehow this type of document would implicate jurisdictional discovery even if redacted. These documents are all documents -- I just showed you Exhibit 10. Exhibits 12 and 14, the other two, are in your binder, you could check them yourself, also predate the existence of Sands China and cannot as a matter of law implicate jurisdictional discovery.

Here's another example, Exhibit 16, our Exhibit 362. There's a redaction log. If you look at it, Judge, it tells you that who sent and received this, this is all unaffiliated

third parties. Nothing to do -- it has to do with some purchase orders with unaffiliated third parties, not with Las Vegas Sands, not with Sands China, unaffiliated third parties. Does not implicate jurisdictional discovery.

Then we have a couple of redactions where we have the last two -- these are 13 and 14. This is what they proffered to you back then to show prejudice. These are apparently out of a public filing, and out of an abundance of caution individuals on the public -- the documents were redacted. That certainly doesn't implicate jurisdictional discovery.

Here's the last one of the 15. So we've gone through all 15 of them, Judge. Not one of them implicates jurisdictional discovery. So we got nine of them were unredacted, three were before the company even existed, one was with unaffiliated third parties about some purchase orders, and two were photos of people in a public filing.

Now we get to what presumably would be the real evidence they would want to show you at this hearing to prove prejudice. These would presumably be the documents, the cream of the crop they've had now all the time -- as they say, years to cull through and find the documents they wanted to show you to prove to you the prejudice they have incurred as a result of this case. So I would like to have this Court -- there's seven documents in total.

The first one, Exhibit 59, is irrelevant to jurisdiction, and it contains only redactions pursuant to the confidentiality order under paragraph 7. So there's the order, and it says under paragraph 7, "can redact personal and nonresponsive information such as a Social Security number." Here's their Exhibit 59. This -- first of all, Judge, it has no MPDPA redactions. You'll note down in the bottom left-hand corner under (b) there is a redaction. It's the name of a customer that owes money to the company. That name is not redacted. You might note there is another name there, up in the -- the first one (b), there's another name that's not redacted. That's because the plaintiffs asked about certain individuals that they wanted in their discovery request. So we went and actually gave that to them, because we found that outside of the United States. But all those other names that are in this document have been unredacted under the MPDPA. So this certainly does not create any prejudice to Mr. Jacobs due to MPDPA redactions.

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And I would show you, Judge, our Exhibit 376. Just for point of reference, we gave you the redacted version that Mr. Bice did not show you to show you what it looked like before we found the duplicate. So the significance of that, Judge, is that Mr. Bice talked to Mr. Toh about that. That's one of the documents he talked about, and at page 69 of the transcript he said:

"So, Mr. Toh, is it fair to say that looking at this 1 2 document you cannot tell me whether you were in this 3 communication whatsoever; is that correct?" 4 "I have to say I've never seen this document. 5 the first time I've seen this document." Let's go to the next exhibit. And actually I think 6 7 I was talking about the wrong exhibit. I think this is the 8 exhibit I wanted to talk about. THE COURT: Well, can we stop for a second? 9 10 MR. RANDALL JONES: Sure, Judge. THE COURT: So let me see if I understand, because 11 I'm trying to look at -- and I'm going to give you more time 12 13 if you run out. Trying to look at 216 and compare it to the slide you're showing me of Plaintiff's Exhibit 59, which has 14 15 Bates Number 209127, which based on 217 would have been produced as a replacement document on January 23rd, 2015. Is 16 17 that right? 18 MR. RANDALL JONES: Mr. McGinn? 19 THE COURT: Well, I'm trying to figure out if that's 20 how I read the chart. 21 MR. McGINN: Yeah. That's [inaudible] have been replaced. 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. RANDALL JONES: Then you've got it right, Judge. 25 THE COURT: And this was replaced as a result of the

in-camera review that I did and I ordered certain redactions 1 to be taken off. Because this is one of the documents I 2 3 reviewed. MR. RANDALL JONES: Actually, Judge, as Mr. McGinn 4 said, that is not correct. That's -- that involves Advance 5 Discovery privilege redactions. This is different. 6 is --7 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I reviewed this particular 8 document in the redacted form. 9 10 MR. RANDALL JONES: But this is -- so that may be that there are other -- maybe that's why Li Chi Ming 11 [phonetic] was taken off. I don't know. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. RANDALL JONES: But, again, this -- the 14 unredacted document has nothing to do with Advance Discovery. 15 THE COURT: Right. It may be a duplicate or a very 16 similar version or a draft or something. 17 MR. RANDALL JONES: It could be. I don't know. 18 THE COURT: But, according to the chart that we have 19 that's 216, if I cross-reference the Bates number that is on 20 this document with the Bates numbers in the third column on 21 216, that's how I can tell when a document was replaced as 22 23 unredacted. MR. RANDALL JONES: That's my understanding. 24

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MR. McGINN: If it's a replacement document, yes.

1 THE COURT: Right. Okay. 2 MR. RANDALL JONES: So, looking at the next exhibit 3 of their exhibits, which is -- their Exhibit 23 to this 4 hearing, again we have a document -- this is number two out of 5 the seven exhibits, a document that was created prior to the existence of Sands China. As a matter of law this document 7 cannot implicate jurisdictional discovery, and it tells you that on its face. Mr. Bice offered that document to this 9 Court as evidence of prejudice due to redactions. Now we have Exhibit 15. And again I've got the 10 11 testimony -- the questioning on page 72 of the transcript. 12 Mr. Bice says: 13 "Have you looked at Exhibit Number 15, Mr. Toh?" "Yes. I'm looking at it. Yeah." 14 15 "And can you tell me whether you sent or received this email or not, Mr. Toh, by looking at --" 16 17 THE COURT: Can I ask a question. MR. RANDALL JONES: Sure. 18 19 THE COURT: Let's go back to Plaintiff's Exhibit 23. 20 MR. RANDALL JONES: Pardon me? THE COURT: Go back to Plaintiff's Exhibit 23. It 21 22 was it the prior slide? 23 MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes. 24 THE COURT: One more before. Can you back up? 25 MR. RANDALL JONES: Back up to 23?

91

THE COURT: Because I'm trying to read as you're going, because some of these documents I don't recall. If you can take out your blowup. See at the bottom where it says, "Personal redaction," and then underneath it says, "Las Vegas Sands Corp."

MR. RANDALL JONES: Right.

THE COURT: Can you tell me why we're redacting personal information for Las Vegas Sands Corp. people?

MR. RANDALL JONES: So, as Mr. McGinn just explained, it's a document they only found in Macau. So, again, the searches were done --

THE COURT: So your client thinks that the Macau Data Privacy Act applies to redact personal information of the identity, regardless of whether this is before or after the formation of the entity, of the person from Las Vegas Sands Corp. sending the email which is Bates Number SCL173842?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, if the only place the document is found is in Macau, then if there wasn't a copy, they couldn't find a copy in the U.S. --

THE COURT: All I'm trying to find out does your client, Mr. Jones, believe that the Macau Data Privacy Act requires the redaction of the name of the individual from Las Vegas Sands Corp. who sent the email which has been produced as SCL173842, or was it a mistake? That's all I'm trying to find out.

MR. RANDALL JONES: If you're asking me if my client, Sands China, believes that there's a document in Macau that has the name of somebody from Las Vegas Sands on it that they need to redact that before they produce it, that is my understanding. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. MR. RANDALL JONES: And I have heard no testimony from Mr. Fleming or anyone else or Mr. Toh to suggest otherwise. It doesn't matter the country of origin of the person. If their name is on a document in Macau, before it can be produced to a third party without consent it has to be redacted. That's my understanding. THE COURT: Even though it was sent from the United States, from Las Vegas Sands Corp.? MR. RANDALL JONES: From whoever the person is that was -- name is on the document. That's my understanding, Judge. With respect to Exhibit 15, again, Mr. Bice tried to create the inference --THE COURT: Mr. Jones, I have to take a short break. We're going to note your time here, plus you're getting extra time because I've been bothering you so much. MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

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(Court recessed at 2:49 p.m., until 2:54 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okav.

THE COURT: We did good. We did five minutes. You 1 can go, Mr. Jones. 2 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, maybe I should --3 can I wait a second? Want me to go? 4 Judge, with that said, I would like -- I have to 5 tell you I'm a little concerned, and maybe I just want to --6 I've been rushing, and I've been speaking very quickly, and 7 I've been sometimes sort of fumbling my words, so -- I want to 8 get through this, Judge, but I also don't want to feel like 9 I'm speaking so quickly I don't make my point. So with that 10 said, I'm going to try to slow it down a little bit. 11 And Ian, could you please --12 THE COURT: Are you guys done? 13 Okay. Now, Mr. Jones, I'm listening. 14 MR. RANDALL JONES: All right, Judge. Let me talk 15 about Exhibit 15. So here's another one, Judge. And Mr. 16 Bice, again, he didn't talk about these except in general to 17 say that they have shown this Court that Mr. Toh wouldn't 18 understand this document. And this is one they used. So 19 20 looking at -- this is Mr. Toh's response to a question from Mr. Bice at page 73. 21 "By looking at the content of the email I don't 22 recall I've seen this email." 23 He goes on to say: 24

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Question, "If you could see that, then you would

know whether or not you were on it; right?"

Answer, "Also by looking at contents -- the contents that you -- you know, I can recall and probably I could tell whether I had seen it or not, yeah."

"But you can't recall; right?"

Answer, "Yeah. The content itself."

Question, "It's too long ago?"

"It's not familiar to me."

 So the point is that Mr. Bice tried to show that this was a prejudicial document. But what he didn't point out and, did you, is that this document was before the creation of the company. If it's before the creation of the company, it cannot possibly implicate jurisdictional discovery. So another one of his documents that they proffered to you to show prejudice does not do that.

Exhibit 16. Here's another one, Judge. This is four out of seven. Now we're up to four of his seven exhibits they brought to this hearing to prove prejudice before the existence of the company.

Now we've got Exhibit 205. This is the fifth of seven. So so far we've seen a fully unredacted document for the MPDPA, which was the first exhibit we showed you, and then we showed you three other ones that have been -- that were created before the existence of the company. Now we're up to the fifth document. This is the document they showed you,

their Exhibit 205. And it was offered through Mr. Toh to demonstrate prejudice. This shows you that this is a meeting of the blank company, you can't tell what it is. Prejudice. And here we talk about the testimony of Mr. Toh.

"Mr. Toh, have you had a chance to look at Exhibit 205?"

"I'm looking at it now."

"Can you tell me who was -- this is for the board meeting; is that correct?"

"Yes."

"Can you tell me all who was present and absent at this board meeting?"

"I can't. I can't recall that."

this document, Judge. And I'll tell you why graphically.

