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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Case Number: 65 Supreme Court

District Court Case Number A627691-B

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

Volume I of I (PA43912 – 44107)

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HOLLAND & HART LLP J. Stephen Peek, Esq., Bar No. 1758 Robert J. Cassity, Esq., Bar No. 9779 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

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 SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR MANDAMUS RE MARCH 6, 2015 SANCTIONS ORDER Volume I of I (PA43912 – 44107) 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 31st day of March, 2015.

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

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

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
06/26/2014	Exhibit E to Defendant Sands China, Ltd.'s Motion For Summary Judgment On Personal Jurisdiction	I	PA43912 – 27
02/26/2015	Transcript: Hearing on Motion to Dismiss 3rd Amended Complaint	I	PA43928 – 91
03/17/2015	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Expedited Motion for Clarification and Limited Added Jurisdictional Discovery	I	PA43992 – 44012
03/18/2015	Defendants Sands China Ltd. and Las Vegas Sands Corp.'s Opposition to Motion for Clarification and Limited Added Jurisdictional Discovery	I	PA44013 – 26
03/19/2015	Transcript: Hearing on Motions	I	PA44027 – 102
03/27/2015	Order on Defendants' Motions to Dismiss Plaintiff's Third Amended Complaint	I	PA44103 – 105
03/27/2015	Order Denying Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Stay Court's March 6, 2015 Decision and Order	I	PA44106 – 107

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

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Date	Description	Vol.#	Page Nos.
03/18/2015	Defendants Sands China Ltd. and Las Vegas Sands Corp.'s Opposition to Motion for Clarification and Limited Added Jurisdictional Discovery	I	PA44013 – 26
06/26/2014	Exhibit E to Defendant Sands China, Ltd.'s Motion For Summary Judgment On Personal Jurisdiction	I	PA43912 – 27
03/27/2015	Order Denying Sands China Ltd.'s Motion to Stay Court's March 6, 2015 Decision and Order	I	PA44106 – 107
03/27/2015	Order on Defendants' Motions to Dismiss Plaintiff's Third Amended Complaint	I	PA44103 – 105
03/17/2015	Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Expedited Motion for Clarification and Limited Added Jurisdictional Discovery	I	PA43992 – 44012
02/26/2015	Transcript: Hearing on Motion to Dismiss 3rd Amended Complaint	I	PA43928 – 91
03/19/2015	Transcript: Hearing on Motions	I	PA44027 – 102

21

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Electronically Filed 06/26/2014 11:55:36 AM

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation; SHELDON G. ADELSON, in his individual and representative capacity; DOES I-X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I-X,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A627691-B DEPT NO.: XI

DEFENDANT SANDS CHINA, LTD.'s MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON PERSONAL JURISDICTION

Date: Time:

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.

Defendant Sands China Limited ("SCL") hereby moves for summary judgment on the issue of personal jurisdiction. As described in greater detail below, the law has dramatically changed since this Court first ruled on SCL's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction

AFFIDAVIT OF TOH HUP HOCK IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT SANDS CHINA LTD.'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Toh Hup Hock, being first duly sworn, deposes and states:

- I am an Executive Director and the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
 Officer of Sands China Ltd. ("SCL"). I was appointed Chief Financial Officer of SCL in or
 about November 2009.
- 2. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein except for those statements made upon information and belief. As to those statements made upon information and belief, I believe them to be true. If called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to the matters set forth herein.
- I make this affidavit in support of SCL's Motion for Summary Judgment on Personal Jurisdiction ("Motion").
- SCL is the leading developer, owner and operator of multi-use integrated resorts and casinos in Macau, a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.
- SCL is a Cayman Islands corporation with its principal place of business in Macau.
- 6. As referenced in SCL's 2010 Annual Report, in 2009, and 2010, SCL reported revenues of \$3,301,100,000 and \$4,142,300,000, all of which came from its properties and businesses in Macau. SCL incurred expenses of \$2,926,100,000 in 2009 and \$3,356,600,000 in 2010. A true and correct copy of SCL's 2010 Annual Report is attached to the Motion as Exhibit C.
- 7. I am informed and believe and thereon allege SCL has never had any business operations in Nevada, or sales of any goods or services there and is prohibited from doing so



pursuant to the Non-Competition Deed between LVSC and SCL. A true and correct copy of the Non-Competition Deed is attached to the Motion as Exhibit D.

- 8. The Shared Services Agreement dated November 8, 2008, between Las Vegas Sands Corp. (LVSC") and SCL, which is attached to the Motion as Exhibit E, is a true and correct copy of its purported counterpart.
- 9. Exhibit F to the Motion denotes the total payments made to LVSC by SCL in 2009, for services rendered by LVSC in that same year under the terms of the Shared Services Agreement. Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of its purported counterpart.
- 10. Exhibit G to the Motion denotes the total payments made to LVSC by SCL in 2010, for services rendered by LVSC in that same year under the terms of the Shared Services Agreement. Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of its purported counterpart.
- 11. I executed the stock option grant letter in Macau and sent it to Plaintiff Steven Jacobs in Macau, which was issued pursuant to a written resolution of the Remuneration Committee of the SCL Board and to be construed in accordance with SCL's Equity Award Plan. True and correct copies of the Remuneration Committee resolution, the stock option grant letter, and the Equity Award Plan are attached to the Motion as Exhibits J, K and L, respectively.
- 12. The stock option grant is governed by Hong Kong law and concerns a grant of options to buy stock that was traded on the Hong Kong stock exchange.

Dated this 26 day of June, 2014.

Toh Hup Hock

Subscribed and sworn to before me this <u>26</u> day of June, 2014 (See attached)

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for

CARTÓRIO DO NOTÁRIO PRIVADO, LUÍS CAVALEIRO DE FERREIRA

Reconheço a assinatura, feita perante mim, de TOH HUP HOCK, cuja identidade verifiquel pela exibição do Blihete de Identidade de Residente Não Permanente de Macau nº 1510865(7), emitido em 27 de Maio de 2014, pela Direcção dos Serviços de Identificação.

Conta nº 175

Macau, 26 de Junho de 2014. Notário,

IRANSLATION

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE NOTARY LUÍS CAVALEIRO DE FERREIRA

I certify that TOH HUP HOCK, whose Identity I verified by way of the Macau Non-Permanent Identity Card no 1510865(7), issued on the 27th May 2014 by the Identification Bureau of Macau S.A.R., signed this document before me.

Account no 144

Macao, 26th June 2014 The Notary (signature)

Translation made in Macao, on 26th June 2014, by me LUIS CAVALEIRO DE FERREIRA in my capacity of Attorney at Law in the SAR of Macao, and it is according to the original.

LUÍS CAVALEIRO DE FERREIRA

EXHIBIT E

EXHIBIT E

DATED NOVEMBER 8TH 2009

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP.

and

SANDS CHINA LTD.

SCHEDULED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO PARENT GROUP...

SCHEDULE Scheduled Products and Savices...

GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION...

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ő

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND EMPLOYEES.

IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS....

PARENT INDEMNITY TO LISTCO GROUP

FORCE MAJEURE

PROVISION OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.

INTERPRETATION... Heading

Clause

TERM OF THIS AGREEMENT...

PRICING ...

SHARED SERVICES AGREEMENT

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Our Ref; CHOlan HKT92872

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CONTENTS

PA43917

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 8th day of November, 2009

BETWEEN:

1.45. VEGAS SANDS, CORP., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Nevada and having its principal executive offices at 3355 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109, United States of America ("Parent"): £

AND

SANDS CHINA LTD, an exempt limited flability company duly incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands and having its registered office at Walker House, 87 Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9005, Cayman Islands ("LISTCO"). গ্র

WHEREAS:

- Parent, through its domestic operating subsidiaries, is the owner and operator of The Venetian Resort Hotel Castino, The Palazzo Resort Hotel Castino and The Sands Expo and Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada, which together form the largest hotel and resort complex in the world. 3
- LISTCO was incorporated on July 15, 2009 under the direction of Parent to act as the hotifing company of its casion garming, botel and integrated resort and escodated businesses in Greater China and VML, an indirect subsidiary of LISTCO, is the holder of a gaming sub-concession in Macau for a term ending on June 26, 2022 pursuant to the Sub-Concession Contract. <u>@</u>
- Pursuent to the Sub-Concession Contract, VML opened its first casino hotel property in Macau in May 2004, as part of the Sands Macao, followed by a second casino in August 2004, as part of The Venedian Macao-Resont-Hotels integrated resort, and a third casino called the Plaza Cashio in August 2006, as part of the Four Seasons Hotel Macao, Cotal Strip®, and VML, through direct and indirect operating substitiaties, is currently developing for future operation, and has orgoing plans for the future development and operation of, additional cashos, hotels and integrated resorts and associated facilities, as part of its overall Cotal Stipi® integrated resort development, including the partially completed Shangif-La, Traders, Sheraton and St-Regis branded entertainment facilities, spas and other amenities located on Sites 5 and 6 of hotels and associated casinos, convention space, restaurants, retail malls Its Cotal Strip@ development. 9
- LISTCO may also, either itself or through other members of LISTCO Group, design, develop, construct, open and operate additional casinos, hotals and integrated pesorts and associated facilities elsewhere in Greater Chrira. ê

Shared Services Agreement

Both in the construction and in the operation of LISTOO's casinos, hotels and a integrated resons and associated facilities, LISTOO Group has benefited from the coordinated procurement and provision of pirotucks and services by Operant Group, and LISTOO wishes even after the fisting of its shares on the Chair Board of the Stock Exchange to be able still to secure, for itself and the other members of LISTOO Group in their originity and fitture development projects and operations in Greater China, the benefit of certain products and services, which Parent Group is able to continue to make available on competitive terms. Œ

Conversely, Parent Group may in certain chounstances be in need of products and services which members of LISTCO Group may be in a position to provide. Œ

THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED to enter into this Agreement, subject to the following ferrits and conditions:

INTERPRETATION

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in this Agreement, including the Recitals, unless the context requires Ţ

shall have the meaning ascribed to it under Rule 1.01 of the Listing Rules; "associate"

means the price defermined in accordance with Clause 4.1 hereof; 'Base Price"

means the method for priong the relevant Scheduled Products and Services used in the market as further particularized in the fourth column of the Schedule hereio. Contractual Price"

"controlling shareholder"

means a person which is, or which together with other persons is, either (a) entitled to exercise or control the exercise of 30% or more of the voling power at general meetings of LISTCO or (b) in a position to control tine composition of a majority of the board of directors of LISTCO; means the actual cost incurred in providing the 'Cost Price'

relevant Scheduled Products and Services, all conditions of the recipient of the Scheduled Products and Services on a fair and equitable basis, and includes, but is not limited to, Fully Burdened Cost, ₽ relevant Scheduled Products and Services, allocated to the recipient of the Scheduled Products and Services on a fair and equitable basis and means the actual cost incurred in providing relevant Scheduled Products and Service Cost Plus Price"

Shared Services Agreement

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business: means Parent and companies directly or indirectly o	owned from time to time, other than members of σ LISTCO Group;	means Parent and LISTCO and "Party" means any one of them;	means any of the following events:	(a) Parent ceases be the controlling shareholder of LISTCO through shares held directly or through its associates;	(b) the shares of LISTCO cease to be listed on the Stock Exchange;	(c) any oreditor, encumbrancer, receiver or	Judora autimisarano ro similar pesson takes possession of, or other legal process; is enforced against all, or a substantial part, of any Party's business or assets;	(d) any Party stops or suspends payments to	is advanced guererady, in surface of admissing in ability pay like debits as they fall due, or seeks to enfer into any composition or other arrangement with its creditors, or is	declared or becomes bankrupt or inservent, or any insolvency proceedings are instituted by or against any Party,	(e) any event occurs which has an effect analogous to the matters set out in paragraphs (c) or (d) above in any relevant	•	(t) any retty cleases to carry on its pusiness or any substantial part thereof, or any Perty disposes of, or any governmental or other authority expropriates, all or any substantial part of its business or assets; or	(g) 45 days elapse after a material breach of this Agreement by a Party without such material breach being remedied or steps have been fustituted to remedy such material breach;	means any product or service set out in the
"Parent Group"		"Parlies"	"Relevant Event"												"Scheduled
includes, but is not limited to, Fully Burdened Cost, plas a fee equal to the statutory minimum mark-up required to be charged with respect to such cost.	means, in relation to the provision of administrative and other similar services, the total cost of		compensation, health, disability, workmen's compensation and other employment-related	experits,	means all the territories belonging to or under the dominion of the People's Republic of China, Macau, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and	Talwan, and their respective temtorial seas;	means the implementation agreement(s) to be entered into between members of Parent Group and members of LISTCO Group from time to time as more particularly described in Clause 5 of this	Agreement;	means LISTCO and its direct and indirect substitiaries, whether or not wholly-owned, from time to time,	means the date of initial listing of the shares of LISTCO on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange;	meens The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange as amended or varied from time to time;	means the Macau Special Administrative Region of the Pennix's Reminitin of China.	means the price charged by members of Parent Group to independent fining parties or to other listed subsidiaries of Parent other than members of LISTCO Group from time to time for the provision of	the same or comparable types of products or services are the relevant Scheduled Products and Services under conditions which are comparable to the conditions under which such Scheduled Products and Services are to be provided to the ILSTCO Group, in all cases in the ordinary course of	
	'Fully Burdened Cost'				'Greater China'	•	"Implementation Agreement(s)"		"LISTCO Group"	"Listing Date"	"Listing Rules"	"Масац"	'Most Fayoured Price"		

Products and Services"	Schedule hereto the same as may from time to time be amended by written agreement between the Perties, and subject to compleance with the requirements of the Listing Rules applicable to any amendment of the Agreement.
"Stock Exchange"	means The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
"Sub-Concession Contract"	means the sub-concession agreement deted December 26, 2002 made by VML with Galaxy Casino S.A. and the government of Macar;
"subsidiary(les)"	shall have the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules;
"Term"	means the tarm of this Agreement as determined in accordance with Clause 3 hereof;
"Third Party Price"	means the price charged or quoted by independent third pattles for the provision of the same or comparable types of products or services as the relevant Scheduled Products and Services under conditions which are comparable to the conditions under which such Scheduled Products and Services are to be provided, in all cases in the ordinary course of business, to customers that are unrelated to the providers of the products or services; and
.AMT.	means Venetian Macau Limited.

- 4.2 References herein to Clauses and the Schedule are references to the clauses of, and the schedule to, this Agreement.
- 1.3 All references to a Party shall, where the context permits, include that Party's successors and permitted assigns.
- 1.4 The headings in this Agreement are inserted for convenience purposes only and shell not affect (and shall be disregarded in) the construction and interpretation of this Agreement.
- 1.5 Unless the context requires otherwise, words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa and words importing a gender include every gender.

PROVISION OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

2.1 Subject to the provisions of this Agreement and the relevant implementation Agreements, Parent hereby agrees to provide and/or to procure another relevant member of Parent Group to provide to any member of LISTCO Group

Shared Services Agreement

designated by LISTCO in writing from time to time during the Term, such that the Scheduled Products and Services as LISTCO may designate in such writing and which are Scheduled Products and Services reflected in the Schedule hereto are products or services Perent Group is willing to make available to members of LISTCO Group.

- 2.2 The supply of Scheduled Products and Services hereunder to LISTCO Group shall reflect the requirements and/or needs of LISTCO Group from time to firm, as determined by LISTCO, and nothing in this Agreement or any implementation Agreement shall be construed as requiring any member of LISTCO Group, absent a request by LISTCO under Clause 2.1, to commit to the provision of any quantity of supply of Scheduled Products and Services from Parent Group over any duration of time.
- 2.3 Notwithstanding this Agreement or any implementation Agreement, LISTCO expressly reserves the right to choose to neceive products and services of the same type and scope as the Scheduled Products and Services from independent third parties.
- 2.4 The provision of products and services by any member of Parent Group is on a non-exclusive basis, and any member of Parent Group may provide products and services of the same type as Scheduled Products and Services to other parties, provided nothing herein stall be construed as absolving any failure to provide or any delay in providing any Scheduled Products and Services requested under Clause 2.1 or any breach of any provision of this Agreement or any Internatiation Agreement.