Here's why. Exhibit 378, which is a fully unredacted copy of this exhibit produced, as you'll see in the lower right-hand corner, by Las Vegas Sands. It's fully unredacted. And look what else it shows. It shows that Mr. Jacobs himself actually chaired this meeting, which is, by the way, the point with all these board meetings, that Mr. Jacobs either was there personally or certainly was there telephonically or knew of all these board meetings while he was there. But, be that as it may, this was produced in June of 2012, Judge, well before the Rule 37 motion. And what do we also know from this

document? The unredacted version that was produced by Las Vegas Sands actually has Mr. Jacobs's signature on it. Yet Mr. Bice didn't show you that, didn't tell you about it, but he told you this document is proof of prejudice based on redactions. There's the actual list of all the people that were at that particular meeting that was also produced with this document.

But it gets worse, Judge. And when I say worse I don't mean worse for Sands China, I mean it gets worse for Mr. Jacobs. Because we now go to Exhibit 377, which was produced, as you'll see down there in the lower right-hand corner, by Sands China. If you look at it, it's the same document, and it was produced on June 27th, 2013.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BICE: Can you hold that document on the screen for a moment.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Sure.

MR. BICE: Thank you. Appreciate it.

MR. RANDALL JONES: You're welcome.

Now, what we do have, we had a draft of those minutes from the first production that was redacted. But the final minutes signed by Mr. Jacobs were the official version that was the company documents, which was produced fully unredacted.

Now we'll go to Exhibit 51, the sixth of the seven exhibits offered to this Court to prove prejudice based on

redactions.

THE COURT: So why are the documents 378 and 377 different?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, because they were different iterations of drafts. And that's why we produced -- also produced -- I guess Las Vegas Sands produced the copy they had, which was the final official version that is signed off on by Mr. Jacobs. The other documents are unofficial drafts and -- as I understand it, and I think the documents demonstrate that. But that's certainly something that can be inquired into --

THE COURT: Ckay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: -- in merits discovery at some point in time about -- but the point is, Judge, if you have an unredacted draft, Sands China found an unredacted draft, they should produce it. Which they actually did.

So now we go to the sixth of the seven exhibits they proffered to show prejudice, Exhibit 51. This is stamped right on it "Draft." And it's for a minute -- minutes of the Audit Committee. You'll note, Judge, that it says right on it that it was in Hong Kong, which would seem to be contrary to implicating jurisdictional discovery of control of Sands China in Las Vegas. But, be that as it may, what Mr. Bice didn't show you, although he tried to infer again an improper inference from the testimony of Mr. Toh:

"All right, Mr. Toh. Let me ask you this -- let me ask you this way. Tell me which members of the Audit Committee were absent at the meeting that is referenced in Exhibit Number 51. Tell me who wasn't there."

"I can't. I can't remember that."

"You can't remember, and the document doesn't tell
us who was or wasn't there; right?"

Answer, "Yes."

Now, Judge, that would seem to be an attempt by an attorney to indicate to this Court, we've been prejudiced because we got this unredacted -- or we got this redacted document. But Mr. Bice had in his possession Sands China's Exhibit 375. And 375 is a fully unredacted version of this document. It was produced on November 20th, 2012.

Now we're going to go to the seventh and final document that was raised or proffered to this Court as evidence of prejudice based on the documents. And this one is redacted. We couldn't find an unredacted version of it. So you go to the redaction log which we provided to them. What does that redaction log tell us? It tells us who it was from, who it was to, and how many redactions are contained in the document.

So if you go to this document, Your Honor, you'll say you've got two Venetian Macau employees and they're having

emails back and forth to each other. But you look at the substance of the document, Your Honor. And if you look at the substance of the documents, you'll see that it's two Venetian Macau employees talking about some possible contract negotiations with Cirque in the United States. We again know under the Helicopteros case that going to the United States to negotiate a contract is not grounds to find jurisdiction against Sands China in the United States. Even if they came to the United States and they came to Las Vegas to negotiate that contract, it would not implicate jurisdiction over Sands China by this document.

So of the seven documents they've proffered to you in this hearing, again, unrestricted by us, contrary to what Mr. Bice said about laying a foundation that we wouldn't stipulate to things, we didn't have to stipulate to anything, because this Court admitted into evidence every document he asked this Court to admit that he wanted to use with Mr. Toh. So he -- he apparently wants to turn the burden around on my client and say my client has the burden to show prejudice when he knows that's contrary to the law and your holding and rulings in this case. Yet he has completely failed to show this Court.

Now, I've simply taken this quote out of a hearing back in December of 2014 where we talked about this issue.

And you said to me, "And if your client makes a decision to

redact the name of the bellman who was instructed to pick up Mr. Leven to bring him to the board meeting, then I'm probably not going to sanction you for redacting that individual's name." Then you go on to say, "However, if the redactions are more significant and relate to people who are more senior in the operation and who are people who were directly involved in dealing with Las Vegas Sands and delegating work and adopting a shared services agreement, I think we may have a different issue."

Judge, we didn't redact the content. We redacted the names. They have never proffered you any documents, even though you gave them guidance with respect to this issue back in December, as well as giving me some guidance. Yet with that guidance you now know the universe of documents they have provided to you to demonstrate prejudice. And I would submit to you nothing they have shown you demonstrates they have been prejudiced by redactions.

Now, may they be prejudiced, could they be? Is there a document out there somewhere out of the 8,000 that potentially prejudices them on a jurisdictional basis?

Perhaps. I don't believe so. But what I know for a fact, they didn't present one to you. And that was their burden, and they have utterly failed to carry it in this proceeding.

Now let's go talk about their next issue where they allege prejudice. Delay is only to be considered with respect

to the January 4th redactions. So they claim the redactions caused delay. So I'm talking -- let's look at what was said back in February of 2013 with respect to this very hearing, the Rule 37 sanctions hearing. You said --

THE COURT: That's two years ago; right?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Two years ago, Judge.

-- "The concern that I have are the redactions, the redactions, especially the ones that have the word 'personal' on them, appearing to be in violation of my order. And while there may be a very good business reason --"

Let me digress here for a moment, Your Honor. And I want to make sure to point out to you there was some testimony about this point. And Mr. Fleming was -- you'd made a comment about a business decision. And Mr. Fleming testified that this was not a business decision. Why he made the decision -- he testified he made a legal decision, he did not make a business decision. He told you that he didn't even have authority to make a legal decision -- or, excuse me, a business decision. And I would also point out the Mr. Bice said, well, Mr. Fleming never even went to the board. We have his testimony, and he admitted that he didn't think this was an issue that he needed to take to the board. But he did say he told the board about his decision.

THE COURT: No. What he said is he told certain board members about his decision.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I agree. He said he didn't -- we never heard whether he told all the board members. He said certain board members --

THE COURT: That's what he said.

MR. RANDALL JONES: -- but we don't know -- and there was no inquiry about that, followup inquiry, as I recall. But the point --

THE COURT: He couldn't remember.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Maybe he said he couldn't remember. But the point is he did inform board members of this decision. But there's certainly no evidence it was a business decision, and he said he couldn't make a business decision.

Any event, you went on to say, "-- 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."

So you go on to say, "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 wilfulness related to those redactions and the prejudice, if any, suffered by Jacobs."

So the point I'm making here, Judge, is the delay has to be related to the redaction from January 4th of 2013. So let's look --

THE COURT: So are you telling me you want me to have more hearings related to the redactions on January 7th, January 11th, January 14th, January 23rd, January 28th, April 12th, June 27th, August 20th, November 14th, 2014, and January 6th, 2014?

MR. RANDALL JONES: No, Judge, I'm not.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: What I'm telling you is that you started the clock, as I understood it, ticking on January 4, 2013. And that's where we start. We don't start before that time, we don't start after that time, we start at that time and we move from that time forward. And I assume the Court agrees with me on that point. But, in any event, that's the way I understand it.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question. And I know I'm interrupting you a lot. With respect to the process by which documents were unredacted --

MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- how many depositions were taken where unredacted versions had not been produced at least a week before the deposition?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I don't -- I don't

recall when all the depositions were taken. I believe Mr. Bice, I'm sure, or Mr. Pisanelli can come up with those dates sooner than I can. But that's certainly information that's readily available.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: So now let's talk about this point that Mr. Bice raised about the unavailability of witnesses. He talks about in particular Mr. Schwartz, who passed away. And, Your Honor, I will show you again, I believe graphically, how Mr. Schwartz's death is not an issue that would prejudice Mr. Jacobs in this case on the basis of redactions or any delay they believe associated with redactions, because I don't believe there was any delay associated with the redactions. And I'll show you that here momentarily.

And the point then is that if there's no delay directly associated with redactions, then the unavailability of any other witnesses has nothing to do with redactions. And here's why. On this chart, Your Honor, is a timeline going from January 4th of 2013 up essentially to the present time. And you'll see the blue on this chart relate to MPDPA redaction issues. The black relate to Advance Discovery or other non-MPDPA issues. The red also show you issues that are not MPDPA related.

So let's look at the blue first. So the first

issue, we produce a first batch of documents based upon the December 18th, 2012, hearing. We serve our second supplemental responses. We serve our third supplemental responses in February, on the 7th. On the 8th of February we see the plaintiff renewing their Rule 37 motion for sanctions. That's essentially the continuation of that hearing up to today. On the March 27th the renewed motion for sanctions order is granted, and on the 5th of April the defendants filed a petition for a writ regarding the Rule 37 sanctions order. On April 9th the defendants file a motion to stay their Rule 37 sanctions order, all related to redactions. On May 13th the Court grants in part the motion to stay regarding the sanctions in light of the petition for the writ.

Now we go to June 18th. On June 18th there's a status check. The plaintiff agrees that even if the motion for sanctions stay is not lifted the evidentiary hearing should proceed. And it says, quote, "I would like to schedule the evidentiary hearing." On June 27th the motion to stay hearing regarding Advance Discovery privileged documents -- you'll see that's in black, because it's not related to redaction -- the Court says it could "narrowly tailor a stay to allow the evidentiary hearing to go forward if it were just dealing with the Macau documents. But with this evidentiary hearing I can't narrowly tailor a stay with respect to the Advance Discovery documents." We cite the transcript.

So let's start talking about Advance Discovery and what happened with Advance Discovery. February 15th plaintiff files a motion to return remaining documents from Advance Discovery, and plaintiff fails to conduct a meet and confer conference to address these issues. On April 12th the Court hears the Advance Discovery document issue in chambers. June 19th the Court enters an order regarding Advance Discovery privileged documents and requires they all be returned. On the 21st of June the defendants file a partner for writ regarding the Advance Discovery privileged documents, and again the Court states that you could narrowly tailor the stay if it was just the Macanese documents, meaning the redactions, but because you're dealing with the Advance Discovery documents you can't narrowly tailor that stay. And I say to you that we very much want to proceed on July 15th and we believe you could fashion a stay that would allow us to proceed. In other words, Your Honor, we said at that time we were willing to go forward with the hearing as it relates to the MPDPA redactions, and you said you couldn't do that.

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So what happens next? The Supreme Court issues a directive or an order directing answer granting the temporary stay, requiring a full production of the Advance Discovery documents, including privileged documents. And, as a result, you cancel the sanctions hearing and the evidentiary hearing set for July 16th. That cancellation and stay is not related

to the MPDPA redaction issues.

Then we go to October 1st, 2013. The Supreme Court issues an order granting stay regarding the Advance Discovery privileged documents not relating to MPDPA. For the next 10 months multiple motions are filed, including confidential designations, requests for an amended complaint, summary judgment, and extensions of stay of non Advance Discovery related writ issues, none of which affected the evidentiary hearing. That period of time is not related to redactions.

2014, August 7th, the Supreme Court issues its opinion regarding Advance Discovery privileged documents, ordering the District Court to conduct an in-camera review of the privileged documents per the privilege log. Nothing to do with MPDPA redactions. On August 26th the defendants file a motion to establish the protocol for ruling on privilege for Advance Discovery, beginning the process of revising the privilege log and providing the Court with the documents for your in-camera review. Not MPDPA related.

September 26th the plaintiff files a motion for release of documents from Advance Discovery on the grounds of waiver. Not MPDPA related.

Fall and winter of last year, due to the volume of privileged documents for review and the Court's obligation in the CityCenter trial, the privileged documents are not completely reviewed until the end of 2014. Motions for

reconsideration are filed regarding the Court's decisions on the privileged documents. Nothing to do with MPDPA redactions.

Finally, on November 5th the Court denies the plaintiff's request for a waiver of the Advance Discovery privileged documents under the argument of waiver, but sua sponte decides that any privilege related to the Vickers reports has been waived -- privilege has been waived. We get to then November 7th. The defendants --

THE COURT: It wasn't exactly sua sponte, but okay. We can talk about that another day.

MR. RANDALL JONES: All right. Well, that's my recollection, Your Honor. But, in any event, you did say that those documents had to be produced.

THE COURT: I did.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And on November 7th we filed a motion to reconsider your order regarding the Vickers reports. Again nothing to do with MPDPA redactions.

On the 14th of December other motions regarding the Vickers reports and the third amended complaint and reconsiderations are briefed. And then finally on December 16th the CityCenter case settles, much to the Court's relief, and here we are with this hearing.

So that timeline demonstrates graphically while certainly there's been a lot of delay, the delay, when you go

back and look at it, is just tied to the Advance Discovery issues, not to redactions. And when Mr. Bice says, wait a minute, you go all the way back to January of 2012, when they first sent out their discovery requests to Sands China, and it took until December of 2012 before we finally started producing anything, Your Honor, that's not a delay that should be the subject of sanctions. They never -- there were lots of things going on during that time period. They never filed a motion to compel -- and we have an issue with them with respect to meet and confers; but put that aside -- they never filed a motion to compel until I believe December of 2012. So any delay between January of 2012 when they filed their request for production of documents on Sands China and December of 2012 should not be considered as part of a sanction of my client, because that was a part of the dispute resolution process under discovery. So that issue should not be taken into consideration in this hearing, in this proceeding.

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With that said, Your Honor, I want to talk now specifically about wilfulness. Your Honor, in the case authority that we believe is appropriate in this case the rule says in order for an act to constitute wilfulness "the Court's order must be clear, with no misunderstandings of the intent of the order, and, further, there is no other factor beyond the parties' control which contributed to the noncompliance."

Factors to be considered and the degree of wilfulness is in this case the MPDPA and the fear of criminal prosecution, and that, of course, we cite the authority for that proposition. And as an additional part of that consideration of wilfulness is Sands China's efforts to accommodate the discovery requests with MPDPA and also with the plaintiff.

I don't want to belabor this point, Your Honor, but I think it is a point worth making. Mr. Bice says that my client spent \$2.4 million in an attempt to not comply with discovery. That proposition is absurd on its face. My client -- Mr. Bice condemns my client for not saying at the get go you're not going to produce these documents way back when and so we could have avoided this whole process. My client has been consistent with this Court that they could not produce these documents unredacted from Macau from the very beginning. So there's been no mistake here.

With respect to Mr. Fleming's testimony -- and Mr. Bice, I appreciate, did acknowledge that Mr. Fleming said, yes, I had to make a decision whether I could comply with this Court's order or I had to comply with the Macanese law, the company where my client or my employer is located. But he did say, I did take comfort -- and I've got the quote in the transcript, if need be, where he said, I did not understand -- originally the order said we could not redact and I took

comfort in that. But after that point in time, Your Honor -THE COURT: Don't you think that's silly when the
conference about that redaction issue was purely about
privilege issues?

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MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, all I can tell you is that it was certainly not clear to us and Sands China about what was going to be required in that instance. And so, you know, Mr. Fleming even specifically talked about the order and said that he did not understand that the September 2012 order disallowed redactions. It referenced Macanese law -- and I'll bring that up here in a moment. But the bigger point is, Judge, is that -- and I certainly understand you appear to be troubled by this. But a company doesn't spent \$2.4 million and the affiliated company doesn't spend another \$2 million going to the extremes that they went to try to find unredacted copies and produce them. If we were going to simply stand on the law, we would have said, these are all we've got, and that would have been the end of it. But it's more than that, Judge. And I'm going to get into the evidence of the intentional non-cooperation of the plaintiff, which we believe proves our point that the real motive here is a discovery tort by the plaintiff because he clearly feels that's the best way to get jurisdiction over Sands China, since jurisdiction otherwise won't exist.

And here I want to go through -- this is what Mr.

Bice seems to think is irrelevant or insignificant as it relates to my client. But my client, as we said, has testified and Mr. Fleming testified, and Exhibit 346 attests to this, as early as May of 2011 they started having multiple meetings with the OPDP to try to resolve these issues and be able to produce unredacted documents. This is the -- a letter -- this is Exhibit 349. And, unfortunately, these weren't blown up, but you could see probably on your screen better than I can. And I've just highlighted the critical points. "Therefore, under Article 743 your company does not have the legitimacy to process personal data for the purposes above referred." And it goes on to talk about Article 6.2, that compliance with the obligations for which a data is controller is subject does not include compliance with legal requirements from jurisdictions other than Macau. We've got -- I'm sorry. I just brought that up.

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Then we've got the Exhibit 333, where again -- just citing the last sentence, "As a result, your company does not qualify for the legitimacy defined by Article 7, Item 3.4."

These letters go on. These are two separate letters that talk about the company has asked if they can redact, and they're specifically told they cannot. Again, two different letters, two different places. These are just but a few quotes that we've taken out of some of these documents.

And just to kind of summarize, these are all

different quotes, Your Honor. "The company's claim is invalid. By stating your intent to transfer related documents or data to the United States being in compliance with the quidelines defined as Personal Data Privacy Act, Article 19, Item 1." Then they cite Item 3. This has to do with the SEC and the DOJ-related subpoena. The next one, "This office -it is impossible to permit these personal data to be transferred to a destination outside of Macau." Next one, "Additionally, as they have been clearly stated at Parts 2 and Part 3, your company's transferring personal data to the United States does not qualify for the legitimate conditions defined at the Personal Data Privacy Act, Article 6, Item 2 and Item 5." "Because your company does not have the legitimacies to process personal data, it is not even applicable to mention transferring personal data to a destination outside Macau." And finally, "Therefore, your company again does not qualify the legitimacy defined by Article 6, Item 5."

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Your Honor, these are all specific statements to my client saying, you can't do this, by the authority under which they are required to live, where the company is at home, where the company has its principal place of business, where it is licensed to do business, it is asking for permission and being expressly denied that by the governing authority.

This has to do -- these are quotes from the letters

referencing the liabilities that they would potentially suffer. And in particular the top one, "The person responsible for such transfer shall be liable for breaching the professional secrecies, Article 18 of the Act, and shall be considered to have committed a crime foreseen in Article 41 of the Act," et cetera, et cetera. And the other one, again below you'll see the other letter, Exhibit 333, references that again, "In accordance with Article 41 it might be a crime if the data is transferred."

So here you have the governing body telling my client in writing that transfers does not only expose them to civil penalties, but it exposes them potentially to criminal penalties.

What do we have? This is -- I want to just bring this up, Your Honor -- is a part of again an attempt to I think create inferences for this Court that are inappropriate to try to create this discovery tort. This is the cross-examination of Mr. Raphaelson at this hearing. If I go back, you'll see this is questions with respect to the prior sanctions hearing, and Mr. Peek is asking -- Mr. Bice, excuse me, is asking Mr. Raphaelson about the prior sanctions hearing.

Question, "You were not. All right. Well, I will represent to you that Mr. Peek testified that he was constrained to disclose to the Court that data

existed in the United States. Are you the one that constrained him?"

And I objected, Your Honor, and you sustained that objection.

The problem that we have with this kind of examination and why we believe this is all a pattern of this discovery tort issue is because Mr. Bice knew full well what the answer to that question was when Mr. Peek talked about being constrained. And here's a quote from that --

MR. BICE: Your Honor, I'm going just going to note my objection, shield/sword, because Mr. Peek asserted privilege in the other portions of this transcript as to who he had had these communications with. So if they're going to claim now that Mr. Peek never had any such communications and it's not in the other portions of this transcript, then it's a waiver. This is a constant tactic by the defendants of, well, we assert privilege when it suits us but then we waive it when it doesn't help or where we think it helps us.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, this is a constant refrain from somebody. It's a constant refrain from the plaintiff's counsel where they try to twist reality. Because I'm not doing anything but quoting from Mr. Peek's testimony. So I'm not trying to hide behind anything, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jones, to the extent you're quoting from the testimony Mr. Peek gave in the other hearing it's

okay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. I -THE COURT: Because I ruled on the objections and
the privilege issues at that time when the company was being
represented by Mr. Lionel and Mr. McCrea.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I would certainly point out that again Mr. Bice did exactly what I was — the point I was trying to make. They're not interested in the truth as they claim to be. This proceeding is a perfect example, and that objection was another example of they're simply interested in a discovery tort and trying to twist the truth, as opposed to get to it. Because here the actual testimony where Mr. Peek said that in his judgment he went as far as he could, because he was constrained by the MPDPA, as he has characterized it. He went on to say, "I did not feel I could specifically identify that data as a result of the constraints of the MPDPA." Not Mr. Raphaelson or anybody else.

Now let's talk about Mr. Fleming's testimony about wilfulness, Your Honor. Mr. Fleming, as you will recall, testified that he made it clear to the OPDP that it was his intention wherever possible to meet the requirements of the Las Vegas Court's, but at the same time obviously he could not breach Macau law. He went on to say, "I therefore --" sorry, I lost my place. "I therefore was in a difficult position, Your Honor. I wanted to [inaudible] assist the Las Vegas

Court wherever I could, but, on the other hand, I could not expose the company nor its officers or indeed the interests -- prejudice the interests of the shareholders of Sands China limited, so therefore I chose not to allow the unredacted documents to be sent out to Macau -- sent out of Macau."