TERM OF THIS AGREEMENT

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- 3.1 This Agreement shall commence on the Listing Date and shall last for a term ending with the third financial year-end of LISTCO following the Listing Date, unless as at any time prior to the explation of shack term either LISTCO gives not less than 3 months prior written notice of the termination of this Agreement to Parent or a Relevant Event occurs, in which case this Agreement shall end upon the earlier of (i) the explication of such notice and (ii) the occurrence of such Relevant Event, but without prejudice of (a) the obligation to pay for any Scheduled Products and Services previously provided prior to such early termination date or (b) any obligations under or in relation to amangements with third perhes entered into in accordance with this Agreement prior to such early termination date and which do not by their terms automatically end upon such early termination date.
- 3.2 This Agreement may be renewed by the Parties before its expiration for a term not exceeding the third financial year end of LISTICD following the date of continencement of the renewed term, provided that the requirements of the Listing Rules in reletion to connection shall be compiled with in connection with such renewal. Every retrewal of this Agreement shall be made on the basis that this Clause 3.2 shall be re-incorporated into the terms and concilions of the renewed term and permit the Parties to further renew this Agreement for additional periods prior to expiration of any renewed term.

The pricing of each Scheduled Product and Service provided hereunder shall not exceed the relevant price set out against it in the fourth column of the Schedule hereto, being as the case may (a) the Cost Price; (b) the Cost Plus Price; or (c) the Contractual Price, 4.1

47

then pricing of the Scheduled Product and Service shall be benchmarked down to the Third Party Price; if the Contractual Price is higher than the Most Favoured Price, then pricing of the Scheduled Product and Service shall be benchmarked down to the Most Favoured Price; and if the Contractual Price is higher than bown of any demonstrated Third Party Price and the Most Favoured Price, and Service shall be benchmarked down to the Third Party Price or the Most Favoured Price, then pricing of the Scheduled Product and Service shall be benchmarked down to the Third Party Price or the Most Favoured Price, If the Contractual Price is higher than any demonstrated Third Party Price whichever is the tower

IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS 넒

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- Each of Parent and LISTCO agrees to enter into and to procure the relevant members of Parent Group or LISTCO Group (as the case may be) to enter into, from time to time, and as required, Implementation Agreements that set out the debits of the matherial forms and confidence for the provision of scheduled Products and Services requissed by LISTCO pursuant to Clause 2.1 above, which material terms shall include, but not be limited to:
- the relevant Schedulad Products and Services to be provided;

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- the quantity required to be provided, if applicable; Ð
- the time(s) at which or duration during which the relevant Scheduled Products and Services are to be provided; গ্ৰ
- provided determined in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, and Services and Scheduled Products prioring for the 햠 ਉ
- the payment terms (including, where applicable, terms providing for deduction of withholding taxes). Ð
- Parent agrees that the quality of the Scheduled Products and Services to be provided must be reasonably satisfactory to the relevant member of LISTCO Group receiving the same. 22
- The ferms and conditions on which Scheduled Products and Services are to be provided shall comply with the following principles: 5,3
- LISTO Group as the recipient of the Scheduled Products and Services than would be generally available in the market prevailing at the time, as evidenced by quotations issued by unrelated suppliers or all terms and conditions, including pricing, shall not be worse for LISTCO Group as the recipient of the Scheduled Products and ê

Shared Services Agreement

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2CF000448 established by or deduced from other reasoned analysis and readily available market information; and

- all terms and conditions, including pricing, shall not be worse for LISTCO Group as the recipient of the Scheduled Products and Services than offered by Parent Group from time to time to independent third parties or to other subsidiaries of Parent other than members of LISTCO Group from time to time. Ê
- extended from time to time pursuant to Clause 3.2 above, provided that prior to any extension under Clause 3.2 controlling into effect, any port of the form of an implementation Agreement which exceeds the original term set out in Clause 3.1 shall remain a term that is conditional on the extension under shall not exceed the existing term of this Agreement as such term may be The term of any implementation Agreements entered into pursuant hereto Clause 3.2 coming into effect. 4
- The governing law of an Implementation Agreement shall be the same as the governing law of this Agreement unless the use of the law of another parsiciption as its governing law is mandatory under the law of such other jurisdiction or is otherwise mutually preferred by the parties, in winch even the implementation Agreement shall be executed in such form as will comply with the requirements of the law of such other jurisdiction or reflect the mutual agreement of the parties but substantially have the same effect as if it were governed by the same law as the governing law of this Agreement. 6.5
- The provisions of each implementation Agreement are subject to the terms of this Agreement and shall be interpreted consistently with the interpretation of this Agreement. If any of the provisions of any implementation Agreement conflict or appear to conflict with any provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement, shall prevail and the relevant provisions of the implementation Agreement shall be interpreted accordingly. 5.6
- requirements of the Listing Rules and any conditions imposed by the Stock Exchange, if any waiver which may be granted by the Stock Exchange in Relation to this Agreement and any typiementation. Agreement has been revoked, cancelled or otherwise becomes trivalid, or any applicable requirements of the Listing Rules in relation to connected transactions cannot or can no forger be fulfield, this Agreement and each of the applicable or can no forger be fulfield, this Agreement and each of the applicable or parametric or Agreements shall protatio be cancelled or terminated as the case may be, and no Perty shall thereafter have any liability hereunder or implementation Agreements, to the extent applicable, constitute connected transactions for LISTCO under the Listing Rules, and that such transactions will therefore be subject to and conditional upon the fulfilment of the Products and Services previously provided prior to such early termination date, (b) any obligations under or in relation to arrangements with third parties The Parties hereto acknowledge and agree that all products and services isted in Section (1) of the Schedule hereto and each of their respective thereunder, save and except for (a) the obligation to pay for any Scheduled entered into in accordance with this Agreement prior to such early termination date and which do not by their terms automatically end upon such early 5.7

termination date and (c) any antecedent breaches of provisions which compilant with the Listing Rules.

Consistently with Clause 6.7, provision of any particular Scheduled Products and Sarvices shall be subject to the maximum annual caps (if any) which are set out against it in the sixth to eligith rolumns of the Schedule herebo, which caps shall in respect of each year be based on the Scheduled Products and Services actually delivered in that year after taking into account all relevant cancellations, terminations and non-deliveries.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND EMPLOYEES

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Neither this Agreement nor any implementation Agreement nor the provision of any Scheduled Products and Services herundre or thresunder will affect the ownership of any assets or property or any intellectual property rights owned by any member of Parent Group or any of its intellectual property rights in any changes, additions or improvements thereto. Unless secondment amangements are agreed between Parent and LISTCO pursuant to any Implementation Agreement, no employee of any member of Parent Group shall be deemed to be, or have any rights as, an employee of any member of LISTCO Group. S S

and the Implementation Agreements, it or the relevant member of Parent and the Implementation Agreements, it or the relevant member of Parent Group and/or their respective employees may be processing or come into possession of information which is confidential to the relevant member of LISTCO Group receiving the relevant Scheduled Products and Services, or otherwise protected by data privacy taws applicable to such member of LISTCO Group, and heaby agrees that (a) it shall, and will procure that the other members or Parent Group shall, keep all such information contidential using all physical, organizational and technological safeguards that are reasonably appropriate in light of the nature, quantify and eensightly of such information, applying security standards and procedures equivalent to those used to protect its own and its other customers' confidential information and in conformity with any specific security directives provided by LISTCO and accepted by Parent, and (b) none of them or tiller respective employees will use such information except for the purpose of performing under this Agreement or an implementation Agreement with respect to the provision of the relevant Schaduled Products and Services. 6.3

respect of the negotiation of contracts with finite parties, to the extent feasible and appropriate the relevant member of LISTOO Group will be the party enfeating into such contracts and responsible for all obligations and entitled to all benefits thereunder, and the relevant member of Parent Group providing the Scheduled Product and Service shall not be liable for such obligations or Where the Scheduled Products and Services are comprised of services in entitled to such benefits 64

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PARENT INDEMNITY TO LISTCO GROUP

Parent shall indemnify and keep indemnified each member of LISTCO Group Cecebing from Parent Group any Scheduled Products and Services against any bases, demages or liabilities suffiered or incurred by the relevant member of LISTCO Group as a result of or in comnection with any bad faith, gnoss negligence or wiffer insconduct of any member of Parent Group of any employee of a member of Parent Group which is or who is deployed in the provision of Scheduled Products and Services to a member of LISTCO Group, after a final determination of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding the above, Parent shall not be liable for any special, indirect, indicated, or consequential damages of any kind whatsoever (including, without limitation, attorneys fees) regardless of the form of action, whether in contract, tort (horiscling negligence), strict fability, or otherwise, and regardless of whether such damages are foreseeable or whether Parent has been advised of the possibility of such damages. 7.2

FORCE MAJEURE

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Continued provision of a Scheduled Product and Service may be suspended to the extent caused by force majeure, without liability for any failure to fulfill any obligation under this Agreement or any implementation Agreement, so long as and to the extent to which the fulfillment of such obligation is prevented, fustratied, hindered, or delayed as a consequence of such force majeure, provided that Perent shall (a) give notice in writing to LISTCO of the occurrence of the relevant force majeure event as soon as reasonably practicable after any member of Perent Group becomes aware of the same, (b) provide, where reasonably practicable, details of the articipated duration of suspension in the provision of the Scheduled Product and Service, and (c) (if reasonably requested by LISTCO) cooperate with LISTCO to find alternative means and methods for the provision of the suspended Scheduled Products and Services. 8.1

For purposes of Clause 8.1, "force majeure" refers to an event beyond the control of Parent or the relevant member of Parent Group, which by its nature could not have been foreseen or, if it could have been foreseen, was uravoidable, and includes, without limitation, acts of God, storms, floods, rifor, sebocage, shill commotion or shill unreet, itlenference by civil or military authorities, acts of war (declared or undeclared), threats or acts of terrorism including biological terrorism, outbreaks of endemic or pandemic disease, and 82

SCHEDULED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO PARENT GROUP

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Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this Agreement relating to the provision of Scheduled Products and Services by members of Perent Group to members of LISTCO Group shall apply, on a reciprocal basis, to the 9.1

Shared Services Agreement

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Shared Services Agreement

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SCHEDULE

Scheduled Products and Services

SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PRICING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 , 659	2018 U\$\$
ØMPR	OCUREN	NE CON	STIPLE TION &	ÖPÉRATIÖN	SER	Vije	S
	****		ryices of De Minin		Sect 13-30H		
Provision on normal con amount to either < 0.1%	nmeroial terms, wi or 0.1% ≤ x < 2.5%	ilch on an annval i 6 and annval consk	basia and relative to LISTCC laration < HK\$1 million)'s gross assets or reven	ue from p	isqioninc	activities
Procurement consultancy services in relation to the global procurement of rew materials, furniture, but was an equipment, operating supplies and room amenities, emong other items, with respect to the design, development, construction, equipping, management and operation of easinos, easino hotels and inlegrated resorts.	Members of Perent Group	Members of LISTCO Group	Costs incurred in providing procurement services plus 6% and elicosted on the basis of the number of rooms or employees for such materiate, furniture, future and equipment, operaling supplies or room amenities are purchased,	Invoke to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred end to be peld in the observo of dispute within 45 days of receipt of hivoke, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	2.0 million	1.9 million	1.9 million
Procurement consultancy services in relation to the global procurement of raw meterials, furniture, that resident supplies and operating supplies and roun ementiles, among other items, with respect	Members of LISTCO Group	Members of Parent Group	Costs incurred in providing procurement envices plus 5% and allocated on the basis of the number of rooms or employees for such meterials, furniture, fluture and equipment, operafities supplies or room.	Invoice to be provided, together with cocumentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in	0.5 millon	1.0 m/lion	1.0 million

Shared Services Agreement

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SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PRICING	Payment Terms	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	2011 US\$
to the design, development, construction, equipping, management and operation of obetinos, casino holeis and integrated resorts.			amanides are purchesed.	the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute			
Transportation and related logistics services in connection with the use of private jets and corporate streatt owned by or available to the Parent Group under (threshere errangements with other proprietors controlled by the controlling shareholders of USTCO Group.	Members of Person Group	Members of LISTCO Group	Actual costs incurred related to the aircraft based on the use of the LISTCO Group (crew selectes) and actual monthly overhead costs incurred allocated on the basis of the number of aircraft used by the LISTCO Group as a percentage of the total number of aircraft in Parent Group's feet.	Invoke to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be patif in the absence of dispute within 45 days of resign of hirotoe, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	1. 8 ភាពិវិទុក	1,7 million	1.9 m/Won
Transportation and related logistics services in connocition with the use of private jets and corporate streat owned by or evaluable to the Perent Group under timeshere extengements with other proprietors controlled by the controlled stream of LISTCO Group.	Membas of LISTCO Group	Mambers of Peront Group	Actual monthly overhead costs incurred effocated on the haste of the number of efforts are a percentage of the total number of acrest in Parent Group's fiest.	Invoice to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of resolut of throice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	0,1 millon	O.1 million	0,1 million
Certain administrative and logistics services such as legal and	Members of Parent Group	Members of LISTCO Group	Actual costs incurred in providing services calculated as the estimated setery and	Invaice to be provided, tagether with documentary support, no	4.7 million	5.0 million	8,3 mHllon

Shared Services Agreement

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SERVICE / PRODUCT	. PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PRICING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	2011 US\$
regulatory services, back- office accounting and hearding of telephone cells relating to hole! reservations, tax and internal sucit services, limited treasury functions and accounting and compliance services.			banefits for the employees of the Perent Group and the hours worked by such amployees providing such services to the LISTCO Group.	earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute			
Cortain administrative and logisfics services such as legal and regulatory services, back-office accounting and heardling of telephone calls relating to hotel reservations, tax and internet audit services, limited treasury functions and accounting and compliance services.	Members of LISTCO Group	Members of Parent Group	Actual costs incurred in providing services calculated as the sufficient seleny and benefits for the employees of the LISTCO Group and the hours worked by such employees providing such services to the Parent Group.	Invoke to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be peld in the absence of dispute within 46 days of receipt of invoke, or in the event of dispute within 50 days of resolution of dispute	3.0 millon	3.0 millon	3.0 millon
	Ø C	onnected Se	vices which are D	iscloseable	<u></u>	·	
Provision on normal com amount to either < 2,5%	nmercial terms, wh and annual consid	ich on an ennuel b eration ≥ HK\$1 milli	esis and relative to LISTCO on; or 2.5% ≤ x < 25% and a	's gross assets or reven nnual consideration < HK	ue from p \$10 millio	orincipal a on	activities,
Design, development and construction consultancy services with respect to the design, development and construction of cashro, cashro hotel and integrated resort projects.	Members of Perent Group	Members of USYCO Group	Actual costs incurred in providing services eviculated as the estimated salary and benefits for the employees of the Perent Group and the hours worked by such employees providing such services to the LISTOO	invoice to be provided, together with doorumentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of cliepute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute the event of dispute.	1,5 million	5.1 million	5.0 raillion

SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PRICING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	Z011 US\$
			Group plus 5%.	within 30 days of resolution of dispute			
Design, development and construction consultancy services with respect to the design, development and construction of casino, ossino hotel and integrated resort projects.	Membars of LISTCO Group	Members of Parent Group	Actual costs incurred in providing services calculated as the estimated salary and benefits for the employees of the LISTOO Group and the hours worked by such employees novicting such services to the Parent Group plus 5%.	Invoice to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 46 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resculdon of dispute resculdon of dispute	3.b mHion	2,3 million	0.7 million
Joint international markeding services and premium players who wish to patronize the LISTCO Group's properties in addition to those of the Parent Group, Retail leasing, management and markeding services roleted to the retail malls owned on operated by the USTCO Group.	Membets of Parent Group	Members of LISTCO Group	Costs incurred in providing services plus 5%	Invoice to be provided, together with documentary support, no arrier then the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	19.8 millon	19.9 million	21.0 mmon

SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PŘÍCING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	2012 US\$
(X)(2)	Arrange	hierits th	at De Not Co	stitute Con	neaf	ed	€5 1# , =1* .31 *
y. sk			ansactions		914 12 G21		
		< ⊠ <u>IN</u>	SURANCE COVER			,	
Global Insurance Policie maturity and may be ren	s procured by the i swad	Parent Group that p	rovide coverage to members	of the LISTCO Group and	d will con	tinue unti	1
Maceu & Ind Commercial General - ACE Arrerican liss. Co.	Global Coverage - Perant as named Insured	Members of LISTOO Group	Allocated pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on covereign	Invoice to be provided, logather with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 95 days of resolution of dispute within 95 days of resolution of dispute	1.0 анноп	1. f mällen	1.4 million
Directors and Officers Liability – Layered orogram with various insurers and National Union as lead center	Global Coverage - Parent as named insured	Members of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on coverage	Invoke to be provided, (ogether with documentery support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoke, or in this event of dispute within 40 days of resolution of dispute resolution of dispute	2.6 mitton	3.0 million	8.7 million
mployment Prectice Liebility – Nationel Union (AIG)	Global Coverage Perent as	Members of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro rate to the LISTOO Group based on	Involce to be provided, together with	0.3 mlillon	0.2 million	0.3 million

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SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PRICING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	2011 US\$
	named insured	<u>.</u>	coverage	documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 35 days of resolution of dispute of the days of resolution of dispute			
Masier Global Property Insurence Progrem – FM Global	Global Coverage - Parent as named insured	Mornibers of LISTOO Group	Allocated pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on coverage	Invoice to be provided, together with counters than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 46 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 40 days of resolution of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	ए,3 क्रीसिका	0.3 milliop	0.4 million
Crime – Greel American Ins. Co.	Global Coverage - Perent as nemed insured	Members of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro rate to the LISTCO Group based on coverage	Invoke to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be peld in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoke, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute resolution of dispute	0,2 millon	0.2 milion	0.3 million
Fiduciary Liebility Chubb	Global Coverage Parent as	Members of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro reta to the LISTCO Group based on	invoice to be provided, together with documentary support, no	0.0 million	0.0 million	0.0 million
Shared Services Agre	ement	22				SC	L00045

SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	· PRICING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	2011 US\$
	named Insured		сочегаце	earlier than the date incurred and to be pald in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute			
Special Coverage Kidnap, Ransom, Extoriton Great American Ins. Co.	Global Coverage - Parent es named Insured	Members of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on coverage	Involce to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of involce, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	0,0 milijon	0.0 million	0.0 milkon
		⊠ INFORM	NATION TECHNOL	OGY	***************************************	l	
Enterprise level agreeme LISTCO Group.	ents procured by th	e Parent Group tha	t provide information technol	ogy products and service	s to mem	bers of th	e {
Infinium software	Members of Perent Group	Members of LISTÇO Group	Allocaled pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on modules purchased, number of users and size of AS400	invoice to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of	Q.4 million	0,3 million	0.† million

SERVICE / PRODUCT	PROVIDER	RECIPIENT	PRICING	PAYMENT TERMS	2009 US\$	2010 US\$	2011 US\$
***************************************		·		resolution of dispule			
Symentec Endpoint Protection entivirus software	Members of Parent Group	Members of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on number of personal computers	invokre to be provided, tagether with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of throttes, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	0.1 million	0.0 million	O.O Million
Microsoft Premier Support Services	Members of Parent Group	Members of LISTCO Group	Aliocaled pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on number of hours for selected services	Invaice to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of invokes, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	0.1 million	0.1 million	0.1 million
Microsoft Select Agreement - Agreement to compile bulk purchases from verbous locations to obtain highest possible level of discount. Each location procures the individual license one master agreement.	Members of Ferent Group	Members of LISTCO Group	N/A	N/A	NVA	N/A	N VA

TIBCO Enterprise Bus Software Agreement	Members of Parent Group	Mombers of LISTCO Group	Allocated pro rata to the LISTCO Group based on number of properties using software	Invoice to be provided, together with tocumentary support, no earlier than the date incurred and to be paid in the absence dispute within 45 days of receipt of invoice, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	0.4 millon	0.1 million	0.1 million
Microsoff Enterprise Application Platform (EAP) Agreement for Marketing and CRM Softwere Platforms	Members of Parent Group	Members of LISTGO Group	Allocated pro reta to the LISTCO Group based on number of properties using softwere	Involve to be provided, together with documentary support, no earlier than the date neutred and to be paid in the absence of dispute within 45 days of receipt of involve, or in the event of dispute within 30 days of resolution of dispute	0.1 millon	0.7 millon	0.7 million

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

* * * * *

STEVEN JACOBS

Plaintiff . CASE NO. A-627691

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VS.

DEPT. NO. XI

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., et al..

. Transcript of Proceedings

Defendants .

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON MOTIONS TO DISMISS THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2015

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: TODD BICE, ESQ.

JORDAN T. SMITH, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ.

JON RANDALL JONES, ESQ. STEVE L. MORRIS, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER: TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS FLORENCE HOYT

District Court Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

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

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2015, 8:41 A.M. 1 2 (Court was called to order) 3 THE COURT: Jacobs versus Sands. 4 MR. RANDALL JONES: Good morning, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Good morning. 6 MR. MORRIS: Good morning, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: So, Mr. Morris, do you have your jokes planned for this morning? 9 MR. MORRIS: You mean we'd like to make fun of the 10 opposition? Certainly. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. PEEK: It was just set up, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Morris. How are you? MR. MORRIS: I'm fine, Your Honor. 14 It's your motion. Or we're going to 15 THE COURT: start with your part of the motion. 16 17 MR. MORRIS: Sure. 18 THE COURT: Because it sort of covers most of the issues that are interrelated with the others, besides the 19 jurisdiction issue, which I'll handle separately. 20 MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, good morning. And thank 21 you for entertaining this. When we were here several years ago you made the 23 right decision. The Supreme Court said --24 25 The never Supreme Court said I did not, THE COURT:

Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: Just a moment, let me finish here now. I don't think we're in disagreement here. Nevada Supreme Court said you made the decision for the wrong reason. You may recall that when we were here initially we presented this motion to dismiss the defamation claim. This has now been supplemented by a tortious discharge. But we presented our motion on the basis of absolute privilege.

THE COURT: See, the last time I made a determination on a conditional privilege they reversed me and said I should have determined it was absolute. That was in a different case that Pisanelli Bice had. So, I mean, it just -- it doesn't matter what I do; they're going to reverse it and send it back and say I have to make a factual determination. That's just how my life is.

MR. MORRIS: Well, I think I would -- in this instance I think I would disagree with that. I believe the court has invited you to consider this case and this claim of defamation and the related -- the new claim, but it's first a discharge, under Anzalone and the conditional privilege.

Remember, Your Honor, in the decision Jacobs versus Adelson at 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 44, 325 P.2d 1282, this is what the court said with respect to the conditional privilege. This is after pointing out, Your Honor, that we had presented this ground for dismissal but that you had not considered it.

The court said, "The conditional privilege's application is generally a question of law for the court."

That's you. They didn't say it's generally a question of law for the jury, they didn't say it's always a question of law for the jury. They said, contrary to a number of decisions and distinguishable case authority from other jurisdictions that it's a question of law for the Court.

We have here, I submit, if we follow the precepts and ruling in Anzalone, we have the opportunity to do what the court said should be done in a conditional privilege case. You have two sets of statements. You have what Jacobs says, what he alleged and what was, as you know -- there's no quarrel with this, it's been publicized over and over and over and over worldwide -- it can be summarized in this way.

Jacobs says Adelson is a crook. And Adelson said, following a hearing in this court attended by the press and reported by the press, attributing again to Jacobs the allegations that he makes against Adelson, he's a crook, the defendant Sheldon Adelson said in substance, it isn't true, it's based on lies and appears to be the product of delusion.

The Supreme Court has said and says in <u>Anzalone</u> and that's consistent with the case that it followed in reaching its decision in <u>Anzalone Fortage</u>, the Fourth Circuit case, which it cites and relies on for that pronouncement, that you can determine from comparing these two statements whether we

have a defamatory statement of fact or an expression of opinion. And I submit to you, as we have argued in our brief over and over and over -- or in our two briefs, our motion and 4 our reply, that this was Mr. Adelson's expression of opinion and it was in response to --6 THE COURT: Or a mixed type of disclosure, a mixture 7 of fact and opinion. 8 MR. MORRIS: I'm sorry? Or a mixed disclosure, fact and opinion. THE COURT: 10 MR. MORRIS: Could be. But I think we can say it is 11 predominantly an expression of opinion. Your Honor, if this statement had -- and the reason I say that is because the 12 13 statement has to be considered. And that's why we pointed out, as the court did in Anzalone, you must consider this in 14 the context in which it was made. I would agree with you and 15 I'd agree with the plaintiff --16 THE COURT: Well, I'm reading from your brief. 17 MR. MORRIS: Pardon me? 18 19 THE COURT: I'm reading from your brief. 20 MR. MORRIS: Yes. So, you know, the issue of delusions is 21 THE COURT: typically something that is neither -- is not pure opinion. 23 It's usually based on some facts that you think result in someone being delusional. 24 So --MR. MORRIS: Or the absence of fact which gives rise 25

to just the spontaneous decision -- statement that, in my opinion this is the product of delusion. He doesn't say --Mr. Adelson doesn't say that, based on these facts or based on the facts that he sets out he suggests that Jacobs is delusional. He makes that statement in the context of having been called a crook and having been assailed over and over worldwide for his "illegal conduct," according to Jacobs. And all that this expression, this statement of Mr. Adelson says is, Mr. Jacobs is wrong, it must be the product -- the word is used "delusional" -- it must be the product of imagination. And that is where we come to rest here. We think and we believe we have supported this by a substantial, substantial amount of authority, not only in this state, but from elsewhere, in evaluating statements that a plaintiff says are uncomplimentary and libelous as to me that what we have here amounts to mere rhetoric. Some cases call it, and we've cited it in our brief, name calling. It's hard to distinguish, I believe, substantively from the case that we cite from South Dakota. There are others like it, but this is the most graphic example I could give you. The Supreme Court there said the police chief who was called out of court a dumb sonofabitch does not have an action for defamation, because the speaker was expressing his opinion of that police chief. That is, the court said, conditionally privileged. And that is the position that we take here.

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Look, we didn't -- Mr. Adelson didn't just invent this statement out of the clear blue and one day say to the press, Jacob is a liar and delusional. He said that in the context of being accused of criminal activity, continuing and multiple criminal activity by Mr. Jacobs that was reported in the press. And, as we point out in our moving papers and our brief, we believe that you can determine -- we believe, that almost anyone could determine that with respect to the sensational allegations that are made in the complaint that are well beyond what Rule 8 requires for a plain and straightforward statement of the claims you are making those statements were made to invite, to entice, if you will, or to encourage Mr. Adelson to speak. And that would be consistent with the allegations in the complaint that he's rude and he's bellicose, he's quarrelsome. Well, all we have here in response to those allegations is a single statement, one statement made against multiple statements made, publicized and republicized, observed in this court by the media and dutifully reported by the media worldwide, picked up and repeated and repeated and repeated and blogged about, written about, commented on over and over. In that context we have one statement of opinion that you can summarize -- or I will summarize in this manner. Mr. Adelson's response to Mr. Jacobs's allegations saying that, it isn't true, I don't accept that, this must be imagination, call it delusional, if

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you will, but it is nonetheless in response to what Jacobs says or said a statement of Mr. Adelson's opinion that he is dead wrong. And I submit to you that in the context of the cases -- take a look at the Illinois Court of Appeals case, take a look at the Fourth Circuit case on which Anzalone is built, the uncomplimentary statements made in -- not a dissimilar case by a disgruntled plaintiff who was, she claimed, wrongfully discharged and about whom the defendant made a number of uncomplimentary remarks. And the Fourth Circuit said, as our court said when it wrote Anzalone, those remarks amount to nothing more than name calling, and name calling isn't actionable as defamation.

Now, that's the -- I believe those are good precedents and analogues for our case here, but the principal case -- and I'm -- I recognize what you said about the Supreme Court. You know, sometimes it's difficult to determine from the court's opinions what it is that they would like the District Court to do.

THE COURT: Occasionally they give me instructions to do things I've already done.

MR. MORRIS: Yes, they do. But, Your Honor, in this case in particular what the Supreme Court said with respect to the motion and the basis for the motion that we are making here this morning, they said, the judge did not consider Anzalone and conditional privilege and we are remanding this

case, we're vacating her decision on absolute privilege, but we're sending this case back to the District Court where you, Mr. Adelson, can present the conditional privilege case and Anzalone to Judge Elizabeth Gonzalez. And that's what we're doing. And I believe that we have not only ample allegations of fact and expressions of opinion, but we have a substantial amount of law on which we base our contention that Mr. Adelson in making the single statement that he did in response to being assailed over and over and over by Mr. Jacobs, publicized by invitation to the press, he did nothing other than what anyone would be entitled to do who has been attacked and accused of criminal conduct. He said, it ain't true, and he expressed an opinion as to the reason or the basis for Mr. Jacobs making those scurrilous remarks.

Now, Your Honor, if this were a stand-alone case, if this was something that Mr. Adelson initiated, he just called a press conference and said, you know, Jacobs is a liar, he's delusional and he's a crook and I won't put up with it, we'd have a much different situation than we have in the context of this proceeding. And that's why context I believe is important. That's why Anzalone said, look, take the statements, the statements attacking you in the press and take the response to that and compare them and you -- and that's why the court said the conditional privilege's application is generally a question of law for the court. If you conclude,

Judge Gonzalez, as we concluded in <u>Anzalone</u> that what we have here when comparing these two statements is an expression of opinion in a response to the statements attacking the speaker, the alleged defamer, we have a privileged remark that is not actionable as defamation. That is essentially what the Fourth Circuit said in Fortage.

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Now, I point that out again to emphasize that in the opposition that Mr. Bice is about to argue they don't address, they don't address Anzalone, they don't address the Fortage They address a variety of other cases under different facts, both substantively alleged and procedural, that are distinguishable from this case and don't provide authority for the proposition that anytime somebody expresses an opinion that a person who is defaming him is nuts they have a jury That's the basis of their opposition. And that is, I trial. submit to you, not consistent with what our Supreme Court has said and what it cited when it sent this case back to you, That case is significant. It is a case that not only departs from and is dissimilar from the authorities relied on in the opposition, it is consistent with the proposition that I'm arguing to you here today, and that is in context, not in a vacuum, not as an abstract proposition, but in context this remark made by Mr. Adelson in response to what Mr. Jacobs had been saying about him and publicizing, when you look at those two his remarks are his opinion that the person

defaming me does not know what he is talking about. And that is a privileged reply.

Now, Your Honor, there are other claims made here, too, as you know.

THE COURT: Let's not go to the other claims right now. Let's just stick to the defamation issue. So whenever you're done with that, then I'm going to go to Mr. Bice.

MR. MORRIS: I have told you -- I'd like to keep talking, and I'd like to crack a few jokes, but I've told you, Your Honor, what I believe our case is and on what it is based and why under Anzalone you should grant this motion.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: And I'll tell you -- I'll wager with you. If you do, I'll give you two to one that the Supreme Court does not reverse you.

THE COURT: The last time I made a ruling on a conditional privilege they affirmed me, but said I was wrong because it was an absolute privilege. So I just can't win, Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: Well, you were right, but for a different reason.

22 THE COURT: Yeah. Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

With respect to the defamation issue, Your Honor, we're back to the Supreme Court sent the case back. I would

note that if you were to go back and look at the Supreme Court briefs, including from Mr. Adelson, you will see the exact same argument, he made the exact same argument to the Supreme Court and told the Supreme Court that it should affirm your decision on this alternative grounds, and it was sent back. And even in that decision the Supreme Court noted that that is generally a question of fact. And here is why.

First of all, the Court should note -- I'm unclear. Is this a motion for summary judgment, or a motion to dismiss? Because there's a lengthy, lengthy appendix attached to this motion to dismiss well beyond the scope of the pleadings, attaching all sorts of extraneous materials, including news articles and the like. So I'm unclear on what this motion exactly is. It's styled as a motion to dismiss, but then proceeds to attach extrarecord materials.

What we have is a claim by Mr. Adelson and both the other two defendants that Mr. Adelson's statement is privileged and, if not privileged, it's just opinion. Well, Your Honor, all I can say is that we look forward to hearing Mr. Adelson tell the finder of fact that it was merely his opinion that Mr. Jacobs was terminated for cause and it was merely his opinion that Mr. Jacobs was lying about what was really going on relative -- and the real reasons why Mr. Jacobs was fired. That should prove interesting with the chairman of the company, who says he had all these grounds for

firing him, now running away from his own statements and saying, well, it's just my opinion that he was fired for cause and that he was lying about what was really going on for the real reasons for his termination.

Obviously, as we cite you, numerous cases, Your Honor, both of those statements, saying someone was terminated for cause is a statement of fact, and it's actionable when it's false. Mr. Adelson is rightly running away from his own statement, because he fears, justifiably, that it is going to be proven as false. Because it is false, just like his claims that Mr. Jacobs was lying about what was going on in Macau and why he was fired. That again, as courts say, that's -- calling someone a liar about those sorts of things constitutes a statement of fact. You're claiming that they're not telling the truth and that you are. That is a provable fact one way or the other. And if it's proven to be false, it's defamatory. And that is again why Mr. Adelson now wants to recast what he said as opinion when in fact it was not opinion.