Excuse me.

And with respect to this issue of what Mr. Fleming understood about the order -- I don't have this in my slideshow, but I wanted to refer to it, since Mr. Bice brought it up, page 150, lines 13 through 23 of the transcript, where this question was asked of him:

"Now we can hear you. Okay. My question to you before was when you got the Court's order -- all right. When you first saw the Court's order you understood that it precluded you from making or the company from making redactions; right?"

I objected.

And the witness said, Mr. Fleming, "No, I didn't. I did not understand that. I understood the Judge's order to say that we couldn't rely on Macau law."

So whether Mr. Fleming's understanding was correct

or not, Your Honor, that's his testimony. And it was emphatically made, and I leave it to the Court to judge his credibility, but it was very obvious to I believe anybody in the courtroom that he was speaking the truth when he made that

statement in this proceeding.

Now, Your Honor --

You can go back to the slideshow. Thank you.

Your Honor, and this issue of wilfulness, you know, the plaintiff continues this refrain that we have done everything we can thwart the discovery process in this case. We have graphically demonstrated to you that they have presented no evidence to show prejudice due to redactions. But what they continue to refuse to show you or fail to show you, whether it's based on a lack of candor with the Court, which they're always accusing the defendants of in this case, or just that they haven't looked very hard for it or they don't realize the evidence is out there, like all the unredacted documents they didn't show you in this proceeding, when they tried to show you the redacted versions to demonstrate prejudice, for whatever reason they don't ever want to talk about their lack of cooperation in this process. And here's a perfect example of that.

This is from our -- defendants' opposition to plaintiff's renewed motion for Rule 37 sanctions February 25th of 2013, Judge, long time ago. This goes back on their question -- this shows you, according to them, this whole big long time frame of where they've been prejudiced even though we showed you a timeline that shows you it had virtually nothing to do with redactions. But way back in February of

2013 we filed this document with the Court. So obviously they got a copy of it. And we said specifically, "If plaintiff can point to any document for which the personal information that has been redacted might actually be relevant to the jurisdictional discovery the Court has ordered, defendants will cooperate in determining whether there are alternative means by which that information can be provided, whether by seeking consent of the person whose information was redacted or by searching for a copy of the document that is available in the United States."

Now, Judge, there's a couple of interesting things about that statement to this Court and to the plaintiff. We talk about redactions that might actually be relevant to jurisdictional discovery. That's the point here, Judge. If it's not relevant to jurisdictional discovery, who cares? Yet they never asked us to look for one single document. And we go on to say, if there's a document you really want out there that you think you need we'll see if we can find an unredacted version or get consent. What did I show you in this presentation? I showed you multiple documents, some of which they used at this hearing, the seven exhibits they used in this hearing, that were fully unredacted. They never showed those to you. And if they didn't know about them before this hearing even though the two that were the board minutes or —either Audit Committee meeting minutes or the board meeting

minutes, were made available to them in 2012, before there ever was a Rule 37 motion. If they didn't know about those documents up to the present day and they were worried about finding them, why didn't they come and ask us for them? They cannot come in here and talk about my client's wilfulness when they have utterly refused to participate in the process and help resolve this issue.

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And I will show you another example of that. Jacobs's request to sign an MPDPA consent was refused. is an email that goes back to October of 2014 where Mr. Mark Jones sends an email to Todd Bice saying, look, if you want to give us his consent we'll use that and try to find documents. What is their response? It's a letter from Mr. Bice dated October 8, 2014, on this subject. Mr. Bice says effectively, no. And he goes on to say, the last sentence of his letter, "Your attempt to require Mr. Jacobs or any other person to provide a consent contravenes the Court's orders imposing sanctions and will not be condoned." Well, that's a convenient way for him to try to put the blame back on my client. But if you're really interested, if that's what you really -- your goal is really to get the information that you claim you need, then what's the harm of signing the consent, Judge? Why wouldn't you do that? His behavior speaks louder than certainly my client's behavior of who really is seeking the truth here.

But it goes on. This is an email that goes all the way back to October 30 of 2012, when our firm first got involved in this case right after the sanctions hearing. And it was sent to Ms. Spinelli. And this was right before Mark Jones and Mike Lackey actually went to Macau to try to see one more time if they could get the OPDP to give them unredacted documents. And Mr. Jones says, Mark Jones says, "Specifically, we need to reach an agreement during the meeting as to the custodians for whom information should be reviewed and the search terms to be used to identify potentially responsive jurisdictional information from those custodians. We would request the meeting this Thursday or Friday, and we'll make ourselves available on those dates at your convenience." Never responded, Judge.

Mr. Bice has got up here and he went through with Mr. Pisanelli hours of testimony from Mr. -- with Mr. Ray and other people about search terms and why didn't you use these other search terms. These were -- and, by the way, if you may recall, you look at those exhibits, those discussions were back I believe in July of 2012, June of 2012. Well, here it is in October of 2012 when they're specifically asked if they want to meet to talk about the custodians and the search terms. And they don't respond, Judge. Again, who's really searching for the truth here? This is another example of what their real motive is here, discovery by tort. They don't need

this information, there's nothing in this which would help them prove jurisdictional discovery over Sands China based on the relevant caselaw. And so if you can't win that way, you win by trying to get a discovery tort on somebody. That needs to be taken into this Court's consideration when you decide what sanction, if any, is appropriate in this particular case. When Mr. Bice comes in here and says they should sanction my client he needs to look at his own house before he starts suggesting significant sanctions against my client.

THE COURT: Skip ahead.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ RANDALL JONES: This was Okada, so that's not in there anymore.

Your Honor, now, it wasn't mentioned, although I guess it was mentioned very briefly. Anyway, Your Honor, they talk about <u>Richmark</u> in their findings and conclusions and they actually talk about it in their brief. <u>Richmark</u> doesn't apply at all. They're asking for -- well, now apparently they've decided that they can't use <u>Richmark</u> because they aren't talking about some gargantuan fine, although I don't know if they've withdrawn that or not, because they didn't mention it, as I understood it, in their closing. But now they want to get a presumption or they want to just find jurisdiction against my client. But clearly if you read <u>Richmark</u>, it

doesn't apply, because it was -- the holding in that case was if you're going to punish for past conduct that's a criminal contempt type of a sanction, which clearly doesn't apply in this case based upon the proceedings we're going under Rule 37. Nevada caselaw also says Rule 37 is not a criminal contempt process.

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With respect to the Chevron case, the Chevron case doesn't apply at all. First of all, Chevron involved a finding by the Court that the parties relying on the foreign law colluded with the Ecuadorian courts to obtain orders blocking the protection of the information. No evidence to suggest that ever occurred in this case. Secondly, Chevron also is distinguishable because the plaintiffs didn't produce any documents from Ecuador, whereas we produced hundreds of thousands of pages of documents even though the personal data is redacted. And finally, Chevron has a good faith test in it that says -- that holds that, "Good faith may be demonstrated by showing the party sought a waiver of the foreign law, attempted to obtain the documents from other sources, or produced the documents to the extent they were not protected by the foreign law," every single one of which my client did in this case.

So getting back to, then, those five factors, Judge, the importance to the investigation or litigation of the documents or other information requested. As we have shown

you graphically today, there is no evidence that the redacted documents are important to this case. In fact, the only evidence that's been proffered to this Court and is in evidence in this hearing shows just the contrary. Now, while Mr. Bice again wants to say, well, there could be thousands more out there that are redacted and those could be bad for us, that certainly does not comport with his burden in this case.

Secondly, the degree of specificity of their requests. Again, we talked about that. While we think they were exceedingly broad, we produced everything that we believed we could and should have produced in this case subject to those requests even though some of that information was redacted under the MPDPA and also under paragraph 7 of the confidentiality agreement.

Number three, whether the information originated in the United States. Again, the redacted documents did not originate in the United States.

The availability of alternative means of securing the information. As I've explained, the great cost and extent to which my client went to try to find alternative means and methods to produce that information, which is in my experience unprecedented in these kind of cases.

And then finally the extent to which the noncompliance with the requests would undermine important

interests of the United States or compliance with the request would undermine important interests of the state where the information is located. Your Honor, the redacted documents are not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence under Rule 26(a). And under Daimler and the <u>Viega</u> cases there has been demonstrated -- and I believe the plaintiff not only has not done it here, but can't do it under any circumstances or they would have done it here, have never been able to show you that any of these redacted documents implicate jurisdiction under any legal theory of jurisdiction over Sands China. They just haven't been able to do it. And that's what this hearing was all about. their burden. They haven't been able to do it, where we have clearly shown and as Mr. Fleming has testified my client was stuck in this incredibly terrible position of having a court order from Nevada saying, I want you to produce this, versus the lawful authority where his company is located saying, you can't do this. And, as he said, he did everything he could to try to produce what he could in compliance with your order. And that is the state of the evidence as it stands today.

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So that gets us, Judge, to the final point here that the Supreme Court said that, "The District Court shall evaluate the relevant factors," the five factors we just talked about, "and determine what sanctions, if any, are appropriate." And, Your Honor, I would say it this way.

While we believe that there was a miscommunication about the redactions back in 2012, I acknowledge, as did Mr. Fleming, that the Court later cleared up any miscommunication about that issue. Having said that, Your Honor, I would echo Mr. Fleming's testimony that, faced with the challenge of choosing to risk sanctions in this Court and civil and criminal prosecution in Sands China's principal place of business, he had no choice and Sands China had no choice but to comply with the laws of Sands China's home country while doing everything possible to comply with your order.

Under Nevada law, without more, that is not a wilful violation of your order. And, Your Honor, wilfulness in the context of this proceeding also must assume that a party was purposely trying to obstruct, hinder, or impair discovery of relevant information. In other words, Judge, they have not offered you any evidence to show that my client has wilfully tried to obstruct, hinder, or delay the production of relevant information. We acknowledge we redacted the personal data, but we did not try to obstruct the production of relevant information. That goes to wilfulness, Your Honor. In other words, it must be taken into consideration when considering a party's wilfulness whether there is any evidence that the party tried to wilfully hide relevant documents from the opposing party or the Court. And that's what I believe the evidence has shown in this case we have not done.

There has been no evidence presented to show that Sands China tried to hide relevant evidence from the plaintiff, and it has clearly been shown none of the few documents that they proffered to this Court show that any of the redacted information was relevant to jurisdictional discovery. In other words, Your Honor, while we understand the Court's comments about you believe we have violated your order, we understand now, certainly as of March 27th of 2013, when you gave us that other order, you spelled out, this is not what I wanted y'all to do. And we still redacted information. What I would say to this Court and I would say it again, we have not wilfully tried to violate your order. We have tried to comply with the laws of Macau and provide all relevant information to the plaintiff. And I would hope this Court would take into consideration the extremely difficult position my client was put in and acknowledge and note that there has been no showing that by doing what my client did -under the extremely difficult circumstances it was in it did not delay or hinder the discovery process for Mr. Jacobs as it relates to jurisdiction, because that's the issue before this Court.