But, more fundamentally, qualified or conditional privileges, Your Honor, turn on one central element. They all fail on one thing, malice. As the Nevada Supreme Court has said, if a statement is made with malice there is no conditional privilege, there is no qualified privilege. And again it's interesting we're criticized by including too many

allegations in the complaint by Mr. Morris now on behalf of Mr. Adelson and too few in his motion to dismiss. He says we don't have enough in there to demonstrate the basis for punitive damages, which, of course, turns also on the issue of malice, Your Honor. And our point here is malice, as we have highlighted in the complaint and all of the allegations, malice is a question of fact. All of the facts are assumed to be true, and any inferences that can be drawn from the facts, reasonable inferences, are also assumed to be true on a motion to dismiss standard.

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That being the case, and as Rule 9(b) says, malice is averred generally, does not have to be pled with specificity, notwithstanding the fact that I think we've included a whole host of allegations about Mr. Adelson's motive, about why Mr. Adelson was doing what he was doing to try and undermine Mr. Jacobs. Let's remember the context. We're hearing the argument a lot about context of the The context of the statement was Mr. Adelson's company's lost a motion to dismiss. That's the context of the statement. So Mr. Adelson retaliated by then going to the media and issuing a press release that made false statements So this assertion that, well, this is just, you of fact. know, Mr. Adelson responding to the complaint, no. Mr. Adelson responded to losing a motion to dismiss and went out on one of his, we would maintain, legendary diatribes with the

media. And that's what he did. And, again, our point is he did that with malice, he made false statements to the media with malice, and that is actionable defamation, Your Honor.

And what the Nevada Supreme Court has said and all other courts have said is whether or not a statement is made under a qualifying condition is a question for the court. But whether or not the statement was made with actual malice, if there are allegations from which malice can be inferred, is a question for the finder of fact.

So, while understand Mr. Morris's citation to you of cases like the -- I always butcher the name -- <u>Anzalone</u> --

THE COURT: <u>Anzalone</u>.

MR. BICE: -- Anzalone, which is, of course, the Attorney General making a response to an employee who claims that he had been discouraged from pursuing an investigation. But as we cite to you in the Circus Circus versus Witherspoon decision, what the court actually says on this criteria about these qualified privileges, if it's abused, if it's excessively published, or if the statement is made with malice, the privilege that you are claiming is conditional privilege fails under the law. And that right there is again why this conditional privilege fails, whether you style it as the conditional privilege of reply or the ability to -- you're claiming now it was invited, which there is zero legal support, none of the cases they cite would plausibly support

that. Because an invited defamation, Your Honor, occurs when you make a statement -- you as the plaintiff are telling the defendant to repeat it. It's a statement that's made that's false and defamatory. You then as the plaintiff either entice, cajole, invite, as the courts say, or you force the defendant to repeat the defamatory statement. That's what invited defamation is, Your Honor. And that doesn't apply here. Under Mr. Adelson's argument or under the defendants' arguments, Your Honor, anytime someone files a lawsuit detailing the basis for their claim they have somehow now invited a media smear. This is exactly the same argument, it's just recast as something else, that they made to the Supreme Court, which the Supreme Court rejected, that somehow when you file a lawsuit you now are allowed -- your opponent is somehow now allowed under the guise of privilege to go out into the media and smear their litigation opponent. that's what Mr. Adelson and his companies have attempted to do. And the Nevada Supreme Court said there is no such absolute privilege for that. And simply recasting this now as invited -- no one invites a media smear simply by filing a lawsuit detailing the allegations that give rise to a claim. And with that, Your Honor, that's why these again there are questions of fact as to whether or not Mr. Adelson,

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one, abused this privilege that he wants to claim and acted

with malice. And that is a question of fact that can't be

decided by way of a motion to dismiss, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Morris, anything else?

MR. MORRIS: I believe it is an exaggeration, if not disingenuous to say that we are -- we have just relabeled arguments that the Supreme Court has rejected.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Morris, you know our Supreme Court, if they feel strongly about something that is purely a legal issue, has no hesitation at all about issuing an opinion, especially or even when those issues weren't even brought up to the District Court. So we all recognize that our Nevada Supreme Court historically, if they feel like making a decision on a certain basis, they will. They didn't. They sent it back here.

MR. MORRIS: But they did make -- they made two -they made two decisions here. One is they made a decision on
about privilege, and Justice Hardesty said, absolute privilege
-- "We are not willing to extend absolute privilege to the
statement made here. Mr. Adelson also makes an argument, as
he did in the District Court, under <u>Anzalone</u>, but the District
Judge did not consider that. So our decision is in reversing
and vacating the decision -- the order on absolute privilege
grounds we're sending this back to the District Court where
<u>Anzalone</u> and conditional privilege can be raised by Mr.
Adelson." And that's what we're doing.

THE COURT: I understand. I'm just -- you know, you have a long history with the Nevada Supreme Court, as well as I do. You all have a longer history with the Nevada Supreme Court than I do. And when they feel strongly about something, they usually issue an opinion about it.

MR. MORRIS: Yes. I don't disagree with that. But they haven't issued an opinion in this case, Your Honor, saying that <u>Anzalone</u> does not apply to these statements. If they had done so, we'd have a different story here.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. MORRIS: So I just want to turn to one argument that Mr. Bice made as he folded his argument into we have been accused of saying too much in our complaint and at the same time we're accused of saying too little with respect to pleading malice and requesting punitive damages.

Your Honor, if we look at -- with respect to the punitive damages that are being alleged against Mr. Adelson, if you look at paragraphs 79 through 83 of the third amended complaint, we have nothing, nothing in the way of particularity under 9(b) or under any other rule that describes the fraudulent, oppressive, and maliciously motivated conduct that Mr. Adelson allegedly engaged in. This is all, this is all that's said in the complaint.

"Adelson --" This is paragraph 79. "Adelson retaliated against Jacobs by terminating his employment because Jacobs

objected to and refused to participate in the illegal conduct demanded by Adelson and attempted to engage in conduct favored by public policy. In so doing Adelson tortiously discharged Jacobs in violation of public policy."

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Now, here's the allegation for punitive damages. "Adelson's conduct was done with malice, fraud, and oppression, thereby entitling Jacobs to an award of punitive damages." There's no particularity there with respect to the conduct, which we pointed out in our moving papers, both the motion and in the reply. There's just a general allegation. You didn't hear Mr. Bice articulate or you didn't see in his opposition his articulation of the requirements that are imposed upon him and anyone asking for punitive damages as a consequence of intentionally tortious fraudulent, oppressive, and reckless remarks made in a case like this. It's not pled. That's why we say -- or why we've said there. in our points and authorities twice that we don't have a sufficient basis to sustain a claim for punitive damages pleaded in this complaint.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you.

THE COURT: The motion with respect to the defamation claim is denied. The statement appears to be based on mixed opinion and fact. And given the allegations related to maliciousness, the Court will not make a determination at a

motion to dismiss stage.

Can we go to the termination issue, Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: Sure. This point I think I can conclude in less time than I took to unsuccessfully argue my motion to dismiss to you, which I intend to renew in the form of a different motion in the very near future.

THE COURT: After some discovery happens maybe.

MR. MORRIS: Yes, and after you permit us to do a little discovery of the plaintiff, who thus far has been completely shielded from inquiry and deposition.

Now, with that having been said, Your Honor, let's turn our attention to tortious discharge. This much we know from the complaint and from the arguments that have been made thus far in this case. Mr. Jacobs was not employed by Sheldon Adelson. He is suing for wrongful discharge. He sued for wrongful discharge -- he sued for wrongful discharge, sued Sands China and Las Vegas Sands Corporation for wrongful discharge. His employer was, we believe, but whether we're right on this or wrong, was VML or Venetian Macau Limited. But under no circumstances was it Sheldon Adelson.

Now, the opposition in this case takes this bizarre position. I say it's bizarre because it happens to be contrary even to the California Supreme Court, which ordinarily endorses almost anything plaintiffs say. They take the position that because Mr. Adelson was the chairman of the

board of Sands China -- or Las Vegas Sands or some other related company, because of his officership he can be held liable for tortiously discharging an employee of one of the corporations of which he is an officer or a director.

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We know from the <u>Schoen</u> case -- I understand that Mr. Bice believes the Schoen case did not pass directly upon the point that we're urging here, but it did say this: has to be an employment relationship before you can accuse somebody of abusing that relationship by wrongfully discharging. D'Angelo versus Gardner, a case that I had a little something to do with some years ago, addresses a related point, and that is with respect to tortious discharge of an employee. What we get here, what we come out with, and this takes us to the California Supreme Court, the California Supreme Court said in Mikhailovsky versus Regents of the University of California I think that's consistent with Allum versus Valley Bank, a Nevada Supreme Court decision that we discuss in our moving papers, it said that, "Officers and directors cannot be held liable for a corporation's tortious discharge of an employee." I don't know how it can be made any clearer than that. There has to be an employment relationship between the person being sued for tortious discharge and the plaintiff. And that is absent here. It was Absent in Mikhailovsky, and it was absent in Schoen versus Amerco, D'Angelo versus Gardner, and by implication in the

Allum case.

The plaintiff then turns to -- in this case the plaintiff then turns to, well, Mr. Jacobs was discharged because he blew the whistle. I coined an expression for that. It's in our reply points and authorities. And I believe it's apt. Internally blowing the whistle does not make the noisy party a whistleblower under the law. And that is supported, I suggest, Your Honor -- and I don't think this one is the product of the Nevada Supreme Court saying one thing one day and something the next day on the same or a similar issue -- Wiltsie versus Baby Grand Corporation --

THE COURT: You're going back far.

MR. MORRIS: Pardon me?

THE COURT: You're going back pretty far.

MR. MORRIS: It's a long time. But I go back pretty far, Your Honor. I was around when that case was decided.

-- reporting misconduct inside the corporation is not protected whistleblower activity. The plaintiffs don't have anything more -- or the plaintiff doesn't have anything more than what he's alleged, and he has alleged that he reported to Michael Leven.

THE COURT: And general counsel.

MR. MORRIS: And general counsel. And both of those people are inside the company. They are not governmental or regulatory authorities outside the company, which

whistleblowing -- or the law with respect to whistleblowing and the federal whistleblower statute is designed to protect. What we have here is we don't have anyone who has -- who survives the absence of an employment relationship who can say, I can nevertheless allege that I've been wrongfully discharged because I engaged in whistleblowing activity by reporting to Mr. Leven and the company's general counsel.

The last argument that we make is the statute of limitations. And that argument addresses, and I can be brief

limitations. And that argument addresses, and I can be brief with this, Jacobs was terminated in July of 2010. He filed his first complaint shortly thereafter. He filed a first amended complaint in which he added Mr. Adelson as a defamation defendant, he then filed a second amended complaint which was superseded by the one we're now arguing, the third amended complaint. And that's when the tortious discharge claim makes its first appearance, four years after the fact — the alleged fact that he was tortiously discharged.

Now, I know what Mr. Bice is going to say. I think I do at least in part. He's going to say, well, all this relates back.

THE COURT: He said that in his brief.

MR. MORRIS: Yeah.

THE COURT: We all know he's going to say that.

MR. MORRIS: Sure.

25 THE COURT: And then he says something about a stay.

MR. MORRIS: Right. And that's what the plaintiff said in Nelson versus City of Las Vegas, that it all relates back. And the Supreme Court said, when you have a new claim being made in an old case or the current case that adds new claims based on new facts, all of which was available to you presumably when you initially filed but didn't make these allegations, the statute has run on you, Ms. Plaintiff, in Nelson. And I would suggest to you, Your Honor, that the statute has run on Mr. Jacobs in this case. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Yes, Your Honor.

Your Honor, the law in Nevada, as is elsewhere, is hardly unique in providing that corporate officers who commit torts in their capacity as corporate officers are nonetheless liable for the torts that they commit. The corporate officer commits a fraud against someone, whether it's an employee, whether it's a non employee, et cetera, a corporate officer is individually liable for that, as is the corporation.

THE COURT: Can be.

MR. BICE: Can be. Can be, yes. My assumption was that they had committed the offense, Your Honor. Same is true for battery, same is true for a whole host of other torts that officers commit.

Now, Mr. Morris is right about one thing. I would

agree with him on the proposition that as a general rule corporate officers, especially corporate board members, aren't liable for tortious terminations of employees if they didn't have some direct involvement in it, in other words, if they weren't orchestrating it, they weren't the ones directing it to be done because they were trying to cover up or they were doing it for their own interests because they needed to shield something else that was going to come to light from this.

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Now, we know that Mr. Adelson has admitted in his deposition he's the one who demanded that Jacobs be fired. There's no dispute about that now, because he's now admitted it in his deposition. So our point here, Your Honor, is very simple. And this is why we cite caselaw to you and cases that say that the modern approach to this now is that corporate officers who orchestrate, who are the active participants or the arrangers of the tortious termination are individually liable because they've committed a tort; just like if it was a fraud that they had committed against an employee or a third party, just like if it was a battery that they had committed against an employee or a third party. They are individually liable for having undertaken that type of tortious activity. And that's what we are saying with respect to Mr. Adelson, and that's why the cases, especially as we cite to you -- I can't remember the name of it, it's one of the -- it's the Southern District of Ohio catalogs all of the courts that are now

recognizing that corporate officers, if they are directly involved in orchestrating, executing, and carrying out a tortious termination to get rid of an employee for an improper purpose or in this particular case, as we have alleged, to get rid of this employee, and it's not a coincidence that it was right before a board meeting was going to be -- or had been scheduled to discuss many of these improprieties that he was -- his termination was arranged by Mr. Adelson and orchestrated by Mr. Adelson to keep him quiet. And that is exactly a violation of public policy and gives rise to tort liability for the company, as well as the individual who carried it out and who orchestrated it. And that is Mr. Adelson.

So let me deal, then, Your Honor, if I might, with the statute of limitations argument. Again we've got this sort of contradiction. We can't amend because of the stay, but if you amend, it's too late. Again we're back to the -- you're too -- you're too soon and you're too late at the same time so you can never have additional causes of action.

As Her Honor knows from the rule, Rule 15 provides that an amendment relates back if it arises out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth in the original pleading, all right. And this rule is liberally construed, et cetera. Our point, Your Honor, is very simple. They've conceded the relation back doctrine in their briefs, and Mr.

Adelson's arguments to you in open court this morning de facto concede it; because they say that Jacobs asserted these claims already, but he just asserted them against other defendants in the action and so therefore they're already -- the facts of those claims are already part of this case and have been long within the statute of limitations. So what they're trying to claim to you -- and, again, they're trying to suggest that, well, you didn't name Mr. Adelson as a party to that, he was a party to the case, but you didn't name him in that particular count of the complaint and so therefore he somehow isn't a party subject to notice under Rule 15 under the relation back doctrine. And, Your Honor, that's when we point out -- and you'll notice there's no response to it in the reply, they just -- their only response is to act like the case doesn't exist because they know it's on all fours, and that's the Ninth Circuit's decision in Martell. Exact same arguments were made by the litigant in that case, saying, well, you sued Merrill-Lynch for all these counts and you sued Trilogy for differents. And, as the Ninth Circuit said, but it relates back because those original counts were in the original complaint and, by the way, all those allegations were incorporated into all of the counts in the complaint, just like we did here. If you look at our first amended complaint, Your Honor, the paragraphs all are incorporated into each of the counts of the complaint. And so under the law, as the

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Ninth Circuit said, you're under notice, it relates back, this is a classic application of Rule 15 to the relation back doctrine.

Here you cannot claim that you somehow did not know about the facts and circumstances giving rise to the liability, because it's specifically set out in the complaint. Your only argument is, well, you're adding a defendant who's already a party to this case, you're incorporating them into this additional count that was already -- also already part of the complaint, and as the Ninth Circuit says, that's right, that's exactly what Rule 15 contemplates and exactly what it allows to do.

This is not a case of someone here that there are new claims based on new facts which give rise to a separate and distinct liability. This is a claim that is, as Mr.

Morris correctly observes, well, could have been -- Mr.

Adelson could have been added to it the very day that the complaint was filed. That's right. But that's a confession to the relation back doctrine, because Mr. Adelson was already a party within the statute of limitations and therefore he was on notice, and if the allegations were all incorporated into each of the counts, and thus it relates back.