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And so, Your Honor, you know, I would ask this Court in consideration of all those factors to understand my client's already spent \$2.4 million trying to make sure it did everything it could under these difficult circumstances to

comply and that we would hope that would be enough under these circumstances.

Do you have any questions, Your Honor?

 THE COURT: Was that the end of your -- well, I do. But I want to make sure is now not running anymore while I ask this series of questions that I have.

You understand that the order that previously was entered was a sanctions order that precluded your client from relying on the Macau Data Privacy Act in making their document productions? You understand that? We weren't at the first step where you get to rely on it the first time.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I clearly understand that is what the Court is telling me now. I would fall back to Mr. Fleming's testimony, who is -- as you know, is the person who -- you wanted to know who made that decision, and we made a decision that was a very difficult decision for us to make, to put a lawyer on the witness stand. We did that because we knew how important you said to us that decision was and who made that decision. So we put Mr. Fleming on the witness stand. And what I have to say to the Court in response to that is that's why in light of your questions to Mr. Bice and Mr. Bice's comments in his closing I found -- that was not a part of my presentation, I found that testimony from Mr. Fleming -- I believe those were your questions actually, Your Honor, maybe it was Mr. Bice, I can't recall --

where he said, no, I did not understand that the order said that, it said we couldn't rely on Macau law. Now, whatever distinction he made in his mind, as he later said, he took comfort in the fact that he believed based on the information he got that in December you said we could redact. And mistakes are made and things go wrong in this process.

And so the answer to your question is, Your Honor, my client did not understand that issue, as he's testified in this court about that. And he did understand, at least in December, that he could redact. You made it clear to us later that we couldn't. And, as Mr. Bice pointed out --

THE COURT: No. I said you could redact, but only on privilege issues.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I understand.

THE COURT: And I've tried to make that clear, because I was not trying to remove your ability to claim privilege. I was trying to remove the ability to claim the Macau Data Privacy Act to prevent the disclosure given the lack of forthrightness with me about what had happened with the data previously. And I understand that, you know, that puts you at a disadvantage as you coming into this case as the second or third set of -- fourth -- however many sets of lawyers it is since you've come in. But I made a ruling I tried to resolve a prejudice issue previously by restricting your client's ability to rely upon that, understanding that

there were challenges they were facing. And then they made the decision again.

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MR. RANDALL JONES: And I would answer you this way, Your Honor. As Mr. Fleming testified -- and that's where I have to go back to, because, as he testified, he made the decision. And as Mr. Bice points out and he points it out as a bad thing that Mr. Fleming said he was going to redact regardless. Well, Mr. Fleming said, look, I had a decision I had to make for the company, people could potentially go to jail who made this decision -- who would redact information and this is a publicly traded company, this is a company that I have to answer to shareholders, this company is licensed here, it has an agreement with the government to do business and I had to take all those issues into consideration and I believe in December that we could redact based on MPDPA, but even if that wasn't the case I could not and would not have been in a position to have made a different decision. So the first decision was not made in bad faith, but the second decision was not made in bad faith. As Mr. Fleming said, Your Honor -- and you have to again take this into the context of the circumstances -- you have a company that has a responsibility to a lot of people, not just all the shareholders, but to all the people that work for that company, and they are called into court in Nevada, they are told that they're going to have to violate the law under which

they do business. And so the choice Mr. Fleming had was -- he had essentially three choices. He could ignore the law of Macau and suffer the consequences -- and they say it's a petty consequence, we absolutely disagree with that and we think the documentation from the OPDP graphically contradicts that, but he could have done that; he could have ignored your order; or there was a third way, he could have tried to comply with your order and Macanese law as the best possible way he could. And to that end my client spent \$2.4 million. And I know Mr. Bice thinks that's a trivial thing, but I personally have never seen -- and I've been doing some pretty complex litigation in the 33 years I've been practicing, and I've never seen a company spend that much money trying to do ESI discovery or any kind of discovery. So from my perspective, Your Honor, that is proof positive of the efforts by which -- or to which my client went to try to make sure to comply with your order so that no harm was done. And so if -- and I know this Court would not issue an order that it thought was a frivolous order and require somebody to comply with it. So if there was a part of the order that would require unnecessary and frivolous action, I don't believe this Court wouldn't want to -- feel that you would have to sanction somebody for not complying with it.

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My point is simply this. We have shown you, I believe graphically, and, more importantly, Mr. Bice has not

shown you that any of the redactions caused any harm to the jurisdictional theories of Mr. Jacobs. And so even though there was a difficulty with complying with the exact words of your order, we complied with the spirit and intent of your order, and no harm was done. And so in that sense, Your Honor, our conduct was not wilful. We did not wilfully violate your order.

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And I would also say this. With respect to the law on wilfulness, where you have another law in another country where you are doing business and you are told you cannot violate that law, that is -- that in and of itself is -- and you comply with law that you have to live under, that is not wilful of your order. We didn't wilfully, in other words, just ignore your order and say, we don't care what Judge Gonzalez said. We said, look, we want to comply. And that's the testimony you have. But we can't comply in every literal respect to this order, so we're going to do what we believe is the next best thing and give them all the information, and then we're not going to stop there, Judge, we're going to give them all the information we believe they need. But if they come to us -- and we told them this at the beginning of this process, in February of 2013, if you find something that you claim you can't live without, then you tell us and we'll see what we can do to find a way to get that information to you, maybe we can get a consent. In other words, Mr. Bice's

resolution is just give a shotgun approach to consents, which we know from the letters from the OPDP would probably not be legitimate. But if we get a specific request for a particular document or series of documents, then we can go to those people and see if we can get the consent. And we were turned down. How is that a search for the truth on the plaintiff's part? We went to them and said, tell us the search terms you want to use. They said, we're not going to respond to that. Tell us the custodians you want to use. They didn't respond to that. We said, give us Mr. Jacobs's consent. They said no.

so, Judge, in terms of wilful conduct I believe —
as strange as this may sound to you, I believe the only wilful
conduct here is Mr. Jacobs's. And I know Mr. Bice is going to
get up here and make all kinds of pejorative comments about my
statement to you about that, but look at the facts. We tried
— Mr. Fleming testified we did everything we could to comply
with your order. We asked the plaintiff to help us, help us
help you. And what was the response? A resounding no in
every situation. Judge, that's not wilful conduct on my
client's part. My client did their best under very difficult
circumstances, and I would hope that this Court would
understand that and look at the totality of the circumstances,
the fact that Mr. Bice has been unable to prove to you any
actual bias or any actual prejudice, as opposed to his

1 rhetoric, and what my client did. And if you -- if the Court looks at all that information and all the evidence, the actual 2 3 evidence, as opposed to the rhetoric, then I believe that you will see that we were not wilful and that there is no reason 5 to sanction my client in this instance. And I understand what your attitude is or your 6 7 comments are about, I had my order and you should have followed it. But there's no harm done, Judge. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Let me go to the next question, 10 because I've got about three more. But your time is not 11 running. 12 MR. BICE: Your Honor, if you're going to ask a 13 question, would it be possible for us to take a break very 14 shortly? 15 THE COURT: Yes. We can have a break for personal 16 convenience. MR. BICE: Yes. THE COURT: And then I'll come back, since I wrote 19 my questions down so I won't forget them. MR. BICE: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. (Court recessed at 3:59 p.m., until 4:02 p.m.) THE COURT: Okay. Then let me go to the next 23 question, if it's okay, Mr. Bice.

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transferred data was not searched and unredacted portions of

So, Mr. Jones, can you explain to me why the

the -- I'm sorry, unredacted portions of the transferred data that were responsive to the searches produced.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Let me answer it this way, Your
Honor. If you're talking about Jason Ray's testimony?

THE COURT: No. The transferred data is here in the
U.S.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Okay.

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THE COURT: Apparently some issue may or may not have happened with the OPDP and your client about something that may have involved the transferred data, I don't know, because nobody's ever told me really what the scoop is. But the transferred data's here in the U.S. My question is can you explain to me why the transferred data was not searched with the search terms that were otherwise applied to the data sources and then unredacted documents from the transferred data produced.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I don't agree that it was not, Judge. I listened to all the testimony of Mr. Ray, and what I believe -- this is my own -- Your Honor, we've tried to be professional, I would appreciate it -- I keep hearing the ah, and the --

THE COURT: Don't ah. No big breaths. No rolling of the eyes.

MR. RANDALL JONES: -- and you know, and the other kind of -- that's unprofessional.

THE COURT: I did. I just cautioned them and gave them a hard time.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I appreciate it. I tried to restrain myself, but it finally got to the point I couldn't deal with it.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's talk about --

MR. RANDALL JONES: I just -- Your Honor, I believe it was searched. I understand that there was -- it got to the point where the testimony of Mr. Ray got so confused that I believe Mr. Ray got confused about the questioning. So it's my understanding that that information was searched.

THE COURT: And then was produced in an unredacted form?

MR. RANDALL JONES: That'd be --

THE COURT: That's the question I'm asking.

MR. RANDALL JONES: That would be my belief.

THE COURT: Okay. Here's the next one. There was an appeals process that was outlined in at least one of the letters from the OPDP and a request for additional information or at least an offer to review additional information by the OPDP. Can you tell me why your client made the decision not to pursue those avenues.

MR. RANDALL JONES: The only thing I can tell you is what Mr. Fleming said about that, that he believed that there was insufficient time to do that. And I understand what Mr.

Bice's argument is about followup. I can only tell you this, Your Honor, is that when we produced that and we got the direction that you can't redact after January, we were focused on those issues, and whether anything should have -- could have been done, I don't know. But I can tell you that -- all I can tell you is the testimony of Mr. Fleming, and that's what I know about the subject.

THE COURT: Okay. And here's my last question for you, but it may have subparts. Understanding that some of the unredacted versions of the redacted documents were produced close or after certain depositions, does your client have a position about how any prejudice related to that issue could be ameliorated?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I certainly understand the import of your question, and as I stand here today I understand what some potential options are. And that would be a question that I would want to talk to my client about, but I certainly can do that. And I'd be happy to get back to the Court as --

THE COURT: Well, today's the day we're supposed to submit so I can then issue a decision hopefully by the end of the week, which may be a nice aspirational goal.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I understand, Your Honor. Unfortunately, that is a question I feel I would really need to talk to my client about.