And we make the additional point in our opposition, Your Honor, which I won't belabor, is, again, the statute of limitations -- even if we were to treat -- ignore Rule 15,

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treat this as a stand-alone complaint where Rule 15 wasn't
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    even implicated, statute of limitations is an affirmative
    defense which requires them to make a clear showing that we
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    knew all of Adelson's -- or we knew Adelson's direct
   involvement and how he had personally orchestrated this at the
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   time. And, of course, as the Court knows, much of exactly how
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   Mr. Adelson participated in this what we call "the scheme" we
    learned in the jurisdictional discovery. And with that,
   unless the Court has questions for me --
             THE COURT: I don't have any more.
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             MR. BICE:
                        Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Morris, anything else?
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             MR. MORRIS:
                           Just this one point. Personal
   liability of an officer for an intentional tort that results
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   in an injury is something that can be asserted. But that
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   doesn't equate with wrongful discharge by a non employer
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   through an officer. Remember, corporations act only through
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    individuals.
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             THE COURT: I have a jury instruction I read to
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    jurors that says exactly that.
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             MR. MORRIS: That says that.
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              THE COURT:
                          Yeah.
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             MR. MORRIS: So we all understand that.
              I point out to you and that's why I said a little
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   earlier that I thought the Allum case was in point here, Allum
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versus Valley Bank of Nevada. The court said in that case,
"Public policy tortious discharge actions are severely limited
to those rare and exceptional cases where the employer's
conduct violates strong and compelling public policy." The
strong and compelling public policy that would support this
very tenuous claim of tortious discharge against the non
employer is absent here. It hasn't been identified. It isn't
provided by saying he was discharged just ahead of a board of
directors meeting in which some issues that are of interest to
the plaintiff in this case were going to be discussed.

If you take a look at -- in our reply we cite -- and I think this summarizes it about as concisely as any court has done, including the California Supreme Court. That's <u>Buckner versus Atlantic Plant Maintenance</u>. That happens to be a case cited by Mr. Bice in his opposition. That case says and the court -- and I'm quoting from the court, "The only proper defendant in a retaliatory discharge action --" that's a relatively current case, it's 1998, that's long after I started practicing law and long before and in the context of the Southern District of Ohio cases that Mr. Bice cataloged in his reply. The court said, "The only proper defendant in a retaliatory discharge action is the plaintiff's former employer." And that is not Sheldon Adelson.

THE COURT: Thank you.

The motion is granted as to the tortious discharge

claim. While I understand that intentional torts may be pursued against officers, directors, and employees of a company, this type of claim is independent and must be brought against the employer.

There are still remaining issues about punitive damages pending in this motion. Does anybody want to say anything more about punitive damages?

Mr. Morris, you've already briefly addressed it. Is there anything else you want to add?

MR. MORRIS: I've said mine on that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BICE: My only point, Your Honor, is Mr. Morris had quoted some of the paragraphs dealing with just 79, but I would submit the biggest omission there is if you look at paragraph 77 it incorporates all of the other allegations, which, of course, are what's set -- I believe it's 77, paragraph 77 of the amended complaint, which sets forth all of the other allegations, incorporates them so as to set forth the basis for the malice that we have alleged both in the defamation context as well as in the tortious discharge count.

THE COURT: Mr. Morris, anything else on punitive damages issue?

MR. MORRIS: You don't plead punitive damages by a shotgun complaint that incorporates prior allegations. That doesn't meet the requirements of Rule 9(b).

Then I want to respond to that, MR. BICE: Oh. 1 because this isn't a Rule 9(b) motion. If you look at the 2 motion, it's a 12(b) motion. There is no Rule 9(b) motion 4 that has been brought. 5 THE COURT: Okay. The motion is denied as to the 6 punitive damages. Given the remaining claim related to the 7 defamation, punitive damages, if malice occurred, are an appropriate remedy. 9

This is appropriate for you to bring with your renewed issue, Mr. Morris.

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So, Mr. Peek, Las Vegas Sands has a motion.

MR. PEEK: They do, Your Honor. I don't want to speak for Randall, but I guess I can go ahead, because I'm --

THE COURT: You don't want to speak for Randall, because he's different.

MR. PEEK: Yeah, he does have different --

THE COURT: He's got a jurisdictional issue --

MR. PEEK: He has a different argument.

THE COURT: -- and he and I are going to have a discussion in a minute about jurisdiction.

MR. PEEK: But I do tag along at least on some of the authority that he cites, as well.

THE COURT: Yeah. But I'm not going to deal -- he's got jurisdictional issues, and I have an evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction.

MR. PEEK: Yes, you do, Your Honor.

And, Your Honor, my motion addresses at least three of the counts, three of the claims that relate to defamation, the conspiracy, aiding and abetting, I can lump those two together, as well as tortious discharge. I think you have already dealt with defamation, so I'm not going to address that.

We also have a motion to strike, Your Honor, paragraphs 12 through 16 and paragraphs 33 and 34 as being immaterial, impertinent, and scandalous.

THE COURT: You know, the only time I've ever granted that was when Patty Glaser had me strike somebody's divorce from a complaint because it had nothing to do with the breach of contract claim.

MR. PEEK: And I think, Your Honor, much of what Mr. Bice has cited in 12 through 16 and in 33 and 34 follows along that same line that you just described.

THE COURT: It still relates to corporate governance issues; right, Mr. Peek?

MR. PEEK: Your Honor, I didn't -- I don't see this as a corporate governance issue. And maybe you do, but I don't see this so-called -- whether you call it tortious discharge, whether you call it breach of contract, whether you call it breach of the covenant of implied -- breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, whatever you call it,

I don't see this as corporate governance. Perhaps the Court sees it differently than I do. Perhaps the Court sees it broader than I do. But to add allegations here that we see in 12 through 16 -- for example, and we've cataloged in our -- THE COURT: I thought I was reading a shareholder derivative complaint.

MR. PEEK: Pardon?

THE COURT: Thought I was reading a derivative action complaint.

MR. PEEK: I kind of thought that, as well, Your Honor. And I don't see this as a shareholder derivative case brought under Chapter 41, I believe it is, or Rule 23.1, whichever one you bring it under. You know, it's one of those two. And this is certainly not one of those. But --

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. PEEK: -- here's what we see, is we talk about Mr. Adelson's failure to fund the company or Mr. Adelson's, you know, problems with erratic behavior, failure to inform the shareholders of actions that he's taking, failure to -- or the way he has acted toward Edmund Ho in Macau and that it alienated outsiders, all this in 2008 and 2009, and then he forced Wagner's removal from the company so as to preserve his control, and then he therefore came in and later on as a result of this dysfunctional behavior and paralysis of the company he offered to provide additional capital, and for that

he received certain stock grants, none of which goes to whether or not Mr. Jacobs was or was not discharged in breach of a contract or whether he was tortiously discharged because of allegations of whistleblower, which do not go to this so-called erratic behavior in '08 and '09.

And I'm reminded a little bit of the argument that Mr. Morris made about having to respond -- Mr. Adelson having to respond to these lies and this delusion of Mr. Jacobs, and we see more of these lies and delusions of Jacobs of trying to tie this action of 2008 and 2009 and the accusations made against Mr. Adelson. This becomes personal. And we see more of it in his complaint, and then this Court says, well, you know, because of, you know, the conditional privilege and the pleading of malice, that those statements of Mr. Adelson that he made in 2011 after the motion to dismiss are not protected or at least could be the subject of fact -- mixed fact and opinion.

But we see this action on the part of Jacobs to continuously make these allegations that are unnecessary to the complaint, unnecessary to his claims for relief, unnecessary to plead in a short and concise statement under, what, Rule 1 and then Rule 8 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. This is much broader. And so I think that those immaterial, impertinent, and scandalous allegations of at least 12 through 16 should be dismissed for that reason.

And then we turn to paragraphs 33 and 34, where there's talk about he brought to the attention of suspicious practices. And I looked at these so-call suspicious practices in 34 and 35 -- excuse me, 33 and 34. He began developing suspicions concerning the propriety of financial practices and transactions. So he became suspicious about them. And I'm trying to see, okay, so what did he do about that, hmm, he became suspicious about it. And then he says he -- one suspicious entity was WDR LLC. And then he said he raised that -- when Jacobs raised that entity -- I don't know what that means, "raise that entity," and certain transactions with Sands China's then existing CFO, whom he does not identify, does not tell us when he did that, and then he says, he similarly considered the transaction -- I don't know who that means, I don't know if he means that the CFO considered that or Jacobs did -- and expressed concerns over potential money laundering. And then he goes on and talks about LVSC CFO, when asked about that in a deposition for jurisdictional discovery, did not have any knowledge of WDR or what purpose it would serve. And then he goes and says, well, a few months later Kay was questioned -- after Kay was questioned Leven quietly had the entity dissolved, somehow trying to link those two together. Those again are just impertinent, no question scandalous, and certainly immaterial to the discharge here, because he doesn't say to whom he raised this so-called

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suspicious activity and how that so-called suspicious activity related to his -- his claim for tortious discharge or the claim for breach of contract or the claim for conspiracy or the claim for aiding and abetting.

So for that reason, Your Honor, 12 through 16 and 33 and 34 should be stricken.

I don't know if you want me to go now to each of the claims. I'm happy to do that, or if you want to just -THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. PEEK: Okay.

THE COURT: Because I know your argument won't be as thorough and lengthy as Mr. Morris's.

MR. PEEK: You are correct, Your Honor. I don't need to -- I don't think -- I think Mr. Morris has addressed the tortious discharge claim already, and I know you only address the grant of the motion to dismiss as it related just to Mr. Adelson. However, many of the very same arguments that he made about whether or not this fits within Allum versus Valley Bank as to rise to that level of public policy and that, you know, there is at least some public policy when you make internal reports, as opposed to external reports, and we all know the cases in Nevada that talk about employees who are fired for Workmans Comp claims or for reporting things to the government, as opposed to internally. So I don't think that this rises to that level and would create the tortious

discharge claim for relief that they have.

I can address with respect to at least the malice that there are not claims that support the malice in the claim for punitive damages and the tortious discharge. Mr. Morris has already addressed that. The Court has at least addressed it, as well. But I think with respect to the tortious discharge that this does not rise to the level of tortious discharge.

When we get to the conspiracy and the aiding and abetting, I think you've seen that within the body of both Sands China Limited's brief, as well as our brief, Your Honor, that that goes to whether or not those Las Vegas Sands employees who were pled to have been the ones involved in the discharge, they are all Las Vegas Sands employees, with the exception of Mr. Adelson, who had a role -- officers directors, Mr. Adelson had a role as both chairman of SCL, as well as chairman of Las Vegas Sands so he's conspiring with himself or he's aiding and abetting with himself, because it doesn't say that there were certainly individuals within Sands China Limited who were specifically identified with whom there could have been this conspiracy.

We also deal with the issue of conspiring with an affiliate. There's the distinction between a wholly owned versus an affiliate in this case, as well, but there certainly -- the claims for conspiracy and the claims for aiding and

abetting have to at least come from a pleading that says there was a conspiracy between this individual at Sands China Limited and this individual at Las Vegas Sands, not being the same person, in this case Mr. Adelson or Mr. Leven, or there has to be some aiding and abetting claim, as well, Your Honor, where there was at least this activity where, you know, a separate individual from Mr. Adelson or separate individual from Mr. Goldstein or any of those who went over to Macau in that July 2010 period of time, that being Ms. Hyman, Mr. Nagle --

THE COURT: Mr. Kostrinsky.

MR. PEEK: -- Mr. Kostrinsky. The host of people who went over there, Your Honor, they were all Las Vegas Sands employees. The only one who had crossed over at that time was Mr. Adelson, who was the chairman of Sands China Limited, as well as the chairman of Las Vegas Sands. That doesn't give rise to a conspiracy of Mr. Adelson with himself or an aiding and abetting of Mr. Adelson with himself acting in that capacity as Las Vegas Sands chairman and/or Sands China Limited chairman to the extent that we're just dealing with allegations in the complaint, because that's all that we have in the allegations of the complaint, is who those individuals were and not giving separate identification of employees, officers, directors, board members of Sands China Limited.

So I think, Your Honor, for that reason that both

the conspiracy and the aiding and abetting should also be dismissed, along with the tortious discharge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Let me deal, Your Honor, first with the tortious discharge in general. I would note this was in the original complaint, and I don't believe any such motion to dismiss was made about it. In fact, LVSC has already filed an answer to this particular claim. But I guess we're going to rehash it in a new motion to dismiss now on the third amended complaint.

Nonetheless, Your Honor, LVSC argues that there aren't any facts alleged giving rise to a violation of public policy. Your Honor, if you go -- again, this seems to be a contradiction by the defendants, the complaint is both -- contains too much detail while it simultaneously contains not enough detail. If Your Honor looks at the complaint, it details specifically this whole history of -- again, the paragraphs even 12 through 16 that they're asking you to strike out, details the whole history of where does dysfunction inside this organization stem from, how it arose, the financial calamity that it caused, and then Jacobs's involvement in trying to undo it along with Mr. Leven. Which, of course, is why Mr. Jacobs got great praise from Mr. Leven at the time, until, of course, Mr. Jacobs started in the eyes

of the public and in the eyes of other board members -- excuse me, Your Honor -- getting too much credit for it from them.

And, of course, that raises Mr. Adelson's ire, which, of course, becomes the motive for Mr. Adelson to make sure that Mr. Jacobs is undone. Which is precisely what happens.

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So all of these allegations relate directly to what is the impetus of Mr. Adelson's animus towards Mr. Jacobs. Which Mr. Adelson, by the way, has admitted to in his deposition. He wanted him fired a long time ago. submit that the reason that he wanted him fired a long time ago is because of all this dysfunction that Mr. Adelson's behavior, which we believe in discovery is going to be confirmed by many of his former executives, probably not those that are still there out of fear for their employment, but there are several former executives that were witness to and some of them had testified in other proceedings as to this dysfunction and what it created and that the company -- again, Your Honor, that's why we point out the auditors of the company issued a going concern warning that the entity was on the verge of collapse and on the verge of failure. And then Mr. Jacobs joins up with Mr. Leven at Mr. Leven's request to try and help turn this thing around. Which he does, and which Mr. Leven, you know, as I believe the Court knows and as I recall we put into the complaint, there's even an email where Mr. Leven concedes that Mr. Jacobs had saved the Titanic from

sinking and all aboard. And, of course, who's all aboard?
Well, the principal all aboard of that ship is Mr. Adelson,
because he is the majority owner of the LVS shares and was
financially saved as a result of all of the efforts. That
then, of course, transitions into why it is that Mr. Adelson
then tries to undermine Mr. Jacobs after the fact, which again
is set forth in the complaint.

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So the legal standard, Your Honor, is an allegation -- a claim that an allegation should be stricken from the complaint requires a showing, an extraordinary showing that it could have no plausible basis, no plausible connection to the complaint. And the allegations in 12 through 16 set forth exactly where Mr. Jacobs's role comes in at the company and why this dysfunction existed and why he had this ongoing battle with Mr. Adelson. It's -- by the way, it's not a coincidence that it was much of the ongoing battle that ultimately was Bill Weidner's very undoing. And we believe that the discovery's going to demonstrate that. Mr. Adelson has tried to characterize what Mr. Weidner did as an attempted coup to remove Mr. Adelson from the company. And, again, that's this very same impetus that Mr. Adelson gets. executives don't do what he wants, again, he undertakes a campaign to undermine them and fire them and then, as we have alleged in the complaint, manufacture grounds after the fact to try and make it look like it was for cause, as opposed to

him trying to cover up for himself.

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Then we go to paragraphs 33 through 34. Again, Your Honor, these relate directly -- we hear this assertion that, well, this, you know, sounds like some sort of a shareholders This is in no small part a corporate governance action. dispute. As we have pointed out before, the reason that Mr. Jacobs was being terminated in no small part was because he had insisted that the board be informed about certain things, which is why we cite the specific email from Mr. Leven right at the end, where he in a candid confession to other board members is, this is the problem with Jacobs, he thinks he reports to the board, as opposed to Adelson. And that right there tells you what was really going on inside this company and why this guy was being fired at the very moment he was being fired because a board meeting had been scheduled where he had insisted that the board be informed about a host of activities that Adelson had been involved in. And, as the Court knows from the some of the hearings we've already held, including on the sanctions hearing, one of those matters involved Mr. Alves, which, as I recall, the testimony played by Mr. Leven even in the sanctions hearing was Mr. Leven acknowledging that Mr. Alves's email about this hundred million dollars was -- it stunk, it smelled of illegality. That, of course, is one of the things Jacobs had complained about, but Adelson insisted that this guy be used and that he

in fact be hired to replace the company's then-existing general counsel.

And again we maintain the discovery -- well, we know it will, because Adelson's already admitted it in the jurisdictional depositions, he is the one who insisted on Alves being retained notwithstanding that email which his own COO acknowledges smelled of illegality. That is why these allegations relate to the complaint or the causes of action don't remotely come close to the rule satisfying the 12(f) standard, Your Honor.