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1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	MR. RANDALL JONES: I may get an answer that the
3	Court likes or doesn't like, I don't know. I just have to get
4	to my client
5	THE COURT: It's all right. I'm not trying to put
6	you on the spot, I'm trying to get information so that I can
7	make a better decision, rather than a worse decision, because
8	none of them are going to be good.
9	Anything else in this before I let you go with
10	15 minutes remaining to use later?
11	MR. RANDALL JONES: No, with just one caveat, Your
12	Honor. May I consult with co-counsel?
13	THE COURT: Yes.
14	And then, Mr. Bice, you're up, and you had saved 28
15	minutes
16	MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: which you don't have to use all of.
18	(Pause in the proceedings)
19	MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I have nothing
20	further.
21	THE COURT: Thank you.
22	MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you.
23	MR. BICE: Your Honor, can I have just one minute to
24	set up?
25	THE COURT: You can while I answer this question
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from my law clerk.

MR. BICE: Thanks.

(Pause in the proceedings)

PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL

MR. BICE: Your Honor, I think I got this -- I wrote this down fairly accurately. One of the things that Mr. Jones said, Your Honor, is he'd like you to think about the extremely difficult position that his client was in. I'd like the Court to think about the extremely difficult position that Mr. Jacobs has been put in because Sands China, this publicly traded company, as it wants to talk about, decided to deceive a United States Court and do so in a knowing fashion by making affirmative false representations of fact to a U.S. Court, knowing that those statements were false, and then compounding it by making material omissions of facts that it knew would have corrected the record, but consciously chose not to do that because doing so would have put it at a material disadvantage in the litigation. That, of course, is what is completely glossed over by Sands China. I don't blame them.

You know why they didn't take that order to the Supreme Court, Your Honor, the September 14 order, as the Supreme Court says they didn't challenge it? Is because the record of that misconduct is unquestioned. The record of that misconduct and the deception that they perpetrated on you and on us and our client they couldn't address. They didn't want

to take it up to the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court would have seen front and center the type of activities under which they had engaged.

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That's why we're here. We're here because they engaged in that misconduct, which the Nevada Supreme Court has called lesser misconduct a fraud on the judiciary. One of the things that they told you is none of these documents are relevant, and I'm going to get into that in just a moment, Your Honor; but this assertion is so absurd on its face I would like the Court to remember these facts. The search terms -- the Court granted our motions regarding the discovery request. The search terms were derived therefrom. then approved who the custodians would be that those search terms would be run against and ordered them to be run. and its counsel at MTO created those search terms -- or Mayer Brown, it's unclear to me a little bit, but the back and forth that we had -- when I say, we, and I'll get into that in just a moment -- which of course is omitted by the defendants, the back and forth we had about search terms was with MTO. created those, they tailored them for jurisdictional discovery. As Mr. Ray said, that yielded 70,000 documents, and then they were vetted to make sure that they were responsive and related to jurisdiction.

They then admit, well, we redacted over half of those documents. And now Mr. Jones says, Your Honor, none of

these documents even relate to jurisdiction. They're the ones who vetted them and determined that they did and gave them to us. And now he says, because you can't read them, you can't know what they relate to. And I'll get into the specific documents he wants to cite. So to come in here after this process that they are the ones who are responsible for and claim none of this stuff relates to jurisdiction -- so in other words, we gave them a bunch of junk is what their argument is, we gave them a bunch of junk.

So let's just briefly do this. He says, none of these documents relate. Let's look at Exhibit Number 16.

Dustin, pull up Exhibit 16.

Mr. Jones's grandstanding on this document is to say, Your Honor, this predates jurisdiction, this predates the date that Sands China was formed so therefore it can't possibly have anything to do with jurisdiction. This document's redacted. And by the way, Your Honor, this is unredacted in one fashion. After just last year, I think it was in October of last year they claimed that they got consents from Mr. Adelson. They got consents from four people in the United States, that's the sole extent of who they got consents from. So you finally now can see this document SJ is actually mentioned. But they had redactions from Mr. Adelson previously. Now their story is, well, Your Honor, this can't this relate to jurisdiction because it predated the formation

of the company. That doesn't mean that it doesn't relate to jurisdiction, Your Honor. It demonstrates who was in charge of these types of events in Macau both before and as the company was formed. That's why they were ordered to produce this stuff to us, and that's why their Macau reviewers did produce it to us.

I'm going to try and save some time and show them to you in this fashion. Oh. Exhibit 32. Mr. Jones says, this one doesn't have anything to do with this case, because again, Your Honor, this predates the company's formation. Again, Your Honor, if you set up the false premise, as they like to do, to come in and define what it means to be subject to jurisdiction, they can rationalize non production of everything, which is exactly what -- you'll remember that's what they tried to do. No jurisdictional discovery is needed, Your Honor, you should just decide this on your own. That was Patty Glaser's position, which is why they opposed all the jurisdictional discovery from day one.

This document, Your Honor, relates to jurisdiction. You know how, Your Honor? You see the reference to Cirque, which was one of the search terms, Your Honor? You know why it was --

THE COURT: I'm aware of the Cirque Macau issue, because, unfortunately, it's an issue in the trial I'm in

right now in CityCenter. So --

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MR. BICE: Right. But Mr. Jones says, well, how can this possibly relate to jurisdiction. Because it's in the search terms because it was one of the grounds supposedly from Mr. Jacobs's termination, which we have specific jurisdiction, as well. Again, conveniently ignored. But there are some other ones. Where's their PowerPoint? I must have it up here. And I apologize. I'm looking at my colleagues asking them things.

THE COURT: It's a notebook, a small, white, 1-inch notebook.

MR. BICE: All right. Exhibit Number 9, Your Honor, they produced this one to us unredacted, of course, after the depositions were over with. And I'll get to that in a minute and what possible example that has. And then they try to tell you, you know, Your Honor, there are so many of these documents that they found about half of them after the depositions were over and produced them to us. Right? Here's another one, Your Honor. Look at Exhibit Number 21.

Dustin, pull up 21, please.

Look at this document, Your Honor. This document is -- that's not 21. Oh. No. I apologize. Yes. You're wrong. This is on, Your Honor, this is on their PowerPoint, page 19. This is the easier one. This is the redacted document that they gave us; right? It was a different one. I apologize.

This is the redacted one they gave us. Now go to the unredacted version, which is the next page, Your Honor. Again, no real dispute that this would relate to jurisdictional discovery, Your Honor, because it relates to the board meetings and the board members, et cetera. But again, this is the type of stuff that were being hit by the search terms and then they were redacting. And then, well, they're saying is, well, of this 15,000 documents that we found we didn't introduce all -- nearly 8,000 of them, Your Honor. So because we did a stipulation with them, Your Honor, they asked us not to put them into the record. But now Mr. Jones is saying we didn't put them into the record after he asked us not to do that.

We'll be happy -- and we will. We're going to file a motion to supplement, and we're going to put all of them into the record, because his position is he didn't want us to do that, but then he turns around and comes in and says, see, Judge, there's no harm here, none of these documents have anything to do with jurisdictional discovery, even though all of them are hit by their jurisdictional search terms and their Macau officials looked at them and determined that they were.

So let me go into a few more, because I think this one is a real treat. If you'd look at their Exhibit Number -- or not -- their page 22 of the PowerPoint, Your Honor. Mr. Jones made a big deal out of this one, and I don't blame him,

because I think it really nicely proves the point. And then the next page, yeah, it's the next page that shows the same document and just a closeup. And Mr. Jones made the joke about well, this refers to the International House of Pancakes, how could this possibly have anything to do with jurisdiction. I completely agree with him, Your Honor. So how did it get hit by the search terms?

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THE COURT: Well, isn't that the problem with using search terms in ESI instead of doing the manual review of all the documents, and that's one of the reasons that, while we use ESI searches, we understand there's got to be some transparency in the review process?

MR. BICE: Yep. So we, of course, inferred, Your Honor, when we got this document that obviously the search terms must be the names that are all redacted from it. But. of course, we're not allowed to see that, and we're not allowed to know who was all involved in this, because it's redacted. But. of course, Mr. Jones says, well, see this doesn't possibly relate to jurisdiction. But, of course, Your Honor, the point of the jurisdiction order was to see who was directing what from where, when and how, as well as we have other theories of jurisdiction of which the Court has already told them their story about general jurisdiction being the only one does not fly.

Go to Exhibit Number 33, Dustin. No. I take that

back. I take that back. 1 2 I'm losing a little track here, Your Honor, of my 3 exhibit numbers. Now, Your Honor, to Mr. Jones's point he says, aha, 4 5 Your Honor, we've got them, because Mr. Bice asked some questions of Mr. Toh about some board meeting minutes, and 6 7 they had produced us some different ones that weren't the same in a final version. But you remember, Your Honor, their story 9 on this was how everybody can know that because they produced them with the same Bates number and that's how you could know 10 11 whether or not they had produced that document in an unredacted form in the United States? Look at the Bates 12 numbers, Your Honor, actually on Exhibit 377, which they cite. 13 THE COURT: Well, I noticed they were different. 14 15 MR. BICE: Huh? 16 THE COURT: I noticed they were different. 17 MR. BICE: They're all different. 18 THE COURT: I know, Mr. Bice. MR. BICE: All three of those are different on the 19 exact same document that they're telling you we somehow missed . 20 the fact that they produced the same document in an unredacted 22 form. 23 THE COURT: Well, they said they were slightly different versions of the same document. 24

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MR. BICE: And by the way, none of those are --

THE COURT: Because I asked the question.

MR. BICE: None of those are marked "Draft." But they're now telling you those are the replacement documents, even though they previously had told us the replacements have the same Bates numbers on them. That is exactly what has gone on in this case because of this activity.

According to Mr. Jones, Your Honor, the search terms that they ran and the process in which they conducted that review yielded nothing but junk, because none of the documents pertained to jurisdiction. That's essentially their position in a nutshell, it's all junk, can't possibly relate to jurisdiction. That, of course, is exactly, as you use the word, the lack of transparency here that has infected this entire process. And why has it infected it? For one reason and one reason only, because they have chosen to violate the Court's order.

Now, there are a lot of these documents I'd like to take my time and go through, but I'm going to run out of time if I do that, Your Honor. But suffice to say the story about how none of these documents pertained to jurisdiction in this case is rubbish, and it is just simply this defendant trying to, after the fact, rationalize its conduct of violating a court order. A court order, by the way, is the product of a finding that they had knowingly deceived the judiciary.