Let me then -- and I apologize. I think I jumped around a little bit. Turning specifically to the tortious discharge, it's suggested that somehow alerting the board of directors to improper conduct of the chairman or alerting a board of directors to cost overruns or alerting the board of directors to involvement and financial dealings with nefarious people somehow does not give rise -- and then terminating them so that those reports are not made to the board of directors is -- somehow does not serve an important public interest. I think the Court would be hard pressed to find a public interest that is more implicated here than that. And that's why this gives rise -- and the cases we cite point out that gives rise to a claim for tortious discharge, because you're violating them for reporting matters to both the board and others. This is, again, a highly regulated industry. That's

why, Your Honor, we have stated this claim and why there was 1 2 no motion to dismiss on it in the first basis. 3 Let me turn next, Your Honor, then to the conspiracy 4 count, as well as the aiding and abetting, because I do 5 acknowledge that they are sort of related to each other. 6 Interrelated. THE COURT: 7 Interrelated to each other. MR. BICE: Your Honor, the conspiracy count -- there seems to be now -- again we've got the contradiction, well, the complaint's not detailed 10 enough, well, it's too detailed. Because now, you know, we're 11 not alleging exactly --12 THE COURT: So assume for a minute I'm going to 13 order you to amend the seventh and eighth causes of action. How long do you need to amend those? 14 Well, it's going to depend on -- I can 15 MR. BICE: 16 amend them whenever the Court would like me to amend them. would probably take me just a few days, depending on what's 17 the amendment that the Court thinks I need to make. 18 Your Honor, a conspiracy, you do not have to identify all of 19 20 the participants in it. We cite caselaw for that point. 21 THE COURT: You're absolutely. right. 22 And Mr. Adelson has --MR. BICE: 23 THE COURT: But I need to have -- I need to have 24 more definition than you currently have.

Mr. Adelson swore under oath that he was

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MR. BICE:

THE COURT: -- even though he has six or seven hats on.

MR. BICE: He's not. According to him, he was not wearing his LVSC hat. He's wearing his Sands China hat, and he insisted upon that. That states a claim. If they want to argue in discovery or on summary judgment that, no, at the end of the day these are really all -- these are really the same entity even though we want to insist that for purposes of jurisdiction it's not and we have Mr. Leven, of course, also claiming he's wearing his Sands China hat, Your Honor, not LVSC, they then -- and, again, they claim that all this was done pursuant to the shared services arrangement when they were giving direction to these LVSC employees here in Nevada to execute this little scheme to terminate Mr. Jacobs. We're

not claiming -- Mr. Adelson's not conspiring with himself, because, according to Mr. Adelson, Mr. Adelson's acting for Sands China only, not LVSC. This is his hat that he is wearing.

And, again, we've then got -- back in Macau we've got -- or overseas we've got other board members at Sands China who aren't even on the Sands China -- or on the LVSC board, Your Honor. And, again, they're all participating in this, as well. So they can't plausibly be claiming that those individuals are somehow wearing two hats at once, because they insist that those individuals don't even have any involvement with Las Vegas Sands Corporation.

Again, the -- what they're really arguing is the intercorporate --

THE COURT: Okay. So let me ask the question a different way, because apparently I didn't communicate well.

MR. BICE: Okay.

THE COURT: We haven't done anything except jurisdictional discovery yet. Before you amend on the conspiracy and aiding and abetting claims or the seventh and eighth claims do you need to do discovery, or based on the information you've gleaned from the jurisdictional discovery do you believe you have enough information to give me more specific allegations related to the entities or persons, not necessarily their names, but their positions, that were

involved in the aiding and abetting and conspiracy.

MR. BICE: Well, I know one. I can give you more specificity. I don't believe the law requires it, but if the Court is saying that it does, then I'm going to give the Court more specificity. I will also -- there's no question that we have been hampered, to say the least, in terms of discovery even though this case is four years old or more --

THE COURT: I know, Mr. Bice. And that's why I asked the question the way I did.

MR. BICE: Yeah. So there's no question -- do I believe that discovery -- more discovery would flesh those out in even greater detail? Well, of course they would. But this is a 12(b) standard. This is on the face of the complaint are there facts and reasonable inferences that can be drawn from the facts that would give rise to the claim. And we maintain we've met that standard. If the Court says, well, I want you to give more specificity, we will do that. But there's no question when discovery happens we're going to have even more specificity, because that happens in every case.

THE COURT: Okay. So the short answer was, yes,

Judge, I would like to wait to amend those claims until I have
the opportunity to do something other than jurisdictional
discovery.

MR. BICE: Do I want to -- I will probably amend them. But if the Court is telling me that you're going to

1 dismiss them right now --2 THE COURT: That's not what I said, Mr. Bice. 3 MR. BICE: Okay. Then I -- I'm the one who's doing 4 the misunderstanding here, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: What I said is I'm going to require you 6 to amend. That is not the same as dismissing them. 7 Understood. Then, yes, if you're going MR. BICE: 8 to require me to amend, I would obviously like to do some 9 discovery, which I think will aid me in fleshing that out. 10 Okay. How much of the beyond THE COURT: 11 jurisdictional discovery do you believe you need to do? 12 long, given our history of problems in this case? Because I'm trying to get an idea of the timing, because I'm trying to do 13 a trial in the fall before my five year rule runs. 14 15 I would think, Your Honor, we could MR. BICE: Yes. 16 take some depositions in 30 days. And do that and then amend. 17 THE COURT: And so --18 And then it would take us a couple of MR. BICE: weeks after those depositions are done. 19 20 So if I say 45 days after the conclusion THE COURT: 21 of the jurisdictional evidentiary hearing and entry of my order, that would give you enough time? 23 MR. BICE: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Now, remember, just so that we're clear 25 MR. BICE:

on this, part of our additional -- we believe that these 1 2 additional claims also give rise to jurisdiction, as well. 3 THE COURT: I understand that. Believe me, I understand that. But my concern is there -- in every case I 4 5 have where aiding and abetting and civil conspiracy are 6 alleged I try to have a little more beefiness --7 MR. BICE: Understood. 8 THE COURT: -- in the complaint. But I always give 9 you plenty of time to do it, because I'm concerned. 10 MR. BICE: I appreciate that, Your Honor. 11 Mr. Peek. THE COURT: If I understand where the Court is going, 12 MR. PEEK: is the Court is inclined I guess to impose a Rocker standard 13 on this pleading. 14 15 THE COURT: I didn't use the word Rocker. I know you did not use the word Rocker. 16 MR. PEEK: However, that is the only place where I think the Court can 17 find comfort in allowing an amendment without just dismissing 18 and then saying, you have leave to amend. 19 20 THE COURT: Then I can deny your motion to dismiss 21 if --22 Yes, you can -- I agree you can deny my motion to dismiss, Your Honor. And certainly the Court is 23 24 well within its discretion to do that if it believes that 25 based on the facts pled that there's something more than

Adelson conspiring with himself. Because we actually heard that from Mr. Bice, saying, well, Mr. Adelson said in his deposition that he was acting on behalf of Sands China Limited when he did what he did and that he therefore had to have been talking to himself over here on behalf of the Las Vegas Sands to conspire to terminate him. So -- that's what I heard, so I think that there is a further standard the Court can impose, which is there's no set of facts -- if we listen to what Mr. Bice said -- that he could plead that would allow him to amend and survive a motion to dismiss. So I get where the Court is going, is that she wants -- the Court wants more facts pled within the conspiracy and the aiding and abetting so that at least I would know and the Court would know, as well, whether there are facts that do survive a motion to dismiss. that's why I used Rocker. I'm not saying that Rocker applies here, but that's the only place kind of go to is without a dismissal. And, yes, the Court can deny my motion, and, you know, we can deal with that. I would like to see more facts, Your Honor, certainly.

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THE COURT: I would, too. But that's a different issue.

MR. PEEK: That seems to be a different issue. And what I'm also troubled by, Your Honor, just in terms of that is the timing Mr. Bice said, well, I think I can do a deposition in 30 days. Well, given the fact that we now have

a third amended complaint that we've only had a Business Court conference that addressed the complaint --

THE COURT: I don't usually hold another conference after there's an amended complaint.

MR. PEEK: I understand. Whether or not there is or --

THE COURT: Sometimes I do.

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But I think, Your Honor, in this case MR. PEEK: that there probably should be something. More so when he says, I can do a deposition in 30 days after the Court rules on the jurisdictional issues related to Sands China Limited, I think that's putting it too fast, Your Honor. Because we haven't done the discovery necessary to prepare our folks for depositions. I don't want them to be deposed twice. have merits discovery from Mr. Jacobs, we don't know what all his -- what the bases are and the documents are to support his claims, and I think I should be entitled to at least know that from the standpoint of preparing my witnesses for what would now be merits discovery, as opposed to jurisdictional discovery. So if the Court is going to allow him to amend, I think that the time frame that Mr. Bice is setting forth is too short if he's going to do it based on what he thinks his merits discovery -- although I heard Mr. Bice say that he has sufficient facts today to be able to make that pleading. we certainly would know that from the fact that there are over

two hundred, 300,000 -- I don't know what the -- I don't know what the final count is, Your Honor, of documents that we have produced to Mr. Bice and as well as the documents that his client took with him when he left Macau in July of 2010, so that universe of documents certainly is sufficient for him to know what to plead or not to plead. He has all of the records relating to the board meetings, he has the -- you know, the correspondence, he has the discharge papers, so he has all of that already, so he doesn't need that much time within which to plead.

So that addresses at least the claims of conspiracy and aiding and abetting, because I still maintain, Your Honor, and based upon what Mr. Bice said I think it actually can be shown that this conspiracy and this aiding and abetting was Mr. Adelson with himself, acting as chairman of SCL and acting as chairman of LVSC and similarly with Mr. Leven or any others. There's no allegation here that there was a conspiracy with a member of or with the board of directors of Sands China Limited by Mr. Adelson acting in his capacity as Las Vegas Sands chairman, as opposed to acting in his capacity, as he said in his deposition, Sands China Limited. chairman. So we don't have facts to support a conspiracy or aiding and abetting.

I go back, Your Honor, to at least the -- what appears to me, whether it be in the tortious discharge or in

the aiding and abetting and conspiracy, is that he's making a governance argument, not a public policy argument, that there is somehow some public policy regarding corporate governance that is imported into all corporate governance, everything under Chapter 78. Now, we can import some kind of public policy into that when you have whistleblowers or when you have individuals reporting conduct that he or she believes to be in violation of some public policy. And I see that corporate governance argument here, not a public policy argument. So I don't think it meets the test of Allum versus Valley Bank that Mr. Morris was so kind to provide us.

Getting back to the scurrilous or I guess scandalous, impertinent, and immaterial allegations in 12 through 16 and 33 through 34, I did finally get exactly what we said this was, which is an effort on the part of the plaintiff to expand the scope of discovery. When we started this case back in 2010 and when we met with this Court in 2011 for the Business Court conference we at that time agreed on the temporal scope of discovery of this case. Now what Mr. -
THE COURT: That was disrupted, by the way, by the stay order.

MR. PEEK: I agree it was disrupted by the stay order. But it doesn't change the temporal nature that -- on which we agreed, Your Honor, at that time. And so now what the plaintiff is attempting to do is to create a new set of

facts, it believes, by making -- by importing into this case 1 what happened in 2008 with Mr. Weidner. Mr. Weidner, we all know, although it's not pled, had been with Mr. Adelson from 1995 all the way up through 2008, versus Jacobs, who came on board sometime in 2009 and was terminated for cause in 2010. 6 It's not the same relationship. It's not the same relationship that Weidner had that now you can sort of import what happened with Weidner into this case and use what happened with Weidner as some basis to say, oh, look, this is Mr. Adelson -- this is his behavior, this is his erratic 10 11 behavior, this is his dysfunctional behavior and that's what 12 he does, he rids himself of these employees and see what he 13 did with Mr. Weidner, he did the same thing with Mr. Jacobs. So you're taking a 13-year -- 1995 to 2008 executive, Mr. 14 15 Weidner and what Mr. Weidner did in 2008-2009 and sort of importing it into, oh, here's Mr. Jacobs, who comes on board 16 when Sands China Limited -- well, VML, actually, as its 17 executive and then later as Sands China executive in November-18 19 December 2009, and then eight months later is terminated, in July 2010 and saying, oh, well, that's Weidner all over again. 20 That's what they're trying to do. And it's impertinent and 21 it's immaterial, Your Honor, to this case, as are the socalled suspicious activities of ATAs and transfers of money 23 that he says he had in paragraphs 33 and 34 that he didn't 24 report to anybody and says, oh, but my one example is this 25

entity include WDR and I think I talked to the CFO of Sands China at the time and reported it. And that, again, more of the delusions and lies of Mr. Jacobs. Thank you, Mr. Peek. THE COURT: The motion is denied with respect to the fourth, fifth, and eighth causes of action. However, I am directing the plaintiff after 45 days from the entry of my order following the jurisdictional hearing to file a amendment to the seventh and eighth claims to provide more facts so when I am faced with the summary judgment motions I will have a better framework to deal with the issues. MR. BICE: Understood, Your Honor. All right. Mr. Jones, you've raised a THE COURT: jurisdictional issue. Imagine that. MR. RANDALL JONES: I'm sorry. Say that again? Imagine, a jurisdictional issue in Sands THE COURT: China.

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MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, just to clarify with respect to your last order, you gave Mr. Bice 45 days to amend his complaint. You'd also made some comment about discovery. And -- but you did not -- you earlier made a comment about discovery. I don't know -- are you allowing discovery or not? Because it would seem to me that that would have to go to merits or certainly would implicate merits.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to allow merits 1 2 discovery the minute I finish the evidentiary hearing whether there's jurisdiction or there's not jurisdiction. 3 4 MR. RANDALL JONES: No, I understand. 5 Then we're going to start merits THE COURT: 6 discovery. 7 MR. RANDALL JONES: Of course. 8 THE COURT: So that's what I'm saying. 9 MR. RANDALL JONES: I was talking about prior to. 10 THE COURT: No. 11 MR. RANDALL JONES: Okay. Thank you. 12 That's why I set it 45 days after the THE COURT: entry of my decision o the jurisdictional issue, because then 13 14 I will be past the stay that the Nevada Supreme Court has 15 ordered me to try and respect --16 MR. RANDALL JONES: Understood. 17 THE COURT: And we've all been battling given the 18 crossover. 19 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I would submit to 20 the Court that -- and I know this -- there's been argument that in some ways overlaps with my client, Sands China, by 21 both Mr. Morris and Mr. Peek --23 Can I just ask you a question. THE COURT: 24 you want me to hear this today when I'm going to do an 25 evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction and your whole issue is on

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whether I have personal jurisdiction of your client?
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              MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, I'll tell you very
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    specifically I would -- I don't think it's appropriate to have
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    a claim -- or actually a couple of claims against my client
   pending that don't -- aren't supported as a matter of law.
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   And so I would think that any good lawyer would say if there's
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   a claim that's not supportable, then I want to move to get rid
    of it as quickly as possible. And I think I have an
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    obligation to my client to try to do that. So that's why,
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    Judge. And I understand, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And I appreciate that. And you filed
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   that motion. But I think the more critical issue is the
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    determination I'm going to make on a factual basis following
   the evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction. And so if it's okay
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   with you, I'd like to continue argument on your motion on the
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   personal jurisdiction until that hearing. Because you've
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    raised the issue.
             MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, if I'm
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   understanding you correctly, you're saying that you want to
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   basically just continue this particular motion --
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                          On jurisdiction.
              THE COURT:
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              MR. RANDALL JONES: -- as it relates to
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    jurisdiction --
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              THE COURT:
                          Correct.
             MR. RANDALL JONES: -- until the -- and I just guess
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as a matter of timing would that be argued before the hearing, before the evidentiary hearing, or would it be argued --

THE COURT: No. It would be argued at the closing of the evidentiary hearing as part of your closing argument related to the jurisdictional issues.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I understand your request,

Your Honor. I don't -- I guess I would put it this way. I

don't know that it is necessary to belabor the jurisdictional

argument --

THE COURT: Today.

MR. RANDALL JONES: -- at this point, with this exception. There may be parts of my argument that may implicate that that I think are relevant to today's discussion. But I will -- hopefully won't be redundant about something that would necessarily be covered later on or more appropriately be covered later on. Does that make sense?

THE COURT: I do. But here's my concern. And my concern is frankly paranoia related to the way that things occur in Nevada and sometimes not knowing what the rules are because they change in midstream. Some of the relief that you are requesting in this motion seems to me to go beyond simply the jurisdictional issue.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I -- when you say --

THE COURT: So I have a high level of paranoia.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And I guess the point of

clarification is I understand the reference to paranoia would be more the Court's -- and I'll put it more gently -- concern about violating the stay order from the court, Supreme Court, if we get into something beyond jurisdictional arguments?