Now, let's go to this Mr. Fleming quote in the

1 transcript that Mr. Jones pulled up. Dustin, I need of you to start on page 148. 2 Mr. Jones quoted from page 150, but we're going to 3 4 start on 148 so that the Court can see exactly how this testimony came to be from Mr. Fleming. I'm going to read 5 starting at line 11. This was my questions before some 6 7 speaking objections found their way into the record in the 8 presence of the witness, of course. 9 "Okay. And when you saw it did you understand that 10 it precluded you -- or I'm sorry, it precluded the 11 company from redacting any documents pursuant to the 12 MPDPA?" 13 Mr. Jones tries to interrupt Mr. Fleming, but Mr. 14 Fleming didn't stop. 15 "Yes, of course I did. I told Her Honor exactly that a few minutes ago." 16 17 "All right. So you were -- you did not understand 18 as to -- you did not misunderstand as to which 19 documents applied; correct?" Answer, "Of course not." 20 21 "You knew that it applied to all the documents that 22 were located in Macau; correct?" 23 Answer, "Correct." Now, Dustin, go to the next page. 24 25 So as you'll see, Your Honor, I then start following

up on this, and then we get what happened throughout this 1 proceeding, which is we've got a half-a-page speaking 2 objection about legal advice, et cetera. Then we're told to 3 follow up, and this is then when Mr. Jones quotes on the next 4 page from Mr. Fleming where Mr. Fleming now reverses gears and 5 says, "Oh. No. I was confused, they're right." 6 MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, objection. 7 His testimony there, I didn't talk about the question, I made 8 an objection. That's a misstatement of the record and it's 9 not contained --10 MR. PISANELLI: It says it at the top of the next 11 12 page. THE COURT: Guys. 13 Mr. Pisanelli, be quiet. 14 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, my objection is the 15 testimony speaks for itself, and Mr. Bice's statement as to 16 what was said is in the record. 17 THE COURT: The objection to the argument is 18 overruled. 19 MR. BICE: Let's go to the top of page 150, and --20 21 THE COURT: Can we go to the next. MR. BICE: -- let's see what Mr. Jones -- we'll see 22 what Mr. Jones said. 23 MR. RANDALL JONES: We just read it. 24 MR. BICE: I want to just make sure we read it, Your 25

1 Honor. Then he goes on, "with respect to my --THE COURT: Guys. 2 3 MR. BICE: -- second objection --4 THE COURT: I remember the speaking objections and the way that they affected the testimony of witnesses in all 5 of this situation, and it's always better, as I tell you, if the information comes from the witness's mouth in an 8 unadulterated fashion. So if we could skip ahead and not deal with Mr. 9 10 Jones's speaking objections --11 MR. BICE: Okay. 12 THE COURT: -- or your objections or Mr. Peek's 13 objections or any of the other arguments that occurred during 14 the course of this --15 MR. BICE: Understood, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- half-day hearing that is now in its 16 17 sixth day. 18 MR. BICE: So we now hear the story of, we did our best to comply with the statute. First of all, they were 19 20 already precluded from using this as their defense. The Court had already told them that. They chose not to challenge that 21 at the Nevada Supreme Court despite their propensity to 22 23 challenge virtually every order. And we know why they didn't 24 on this one. 25 So then we get to this issue, Your Honor, of, well,

you know, we did absolutely everything we could to act in good and everything we did was in good faith. But, as Mr. Fleming says -- and again I ask you to compare it to what they did when the United States came looking for information, Your Honor. And you'll notice that they didn't address any of this. They try to act like, well, it's unclear whether O'Melveny got to review documents unredacted. I would submit it's not unclear from Mr. Toh's testimony. But, you know what, Your Honor, again, the litigants in this courtroom, the two of them, know the answer, and they're not offering it.

You don't think for one minute that if O'Melveny and Myers was only allowed to review redacted documents in Macau they would come racing in here and provide that testimony to Your Honor as fast as they could? Of course they would. They haven't, and, as the Nevada Supreme Court says, we know why they haven't, because it's adverse to them, just like Mr. Toh was reviewing documents with O'Melveny and Myers lawyers, not withstanding the representations they made to you to the contrary back in 2011. But look at what they did as we showed you before, maximum access, vesting full power with the board. O'Melveny and Myers lawyers are given numerous -- a number of consents are obtained, all that process. Why? Because they're concerned about the government.

What's the reaction to the Court's order? We know what it was, the exact opposite. The board's not even

informed and brought into the decision-making process. appeal is taken of the order, because the conduct it stems from was so egregious. When Mr. Fleming reads the order he knows precisely what it precluded, and he acknowledged that on the record. Mr. Fleming had been told by OPDP that he could submit additional information and cite the right provisions of the statute and try and get permission to transfer. As he admits, I didn't do that. He hasn't done it for two and a half years ever since, Your Honor. He was also told, you could go to the Macau courts if you don't agree with us; and of course, he didn't do that, either. He also knew that he could obtain consents, and they all knew that because actually they had done it, as Mr. Raphaelson acknowledged, with respect to when they want to get the information or they needed to because it's important to tell the government, we've had maximum access, so there's no need to be concerned. They could obtain consents. What was Mr. Fleming's testimony about consents, Your Honor? Didn't even try. It's too cumbersome. Didn't even try, even though there were custodians identified that you ordered them to produce. That's not evidence of good faith, Your Honor. That's evidence of, we don't care what that order provides, we're not doing it. And by the way, that's the definition of

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And by the way, that's the definition of willfulness. As we cite to you the Ninth Circuit's decision, the standard of willfulness is not what Mr. Raphaelson -- or

I'm sorry, Mr. Jones says. The standard is could you -- were the documents within your possession, custody, and control and could you provide them. The answer is a yes or a no. And if the answer is yes and you don't do it, it's willful under the law. And that's exactly what they did. They made a choice, a business choice, that the consequences of violating the Court's order were preferable to producing the documents. That's exactly what they did, and that's why we're here, because that's the choice they made, a choice that they are now making after deceiving you and deceiving us for two years before then, which resulted in the sanction that was supposed to alleviate the prejudice to my client. That's what the prejudice was, and the Court recognized that. And the one substantive sanction that was to address that prejudice, they have completely ignored it and they're just now saying, it doesn't matter, we're not doing it, we don't have to comply.

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Just another segue, because one of the documents that Mr. Jones said, you know, talked about Mr. Alves and how this can't -- Mr. Alves doesn't control the company, can't possibly have anything to do with jurisdiction. Apparently, Your Honor, again they have forgotten Mr. Alves was one of the subject matters the Court specifically referenced in the request for production that it ordered them to answer. And also, Your Honor, he was one of the search terms because of that very reason. And you know why he was one of the search

terms, Your Honor? Because, as alleged in the complaint and as the jurisdictional discovery, the deposition from Mr. Adelson showed, Mr. Alves played a central role and who was dictating the course of action and where from, and that included Mr. Adelson insisting upon Mr. Alves's retention, notwithstanding Mr. Alves's emails, which even Mr. Leven conceded smacked of illegality, which is exactly what gives rise to this lawsuit, and that is precisely why those things were ordered produced. And they have chosen to redact them.

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So to say that none of these documents and none of these search terms relate to jurisdiction, this Court has already ruled otherwise. And to sit there and say, well, Your Honor, because they chose at our request not to parade 8,000 documents in here in front of the Court, we should now assume that none of those documents could have any plausible basis in relationship to jurisdiction, because they can't search them using the search terms, because the search terms aren't going to show up due to the redactions, and they can't even, as Mr. Leven conceded, it can't even be deciphered in many respects. And that's why, Your Honor, we didn't waste their time and we didn't waste your time parading each one of those redacted documents. But if that's what they want, we'll file a supplement and we'll put them right into the record, since that's what they want everybody to see, all the documents that they redacted and did not produce to us.

In short, Your Honor, you'd asked a question of Mr. Jones, about some of the prejudice of unredacted documents being provided after the depositions. Your Honor, I would tell you this. Rewarding them by saying that we can have a do over now is just further inflicting prejudice on my client. It just does. They have an unlimited budget, unlimited resources. They will spend us all into the grave, which is exactly what they've done. They want this big pat on the back for -- Mr. Jones says \$2 million, I mean, that's the most money he's ever seen a client spend on ESI. Yeah. It was spent to not comply. And as their own ESI expert acknowledged, it was incurred because of the haste that at which things had to be done, because of their own inaction. They had known for a long time they were obligated to provide discovery. They chose not to do it. And then now they have the audacity to claim, because we waited and waited and waited until the Court had finally had enough of us and finally said, the deadline is January 4, that's it, well now it cost us a lot to comply in that two-week window, we should get the benefit, we should be congratulated that we spent all that money to do that. The opposite is true, Your Honor. The fact that they spent all that money is just further proof that there is no amount of monetary sanction that is going to cause them to change their course of conduct, because they will spend it, rather to give the phony appearance of compliance

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when there is no compliance.

THE COURT: You have two minutes left.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

We have asked the Court to do several things. One, I don't believe there is any case in Nevada where this sort of conduct where there was a finding by the court of actual misrepresentation, deceit by a litigant, that has not resulted in that litigant's answer being stricken.

I understand Your Honor's concerns about this is just limited to jurisdiction. So what we've said is, all right, Your Honor. But their defense, this phonied-up defense, needs to be stricken. They need -- if it's not, Your Honor, then they win. This conduct is a victory for them. Violation of a court order is a victory. They now get the benefit of violating it. We can't use these documents. They know it. Their own witnesses acknowledged it. They're unusable. You can't even search them. Again, that's what they have done to us. And if -- anything short of striking that defense rewards them. If the Court wants to, as I said, proceed and hold that -- strike the defense and proceed to hold it, just like was done in one of the Chevron cases, so be it. That's within the Court's prerogative.

But one of the -- there has to be a substantive sanction for a party that knowingly violates a court order, that they violated a court order that stemmed from a

intentional misrepresentation of facts to this Court by which they profited for more than a year with that misrepresentation. And that's why we say they have got to be fined by this Court. We're not seeking the money for us. We're not saying that. We're not saying they should be fined a monetary amount for each and every day that they've been violating this Court. That money goes to the Treasury, because it's an assault upon the judicial process. It's an assault upon the integrity of the judicial process, because an order to them to do X and they thumbed their nose at it. And they say, well, we've got an excuse for thumbing our nose at it. No, you didn't have an excuse. It's an excuse that you're now using after the fact, after you were told you couldn't do it. And so with that, Your Honor, if you're going to them say, fine, I'm not going to strike your defense, then you have to impose a consequence that all the redacted documents, all the violations of your order result in an adverse inference that those documents contradict Sands China's denials of jurisdiction. They can't be allowed to profit. Otherwise, they are profiting. And the minimum sanction, as the Court said, the minimum sanction one must pay for violating a court order, even a discovery order, let alone a sanction is being deprived of the benefits of your violation.

THE COURT: Mr. Bice --

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             MR. BICE: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- before you leave the courtroom.
             MR. BICE: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- but while Mr. Jones is making his
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    last argument can you find for me the exhibit number for the
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    document that has the search terms in it?
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             MR. BICE: I can.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Jones, you have 15 minutes or
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    less.
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             MR. PEEK: Your Honor, that was filed as a court
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    pleading?
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              THE COURT: I -- Mr. Peek, I don't know.
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   exhibit for today -- from our hearing. I just want the
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    number --
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             MR. BICE: I think it's --
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              THE COURT: -- so when I cross-reference it --
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             MR. BICE: I know what it is.
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             THE COURT: I don't need it yet.
             MR. BICE: It's like 216 or --
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             THE COURT: I need Mr. Jones to finish --
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             MR. BICE: 213, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: -- so I can leave.
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             213?
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             MR. BICE: Yes.
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             THE COURT: Thank you.
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Mr. Jones, you have 15 minutes or less.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, if I understand Mr. Bice's -- the foundation -- in fact, now it appears clear to me what the foundation of his whole argument is. And the foundation of his argument is false. It's just false. His whole argument now that he's made his rebuttal completely fails, it undermines his -- his whole position in this case. I know that's a bold statement, and I want to wait until you finish looking for whatever it is you're looking for.

THE COURT: I found it. I'm just trying to figure out how to write it down, 213.

All right. Go.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, Mr. Bice bases his entire argument, his entire rebuttal on this publicly traded company knowingly misrepresenting information to the Court, this deceit -- deception they perpetrated on the Court and the plaintiff is undeniable that they engaged in fraudulent misconduct, that he's never seen a case in Nevada where there'd been a finding by the court where there was actual finding of deceit by the litigant where the answer has not been stricken and this has to be -- our defense now to jurisdiction has to be stricken.

My client has never found -- Sands China has never been found, to my knowledge -- I'd like to see the order -- to be in deceit of this Court. And, in fact, I would submit to

this Court that Las Vegas Sands has not found to have lied to 1 this Court. I understand there's an order, but I don't 3 believe Las Vegas Sands ever -- well, I understand what your order says, I don't believe there was ever any evidence 5 adduced at the hearing by a witness from Las Vegas Sands where there was deceit to the Court. That's my understanding, 6 7 Judge. But I certainly would assume you would agree that my 8 client has not -- my client, Sands China, has never been found 10 to have been deceitful with this Court. And that's the premise of his argument. So if that's the premise of his 11 12 argument --13 THE COURT: So why do you think I issued that sanctions order before, then? 14 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, you issued a 16 sanctions order, as I understood it, to Las Vegas --17 THE COURT: Because people lied to me. And people 18 lied to me, and the evidence at the hearing was the people who 19 lied to me and made decisions about lying to me were the 20 people in charge of the company, not the lawyers. 21 MR. RANDALL JONES: I understand that there is --22 THE COURT: And that was the testimony that was 23 adduced during the evidentiary hearing.

have read that transcript, and I don't believe I recall any

MR. RANDALL JONES: I don't -- well, Your Honor, I

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evidence or testimony where somebody from Las Vegas Sands was ever allegedly lying to this Court. That's my understanding. But, in any event, it was not Sands China, and you cannot conflate Sands China with that earlier order and say that this is some continuation of the conduct. There has been no finding of an alter ego that I'm aware of.

THE COURT: No, there has not been.

MR. RANDALL JONES: These are two separate companies. This is a publicly traded company in Hong Kong. So Mr. Bice is just flat out wrong, and that premise will not fly under any circumstances, any stretch of the law. No matter how badly Mr. Bice wants it to apply, it just doesn't. And that's the foundation of his argument, Judge. So if the foundation is no good, his argument is no good. Well, I don't --

THE COURT: You understand if I disagree with you and I find that the order that I previously entered and the lesser sanction that was previously requested and was then documented in Exhibit 98 was in fact a sanction because of misconduct and now I have a further violation of that prior sanctions order, we usually have very serious sanctions associated with it, despite the fact there may be mitigating circumstances.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Your Honor, all I can say is my understanding that Sands China Limited was not found to

have been deceitful to this Court. That's my understanding. THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. RANDALL JONES: In any event, with respect to Exhibit 16 predating the foundation of the company Mr. Bice is just incorrect. This will obviously be an issue that we may have to take up at the -- at the hearing itself. This is the -- one of the emails that was prior to the foundation -- or the formation of the company. It's up on the screen, Your Honor. These are emails between Venetian Macau employees that have to do with issues before the company existed. And so in spite of the fact that Mr. Bice doesn't want to believe that this doesn't relate to jurisdictional proof, or proof of jurisdiction under Daimler or Viega, you know, that's his argument, but that I believe the law contradicts that.

With respect to Exhibit 32, the Cirque document. Again, under <u>Daimler</u> and the <u>Helicopteros</u> case that evidence does not -- thank you -- does not prove jurisdiction over Sands China under <u>Daimler</u>. So what he just said is just incorrect. Negotiating agreements, regardless of who negotiated those agreements in the U.S., does not show that Sands China is at home in the United States.

And, Your Honor, if you want to -- I notice you're reading there. I'd be happy to --

THE COURT: No. I'm listening.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Exhibit 21 is the board minutes,

Your Honor. I'm not sure how that -- whatever argument he made about that, how that is a problem for them. We gave them the unredacted version. And again, the burden's on them. I know Mr. Bice now wants to put up every document in evidence. That's why we had a hearing. We had -- parties had notice of when this hearing was going to be, Mr. Bice didn't suggest that he needed more time. In fact, Mr. Bice seemed to be constantly complaining that he wanted to get this done. And so it would be completely inappropriate and a violation of my client's due process rights to now try and supplement the record with new documents that I would not get a chance to review or cross-examine, which demonstrates the very issue we're here about today. When I've actually got to see the documents he wanted to use at this hearing, I was able to debunk his jurisdictional argument as to every single one of them.

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With respect to Exhibit 10, the International Spring Gala. He said this document somehow or other still implicates jurisdictional discovery -- I'm sorry.

MR. BICE: What is this exhibit?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ RANDALL JONES: This is the International Gala one, as I recall.

MR. BICE: It's not even in evidence.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Then I miswrote down the exhibit you talked -- we were talking about, as I understood it, the

International Spring Gala. But that was a document that Mr. Bice chose to submit to this Court, not me. But all you have to do is look at the content, and, redacted or not, you can see that it involves people from Macau, it's not Mr. Adelson, Mr. Leven, Mr. Goldstein, or Mr. Kay, and it's talking about the Spring Gala and where they're going to hold it. All you've got to do is look at the content, Judge, and you should know that has nothing to do with jurisdictional discovery.

With respect to Exhibit 33, clearly Mr. Bice misunderstood the testimony. That's the minutes that we showed that were final minutes with Mr. Jacobs. There's actually three exhibits, Exhibit 33 -- their Exhibit 33, I believe, Exhibit 337 -- I'll tell you what, I've got my exhibit numbers all screwed up.

Exhibit 51 -- what are the ones that are the three replaced ones? Our exhibits, they're 377 and 378, aren't they?

MR. McGINN: Yeah. That's ours.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Yeah. That's right.

So Exhibits -- their Exhibit 51 and our Exhibits 377 and 378. And they said, how could those be replacements, they should have the same Bates numbers. Actually, that's not true, Judge. As Mr. Ray said, and apparently -- I don't know if Mr. Bice just didn't hear this, if they're not the exact same document they don't have the same hash codes, and they

were not using the same Bates number. Every one of those documents, as you pointed out, actually. But all you have to do is look at them. They're different, so they would not be the same Bates numbers, because they have different content. If they can tell they're exact same document and all they had is redacted -- MPDPA redactions, then they use the same Bates number. So that's just incorrect.

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Mr. Fleming's testimony -- in any event, Your Honor, Mr. Bice goes on to say we should have gotten consents from everyone. As we said, we showed him we offered to get consents if he had a particular issue or document that they thought they needed. Yet Mr. Bice again in his quest for the truth refuses to give the consent of Mr. Jacobs. That speaks volumes of his real intent to get to the truth of the matter as he claims to want to do.

With respect to Mr. Alves. First of all, as I said before, Mr. Alves issue goes to the merits. But I understand Mr. Bice trying to work around that argument and say that it actually goes to jurisdiction, but as it relates to the document at issue it does not go to jurisdiction, as you can see from the document itself. And, again, they had the burden of proving prejudice.

Mr. Bice again -- the old refrain that \$2.4 million spent shows that there was intent not to comply. The actual evidence in the record shows that's exactly why that money was

spent so in order to comply in every way possible. My client didn't have to spend that money. It could have just produced the redacted documents and been done with it. It spent a substantial amount money going to -- hiring people in the U.S., Hong Kong, and Macau to try to make sure that it did in fact produce everything possible pursuant to your order.

Again, I would say with respect to the requested relief that Mr. Bice is asking it comes back to the same issue, Judge. His requested relief, which is striking the defense of lack of personal jurisdiction, shows his real motive. They cannot ever prove jurisdiction under the laws of the United States against Sands China. And so the only opportunity they have to ever try to call my client into court in the State of Nevada is to try to get them on a discovery tort. We have shown this Court we have not been willful, we have done everything we could. And in that regard with respect to the fifth factor, I'm going to talk about that again, this is what the Supreme Court indicated you have to consider, you must consider in this situation.

The fifth factor says, "The extent to which the noncompliance with the request would undermine important interests to the United States or compliance with the request would undermine important interests of the state where the information is located." That goes to the degree of willfulness, the degree of willfulness. That's a balancing

test. This Court is required to do a balancing test of the degree of willfulness that my client allegedly exhibited here in respect to this issue.

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We have put into evidence documentation from the government of Macau indicating that if my client violated this law they would be susceptible to not only civil penalties and fines, but criminal sanctions, as well. The individuals would be susceptible to criminal sanctions. That is a requirement this court has to take into consideration in the balancing test. And there has been no evidence to refute that my client received those letters. Mr. Fleming testified that he was about to comply with the laws of Macau, and there's been no evidence to suggest otherwise. So what he was faced with was a balancing test, does he comply with the laws of this company -- or excuse me -- of the jurisdiction where his company is at home and must continue to do business, or does he comply with this Court's orders. And he said he had the decision -- based on all the factors we've already talked about, he had to comply with the laws of Macau while doing everything possible to comply with your Court's order. And he has demonstrated to this Court through the evidence we've shown you that they did do everything they could to comply with your order without violating Macanese law and subjecting themselves to the violations of the laws where they're at home.

And so, Your Honor, again -- and in terms of the

willfulness, the degree of willfulness, the degree of 1 willfulness is countered by the efforts they went to to make 2 3 sure that they did not prejudice the plaintiff with respect to 4 the productions of the documents that they did provide. And 5 in spite of what Mr. Bice says, he has not demonstrated, and 6 that's his burden as you told us from the beginning to do, to show that they have in fact been prejudiced, and they failed 7 8 to do that. THE COURT: Thank you. 9 10 Anything else? 11 I'm going to issue a written decision. My plan is 12 to try and get it fleshed out before the end of the week. 13 That may not be completely done, given my other obligations, but I hope to have it to you by the end of the week or early 14 15 next week. Anything else? 16 Have a nice day. Have a good weekend. Thank you, 17 18 again. 19 THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 4:53 P.M. 20 21 22 23 24 25

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. HOYT, TRANSCRIBER