THE COURT: No, that's not my concern at all. I'm going to take a quick break. I really think we should wait and do this at the jurisdictional hearing, because then it's all wrapped into the jurisdictional issue, and the relief you are requesting is clearly related to jurisdiction at that time.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I will say this. If the Court will assure me that it will grant my motions, then I would be happy to delay it.

THE COURT: I can't assure you that, Mr. Jones.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I pretty much figured you could not. But I figure I would also ask the question just to see if that was a possibility.

THE COURT: No.

MR. RANDALL JONES: You want to take a break?

THE COURT: I'm going to let you talk to the two people sitting beside you to see whether anyone has understood my cryptic comments, because I don't want to get involved in a particular discussion today, because I have no idea what the Nevada Supreme Court is going to decide the rules are tomorrow. And given the number of times they change the rules

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in midstream on cases while I'm in the middle of it, I have a
 1
    very high level of paranoia.
 2
              MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, we'll be here when
 3
    you get back.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: So I'm going to give you -- how long do
 6
    you need to consult with your friends at the table?
 7
              MR. RANDALL JONES: Five minutes.
 8
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
 9
           (Court recessed at 10:17 a.m., until 10:24 a.m.)
10
              MR. RANDALL JONES: With that issue out of the way,
11
    Your Honor, after discussing the issue with my colleagues
12
    we've decided that your suggestion makes sense. And so we'll
    defer these arguments until the jurisdictional hearing --
13
    evidentiary hearing.
14
15
              THE COURT: Okay. So that is scheduled to start on
    April --
16
              MR. RANDALL JONES: 20, I believe.
17
                          You think April 20th? Remember that
18
              THE COURT:
19
    Monday is April 20th, and we're going three days that week.
20
              MR. PEEK:
                         Just three days?
                          Three days that week.
21
              THE COURT:
22
              MR. PEEK:
                         Okay.
23
              THE COURT: Remember, I have to be in Reno for a
24
    judges conference the Thursday and Friday.
25
              MR. RANDALL JONES: You told us that before.
```

THE COURT: I did tell you that. And then Mr. Peek 1 2 said, so we'll go the next week; and I said, we will. 3 MR. PEEK: That was really -- I wanted to try to make sure I blocked out the following week. Is it every 4 5 day --6 THE COURT: I have blocked out the following week 7 for you. 8 Good. MR. PEEK: 9 THE COURT: In fact, my calendar says Sands China. 10 MR. RANDALL JONES: Very good, Your Honor. 11 MR. PEEK: Very good, Your Honor. Thank you. 12 MR. RANDALL JONES: We will see you next week. 13 THE COURT: Monday. Not all week. You only get Monday. Mr. Ogilvie gets the rest of the week. 14 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: In that regard, Your Honor, Mr. 16 Bice and I are working towards trying to streamline some of the witnesses, and we'll of course let the Court know as soon 17 18 as we can if we've been able to accomplish that goal. 19 MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, I'd like to make one request before we go, and that is that a portion of this 20 record be certified so I can present it to the Supreme Court 21 at the appropriate time, and that is the remark that Mr. Bice made that he found a point of agreement with me on one issue. 23 24 That sole part will be certified. THE COURT: 25 I'd like a reconsideration on that, MR. BICE:

because I'm quite sure that I misspoke. THE COURT: No, no. No. Mr. Ogilvie is just refreshed to know that there are other people who have cases that cause me consternation. Anything else, gentlemen? And I want to again compliment you on the quality of the briefing and the arguments. Good job, gentlemen. Have a nice day. See you Monday. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. PEEK: MR. RANDALL JONES: Thank you, Your Honor. THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:27 A.M. * * * * *

CERTIFICATION

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

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

Unexec M. Hoyl

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Telephone: (702) 214-2100
Facsimile: (702) 214-2101

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN C. JACOBS, Case No.: A-10-627691 Dept. No.: \mathbf{XI} Plaintiff, ٧. EXPEDITED MOTION FOR LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada CLARIFICATION AND LIMITED corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a ADDED JURISDICTIONAL Cayman Islands corporation; DOES I **DISCOVERY; ON ORDER** through X, and ROE CORPORATIONS **SHORTENING TIME** I through X, Defendants.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

Hearing Date:
Hearing Time:

Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs") moves this Court for clarification and a limited addition of the scope of permissible deposition topics at the renewed depositions that this Court has authorized. This Court recently allowed Jacobs to retake any previously-taken depositions so as to permit him to examine those witnesses based upon an additional search of documents this Court ordered. However, Jacobs seeks to clarify that should he retake depositions, he would also be permitted to examine the witnesses concerning any documents that were later produced in an unredacted form, not just those yet to be produced. Recall, Sands China acknowledged that it had produced nearly all of the so-called replacement images – the documents that had been redacted

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in Macau but duplicates later located in the United States – at a time after they could be used in the jurisdictional depositions. Jacobs asks this Court to explicitly allow the use of any replacement images at the renewed depositions.¹ Similarly, Jacobs seeks this Court's authorization to use any document over which Sands China had previously improperly withheld as privileged. As the Court should vividly remember, Sands China previously claimed thousands of documents were privileged and withheld them where they could not even be examined by Jacobs' counsel. When this Court announced that it was going review each of these documents, Sands China was forced to concede (begrudgingly) that some 70% of the documents for which it claimed privilege had no legal support. Thus, Sands China released those document for the first time to Jacobs' counsel in October of 2014, nearly two years after the depositions were taken. Accordingly, Jacobs should also be permitted to use any documents of which his counsel was deprived due to Sands China's improper – admittedly so – claims of privilege. This is particularly so given that two of the deponents - Mike Levin and Ken Kay - are no longer residing in the jurisdiction (according to Defendants) and they refuse to make them available to be examined at the April 20, 2015 jurisdictional hearing.

Additionally, because these prior depositions were taken before reinstatement of the defamation claim against Sands China, as well as the recent amendments adding claims for conspiracy and aiding and abetting against Sands China, Jacobs should further be allowed to conduct jurisdictional discovery relative to those claims at the renewed depositions. After all, Sands China contends that it is not subject to personal jurisdiction in Nevada even for those claims. Because those claims give rise to additional grounds for personal jurisdiction, and Sands China contests personal jurisdiction for them, Jacobs should be permitted to develop the evidentiary basis for personal jurisdiction relating to those claims as well.

Finally, because Sands China disputes personal jurisdiction even over the defamation claim – false statements published in Nevada by Sands China's Nevada-based chairman – Jacobs seeks to take the deposition of Ron Reese and obtain limited documentary evidence concerning

¹ Of course, this does not eliminate the prejudice that this Court has already found relative to the redactions because nearly 8,000 of the documents which Sands China flagged for jurisdictional discovery remain redacted to this very day.

Because the Court has scheduled the evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction for April 20, 2015, Jacobs requests that this Court consider this motion on an order shortening time.

DATED this 16 day of March, 2015.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

By:

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027 Todd L. Bice, Esq., #4534 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695 Jordan T. Smith, Esq., #12097 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

ORDER SHORTENING TIME

DATED: MARCH 17, 2015

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted by:

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 Jordan T. Smith, Esq., Bar No. 12097 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

DECLARATION OF TODD L. BICE, ESQ

I, TODD L. BICE, Esq., being first duly sworn, hereby declare as follows:

- 1. I am one of the attorneys representing Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs") in the action styled *Steven C. Jacobs v. Las Vegas Sands Corp., et al.*, Case No. A656710, pending before this Court. I make this Declaration in support of Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs' Expedited Motion for Clarification and Limited Additional Jurisdiction Discovery on Order Shortening Time (the "Motion"). I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and I am competent to testify to those facts.
- 2. This Court recently authorized Jacobs to retake any previously-taken depositions so as to permit him to examine those witnesses based upon an additional search of documents this Court ordered from the data that Sands China had long ago brought to the United States.
- Jacobs seeks to clarify that should he chose to retake depositions, he would also be permitted to examine the witnesses concerning any documents that were later produced in an unredacted form. Recall, Sands China acknowledged that it had produced substantially all of the so-called replacement images the documents that had been redacted in Macau but later located in the United States at a time that they could not be used at those depositions. The same is true with respect to the documents which Sands China deprived Jacobs' counsel of even reviewing with erroneous claims of privilege. As the Court knows, Sands China was recently forced to concede that it had withheld thousands of documents from Jacobs' counsel's review with claims of privilege that were not well founded. Jacobs' council could not even know the contents of these documents in preparation for the jurisdictional depositions until they were finally produced in October 2014, long after the depositions were taken.
- 4. Furthermore, because those depositions were taken before reinstatement of the defamation claim against Sands China, as well as the addition of Jacobs' claims for conspiracy and aiding and abetting against Sands China, Jacobs should be allowed to conduct jurisdictional discovery relative to those claims at the renewed depositions. Sands China contends that it is not subject to personal jurisdiction in Nevada even for those claims. Because those claims give rise to additional grounds for personal jurisdiction, and Sands China disputes jurisdiction, Jacobs

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requests leave to develop the evidentiary basis for personal jurisdiction relating to those claims as well.

- Finally, as Sands China continues to dispute personal jurisdiction even over the 5. defamation claim - false statements published in Nevada by Sands China's Nevada-based chairman - Jacobs seeks to take the deposition of Ron Reese and obtain limited documentary evidence concerning that claim. As this Court should recall, Reese serves as Adelson's spokesman and media handler. Jacobs reasonably believes that Reese was intimately involved in the creation, dissemination and publication of the defamatory statement. Because Reese would have undertaken those activities on behalf of Sands China in Nevada, the evidence as to his involvement and activities goes directly to the debate over personal jurisdiction.
- Because the Court has scheduled the evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction for 6. April 20, 2015, Jacobs requests that this Court consider this motion on an order shortening time.
 - I certify that the foregoing Motion is not brought for any improper purpose. 7. Dated this //day of March, 2015.

TODD L. BICE, ESQ.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

As set forth in the Declaration of counsel, Jacobs seeks this Court's authorization to use not only documents that are to be produced pursuant to this Court's March 6, 2015 Order (the "March 2015 Order") at any retaken depositions, but also any replacement image documents and documents improperly withheld as privilege prior to those depositions occurring. Also, Jacobs seeks to question those witnesses concerning the jurisdictional facts relating to the now-reinstated defamation claim as well as the new claims for conspiracy and aiding and abetting. As those claims give rise to additional bases for this Court's jurisdiction over Sands China, discovery should be permitted.

For the same reason, Jacobs should also be permitted to now depose Ron Reese. As a spokesman for Adelson, Reese likely had extensive involvement in the facts and circumstances giving rise to Jacobs' claim for defamation. As the plaintiff, Jacobs has a legal right to conduct jurisdictional discovery since Sands China is disputing jurisdiction on these recently-reinstated and added claims. *Toys 'R' Us, Inc. v. Step Two, S.A.*, 318 F.3d 446, 456 (3d Cir. 2003) (reversing district court's failure to permit jurisdictional discovery where it had determined that the plaintiff's claims were not frivolous). Jacobs' proposed request for production of documents – for which he proposes only two additional requests – are attached hereto as Exhibit 1 for the Court's advance review and approval.

DATED this day of March, 2015.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

James I Die

Todd L. Bice, Esq., #4534

Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., #9695

Jordan T. Smith, Esq., #12097

400 South 7th Street, Suite 300

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC, and that on this
day of March, 2015, I caused to be served via the Court's E-Filing system, true and correct
copies of the above and foregoing EXPEDITED MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION AND
LIMITED ADDED JURISDICTION DISCOVERY; ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME
properly addressed to the following:

ا م	I Stanhan Book Egg
9	J. Stephen Feek, Esq.
	Robert J. Cassity, Esq.
10	HOLLAND & HART
	J. Stephen Peek, Esq. Robert J. Cassity, Esq. HOLLAND & HART 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor
11	Las Vegas, NV 89134
	speek@hollandhart.com
12	Las Vegas, NV 89134 speek@hollandhart.com reassity@hollandhart.com
	

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mlackey@mayerbrown.com

16	J. Randall Jones, Esq.
	Mark M. Jones, Esq. KEMP JONES & COULTHARD
17	KEMP JONES & COULTHARD

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	jrj@kempjones.com
19	mmi@kempjones.com
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20	Steve Morris, Esq. Rosa Solis-Rainey, Esq. MORRIS LAW GROUP 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 sm@morrislawgroup.com
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22	sm@morrislaworoun com
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N	now Judmes-
An employee of	PISANELLI BICE PLLC

EXHIBIT 1

1	RPD	
2	James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 <u>JJP@pisanellibice.com</u>	
3	Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534 <u>TLB@pisanellibice.com</u>	
4	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com	
5	Jordan T. Smith, Esq., Bar No. 12097 JTS@pisanellibice.com	
6	PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300	
7	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 214-2100 Facsimile: (702) 214-2101	
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs	
9	DISTRICT	COURT
10	CLARK COUNT	ΓY, NEVADA
11	STEVEN C. JACOBS,	Case No.: A-10-627691
12	Plaintiff,	Dept. No.: XI
13	V.	
14	LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a	PLAINTIFF'S SECOND REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS TO
15	Cayman Islands corporation; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS	SANDS CHINA, LTD. (Nos. 25-26)
16	I through X,	
17	Defendants.	
18	AND RELATED CLAIMS	
19		
20	TO: DEFENDANT SANDS CHINA, LTD.; and	d .
21	TO: KEMP, JONES & COULTHARD, L	LP and HOLLAND & HART LLP, its
22	Attorneys	
23	Pursuant to Rule 34 of the Nevada Rules	of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs
24	("Jacobs" and/or "Plaintiff") requests that Defenda	nt Sands China Ltd. produce for inspection and
25	copying the documents described in these papers.	Production shall occur within thirty (30) days of
26	service hereof, at the offices of PISANELLI B	ICE PLLC, 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300,
27	Las Vegas, Nevada, 89101.	
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DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Definitions

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- Communication. The term "communication" means the transmittal of information (in the form of facts, ideas, inquiries or otherwise).
- Document. The term "document" is defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal 2. in scope to the usage of this term in Rule 34(a) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. This term encompasses any written or paper material in Sands China Ltd.'s possession, under its control, available at the request of any of its agents or attorneys and includes without limitation any written or graphic matter of every kind or description, however produced or reproduced, whether in draft, in final, original or reproduction, signed or unsigned, and regardless of whether approved, sent, received, redrafted or executed, including but not limited to written communications, letters, correspondence, memoranda, notes, records, business records, photographs, tape or sound recordings, contracts, agreements, notations of telephone conversations or personal conversations, diaries, desk calendars, reports, computer records, data compilations of any type or kind, or materials similar to any of the foregoing, however denominated and to whomever addressed. "Document" shall exclude exact duplicates when originals are available, but shall include all copies made different from originals by virtue of any writings, notations, symbols, characters, impressions or any marks thereon.
- Person. The term "person" is defined as any natural person or business, legal or 3. governmental entity or association.
- The terms "concerning," "related to," and "relating to" include "refer to," 4. "summarize," "reflect," "constitute," "contain," "embody," "mention," "show," "compromise," "evidence," "discuss," "describe," "pertaining to" or "comment upon."
 - All/Each. The terms "all" and "each" shall be construed as all and each. 5.
- The connectives "and/or" shall be construed either disjunctively or 6. And/Or. conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery requests all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 SOUTH 7TH STREET, SUITE 300 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101	

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7	Number.	The use	of the	singular	form	of any	word	includes	the	plural	and	vic
versa.												

- You, Your, and/or Sands China. The terms "You," "Your," and "Sands China" are 8. synonymous and mean "Sands China, Ltd.," a defendant in this Action, and/or any of its pre-incorporation, pre-spin-off, pre-IPO identities (e.g., LISTCO, NEWCO), subsidiary entities and/or any other affiliated entities, as well as its owners, shareholders, officers, employees, attorneys, accountants, agents, investigators, and/or anyone else acting on its behalf and/or its direction and instruction.
- Action. The term "Action" refers to the above-captioned matter entitled Steven C. 9. Jacobs v. Las Vegas Sands Corp., et al., commenced in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No. A-10-627691.
- Parcels 5 and 6. The term "Parcels 5 and 6" refers to parcels of property owned by 10. Sands China located on the Cotai Strip.

Instructions. В.

- If You contend that any document responsive to these requests is privileged or 1. otherwise beyond the scope of Rule 26 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, please identify the document with the following information:
 - The type of document (e.g., report, letter, notes, notice, contract, etc.); a.
 - The number of pages it comprises; b.
 - The name of the person(s) who prepared or authored the document; C,
 - The name of the person(s) to whom the document was addressed, distributed, d. and/or shown;
 - The date on the document purporting to reflect the date the document was e. prepared or transmitted;
 - The general description of the subject matter of the document; and, if f. applicable,
 - The name of the person(s) who asked that the document be prepared. g.

- 2. If You contend that only a portion of any document responsive to these requests is privileged or otherwise not subject to production, please produce a copy of the document redacting the privileged or objectionable portion. With respect to the redacted portion, to the extent that the produced portion of the document does not do so, You should provide the same information which would be provided if the entire document were withheld as privileged.
- 3. These requests reach all documents that are within Your possession, custody or control if You have the legal right to obtain it, whether or not You now have physical possession of it. Thus, You must obtain and produce all documents within the possession or custody of people or entities over which You have control, such as attorneys, agents or others. If You have knowledge of the existence of documents responsive to these requests but contend that they are not within Your possession, custody or control, please provide the following information:
 - a. A description of the documents, including in the description as much detail as possible;
 - b. The identity of the person or entity, including his, her or its address, believed by You to have possession or custody of the document or any copies of them at this time; and
 - c. A description of the efforts, if any, You have made to obtain possession or custody of the documents.
- 4. These requests to produce shall be deemed to be continuing, and any additional documents relating in any way to these requests to produce or Your original responses that are acquired subsequent to the date of responding to these requests, up to and including the time of trial, shall be furnished to Plaintiff promptly after such documents are acquired as supplemental responses to these requests to produce.

REQUESTS

REQUEST NO. 25:

Identify and produce all documents and/or communications since October 18, 2010, where Ron Reese is either the author or a recipient that concerns or references Jacobs.

REQUEST NO. 26:

Identify and produce all documents and/or communications from October 18, 2010, to or from any reporter, media representative or media consultant that references or concerns Jacobs and/or the Action.

DATED this ____ day of March, 2015.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 Jordan T. Smith, Esq., Bar No. 12097 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

1	RECEIPT OF COPY
2	RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing PLAINTIFF'S SECOND REQUEST
3	FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS TO SANDS CHINA, LTD. (Nos. 25-26) is hereby
4	acknowledged this day of March, 2015, by:
5	HOLLAND & HART
6	
7	By: J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
8	Robert J. Cassity, Esq. 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor
9	Las Vegas, NV 89134
10	KEMP, JONES & COULTHARD, LLP
11	
12	By:
13	Mark M. Jones, Esq.
14	3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 17th Floor Las Vegas, NV 89169
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

1	RPD		
2	James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 JJP@pisanellibice.com		
3	Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534 TLB@pisanellibice.com		
4	Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com		
	Jordan T. Smith, Esq., Bar No. 12097		
5	JTS@pisanellibice.com PISANELLI BICE PLLC		
6	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101)
7	Telephone: (702) 214-2100 Facsimile: (702) 214-2101		
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs		
9		T COURT	
10		T COURT	~ .
11	CLARK COU	•	
12	STEVEN C. JACOBS,	Case No.: Dept. No.:	A-10-627691 XI
13	Plaintiff, v.		
		DI AINTERI	'S THIRD REQUEST FOR
14	LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a	PRODUCTI	ION OF DOCUMENTS TO
15	Cayman Islands corporation; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS	LAS VEGA	S SANDS CORP. (Nos. 26-27)
16	I through X,		
17	Defendants.		
18	AND RELATED CLAIMS		
19	AND RELATED CLAIMS		
20	TO: DEFENDANT LAS VEGAS SANDS CO	ORP.; and	
21	TO: J. Stephen Peek, Esq. and Robert J. Cass.	ity, Esq., HOL	LAND & HART, its Attorneys
22	Pursuant to Rule 34 of the Nevada Rul	es of Civil Pro	ocedure, Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs
23	("Jacobs" and/or "Plaintiff") requests that Defer	ndant Las Veg	gas Sands Corp. ("LVSC") produce
24	for inspection and copying the documents des	scribed in the	se papers. Production shall occur
25	within thirty (30) days of service hereof,	at the offic	es of PISANELLI BICE PLLC,
26	400 South 7th Street, Suite 300, Las Vegas, Nev	ada, 89101.	
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28			

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

A. <u>Definitions</u>

- 1. <u>Communication</u>. The term "communication" means the transmittal of information (in the form of facts, ideas, inquiries or otherwise).
- 2. <u>Document.</u> The term "document" is defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal in scope to the usage of this term in Rule 34(a) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. This term encompasses any written or paper material in LVSC's possession, under its control, available at the request of any of its agents or attorneys and includes without limitation any written or graphic matter of every kind or description, however produced or reproduced, whether in draft, in final, original or reproduction, signed or unsigned, and regardless of whether approved, sent, received, redrafted or executed, including but not limited to written communications, letters, correspondence, memoranda, notes, records, business records, photographs, tape or sound recordings, contracts, agreements, notations of telephone conversations or personal conversations, diaries, desk calendars, reports, computer records, data compilations of any type or kind, or materials similar to any of the foregoing, however denominated and to whomever addressed. "Document" shall exclude exact duplicates when originals are available, but shall include all copies made different from originals by virtue of any writings, notations, symbols, characters, impressions or any marks thereon.
- 3. <u>Person</u>. The term "person" is defined as any natural person or business, legal or governmental entity or association.
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 - 5. <u>All/Each</u>, The terms "all" and "each" shall be construed as all and each.
- 6. And/Or. The connectives "and/or" shall be construed either disjunctively or conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery requests all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope.

- 7. Number. The use of the singular form of any word includes the plural and vice versa.
- 8. You or Your. The terms "You" and/or "Your" are synonymous and mean "Las Vegas Sands Corp." and/or "LVSC," a defendant in this Action, and/or any of its subsidiary entities and/or any other affiliated entities, as well as its owners, shareholders, officers, employees, attorneys, accountants, agents, investigators, and/or anyone else acting on its behalf and/or its direction and instruction.
- 9. <u>Sands China.</u> The term "Sands China" means "Sands China, Ltd.," a defendant in this Action, and/or any of its pre-incorporation, pre-spin-off, pre-IPO identities (e.g., LISTCO, NEWCO), subsidiary entities and/or any other affiliated entities, as well as its owners, shareholders, officers, employees, attorneys, accountants, agents, investigators, and/or anyone else acting on its behalf and/or its direction and instruction.
- 10. <u>Action.</u> The term "Action" refers to the above-captioned matter entitled *Steven C. Jacobs v. Las Vegas Sands Corp.*, et al., commenced in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No. A-10-627691.
- 11. <u>Parcels 5 and 6.</u> The term "Parcels 5 and 6" refers to parcels of property owned by Sands China located on the Cotai Strip.

B. <u>Instructions</u>.

- 1. If You contend that any document responsive to these requests is privileged or otherwise beyond the scope of Rule 26 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, please identify the document with the following information:
 - a. The type of document (e.g., report, letter, notes, notice, contract, etc.);
 - b. The number of pages it comprises;
 - c. The name of the person(s) who prepared or authored the document;
 - d. The name of the person(s) to whom the document was addressed, distributed, and/or shown;
 - e. The date on the document purporting to reflect the date the document was prepared or transmitted;

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- f. The general description of the subject matter of the document; and, if applicable,
- The name of the person(s) who asked that the document be prepared. g.
- 2. If You contend that only a portion of any document responsive to these requests is privileged or otherwise not subject to production, please produce a copy of the document redacting the privileged or objectionable portion. With respect to the redacted portion, to the extent that the produced portion of the document does not do so, You should provide the same information which would be provided if the entire document were withheld as privileged.
- These requests reach all documents that are within Your possession, custody or 3. control if You have the legal right to obtain it, whether or not You now have physical possession of it. Thus, You must obtain and produce all documents within the possession or custody of people or entities over which You have control, such as attorneys, agents or others. If You have knowledge of the existence of documents responsive to these requests but contend that they are not within Your possession, custody or control, please provide the following information:
 - A description of the documents, including in the description as much detail a. as possible;
 - The identity of the person or entity, including his, her or its address, b. believed by You to have possession or custody of the document or any copies of them at this time; and
 - A description of the efforts, if any, You have made to obtain possession or c. custody of the documents.
- These requests to produce shall be deemed to be continuing, and any additional 4. documents relating in any way to these requests to produce or Your original responses that are acquired subsequent to the date of responding to these requests, up to and including the time of trial, shall be furnished to Plaintiff promptly after such documents are acquired as supplemental responses to these requests to produce.

2 REQUEST NO. 26: 3 Identify and p

Identify and produce all documents and/or communications since October 18, 2010, where Ron Reese is either the author or a recipient that concerns or references Jacobs.

REQUESTS

REQUEST NO. 27:

Identify and produce all documents and/or communications from October 18, 2010, to or from any reporter, media representative or media consultant that references or concerns Jacobs and/or the Action.

DATED this ____ day of March, 2015.

PISANELLI BICE PLLC

James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027
Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534
Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695
Jordan T. Smith, Esq., Bar No. 12097
400 South 7th Street, Suite 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing PLAINTIFF'S THIRD REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS TO LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP. (Nos. 26-27) is hereby acknowledged this ____ day of March, 2015, by:

HOLLAND & HART

By:

J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
Robert J. Cassity, Esq.
9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor
Las Vegas, NV 89134

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HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

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

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN C. JACOBS,

Plaintiff,

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation; SHELDON G. ADELSON, in his individual and representative capacity; DOES I-X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I-X,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A627691-B

DEPT NO.: XI

DEFENDANTS SANDS CHINA LTD. AND LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP'S **OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S** MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION AND LIMITED ADDED JURISDICTIONAL DISCOVERY

Date: March 19, 2015

Time: 8:30 a.m.

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.

INTRODUCTION

This Court's March 6, 2015, Sanctions Order (the "Sanctions Order") permitted

Plaintiff only certain limited additional discovery, as follows:

"For purposes of jurisdictional discovery, Plaintiff may, at his sole discretion and upon five judicial days written notice, retake any previously taken deposition and

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examine the deponent on the information produced <u>as a result of the preceding paragraph</u>."¹

Sanctions Order at 40:8-11 (emphasis added).

Not satisfied with this result, Plaintiff now seeks to conduct additional "limited added jurisdictional discovery" beyond that specified in the Sanctions Order *in spite of never having requested this discovery at any time* prior to his Expedited Motion for Clarification and Limited Added Jurisdictional Discovery (the "Motion"). Of course, this is not the first time Plaintiff has represented to the Court that he wanted to engage in limited or narrowly tailored discovery. More than three years ago, when Plaintiff moved for jurisdictional discovery in September 2011, his counsel stated that he had "tried to narrowly confine what it is that we want to do," so that discovery could be completed before the evidentiary hearing that was then scheduled for November 21, 2011. 9/27/2011 H'rng Tr. at 20:16-17 (emphasis added). Since then, Plaintiff's discovery has mushroomed out of control. Defendants have produced hundreds of thousands of pages consisting of tens of thousands of documents to Plaintiff. Plaintiff now wants to commence round two of so-called "limited added discovery," and expand the scope of additional depositions authorized by this Court's March 6, 2015 order by:

- including within the scope of depositions all unredacted documents produced by Defendants over the course of the last two years;
- including within the scope of depositions all of the Advanced Discovery documents released to Plaintiff;
- including within the scope of depositions all facts relating to the claims for relief Plaintiff added in his Third Amended Complaint;
- permitting Plaintiff to depose Ron Reese;
- permitting Plaintiff to serve additional requests for production of documents.

This is not "limited added discovery." It is a wholesale re-opening of discovery and would

The "previous paragraph" ordered SCL to produce to Plaintiff "any documents identified as a result of a search run on the "transferred data" using the same custodians and search terms described in Exhibit 213 against the electronically stored information contained in the transferred data..."

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significantly expand the very limited scope of the depositions contemplated by the Court's March 6, 2015 order.

Plaintiff's request for additional discovery should be denied for three principal reasons. First, Plaintiff's Motion is premised on depositions that were ordered in this Court's Sanctions Order, which has now been stayed by the Nevada Supreme Court. There is no basis for Plaintiff to request an expanded scope for depositions that have been stayed.

Second, Plaintiff's motion is in any event untimely and amounts to a blatant effort by Plaintiff to employ an eleventh hour "litigation by surprise" strategy. All of the documents and information from which Plaintiff wishes to seek additional discovery have been known to Plaintiff for months. Yet Plaintiff filed a motion on December 24, 2014 requesting that this Court hold the jurisdictional hearing as soon as possible without mentioning any purported need for additional discovery. Plaintiff's failure to raise this "additional discovery" issue in that motion amounts to a waiver of any claim he might have that he needs additional discovery to proceed with the hearing.

Third, Plaintiff's request for additional discovery is not sufficiently specific. Plaintiff does not identify a single specific document or fact that would justify his request for an expanded scope of discovery. For these reasons, Plaintiff's Motion must be denied.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

ARGUMENT

A. Plaintiff's request for additional discovery based on depositions authorized in the Sanctions Order is moot because the Sanctions Order has been stayed by the Nevada Supreme Court.

On March 17, 2015, the Nevada Supreme Court "temporarily stay[ed] the March 6, 2015 order in Eighth Judicial District Court Case No. A627691" in response to SCL's Motion to Stay the Court's Sanctions Order. *See* Order Granting Temporary Stay and Setting Briefing Schedule, attached hereto as Exhibit A. The additional deposition topics and discovery Plaintiff seeks to obtain could only arise as a result of the Sanctions Order, which is now stayed. Accordingly, there is no basis for Plaintiff to conduct additional

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depositions and, therefore, no basis for Plaintiff's motion for additional discovery.

B. The scope of additional depositions authorized in this Court's Sanctions Order does not need clarification.

Plaintiff requests that this Court "clarify that should he chose [sic] to retake depositions, he would be permitted to examine the witnesses concerning any documents that were later produced in an unredacted form." See Mot. at 5:12-14. Any clarification is unnecessary because the Court's Sanctions Order is explicitly clear:

"For purposes of jurisdictional discovery, Plaintiff may, at his sole discretion and upon five judicial days written notice, retake any previously taken deposition and examine the deponent on the information produced as a result of the preceding <u>paragra</u>ph."²

See Sanctions Order at 40:8-11 (emphasis added). The Court was well aware of all of the issues raised on Plaintiff's Motion when it entered the Sanctions Order. The fact that it chose not to extend the scope of the discovery to include additional discovery demonstrates an express intent by the Court to reject the relief Plaintiff is requesting. Based on the intent that was clearly expressed in this Court's Sanctions Order, Plaintiff's request for "clarification" should be rejected.

C. Plaintiff's request for additional discovery should be rejected because it is untimely. Plaintiff should have raised these issues prior to his December 24, 2014 Motion to Set Evidentiary Hearings.

As noted above, Plaintiff requests to ask SCL's witnesses questions relating to the following three items:

- 1. any unredacted replacement documents produced to Plaintiff;
- 2. any documents (in the custody of Advanced Discovery) released to Plaintiff for which SCL does not claim privilege; and
- 3. any jurisdictional facts relating to the new claims against SCL in Plaintiff's Third Amended Complaint.

Plaintiff also requests to take the deposition of Ron Reese and to serve SCL and LVSC with two additional requests for production of documents. Plaintiff makes the request for this

² The "previous paragraph" ordered SCL to produce to Plaintiff "any documents identified as a result of a search run using the same custodians and search terms described in Exhibit 213 against the electronically stored information contained in the transferred data . . ."

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additional discovery for the first time in his Motion, filed on March 17, 2015, approximately one month prior to the evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction. This is clearly untimely and amounts to an impermissible attempt to conduct litigation by surprise. It is clear that Plaintiff was aware of these potential sources of additional discovery months and even years before he filed this request. Furthermore, because Plaintiff requested that the Court hold the evidentiary hearing related to jurisdiction on December 24, 2015, without ever raising any issues relating to additional discovery, he waived any argument that such discovery is necessary or appropriate.

1. Plaintiff could have requested the discovery that he now requests long before his current Motion.

Plaintiff was aware of the information on which he now seeks to conduct discovery well before he fled the instant Motion.

(a) The Unredacted Replacement Documents

As set forth more fully in Plaintiff's Ex. 216 for the recent evidentiary hearing, SCL began producing unreduced replacement documents to Plaintiff in rolling productions starting in January of 2013. The dates and quantity of documents produced in these productions is listed in the table below:

Date	# of Documents Produced
1/25/2013	517
1/29/2013	369
2/6/2013	1330
2/25/2013	92
4/12/2013	10
11/14/2014	1206
1/23/2015	569

See Plaintiff's Ex. 216. Plaintiff could have requested to reopen any jurisdictional depositions related to these documents as early as January of 2013 or at any time thereafter,

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but he failed to do so until now—approximately a month prior to the jurisdictional hearing.

(b) Advanced Discovery documents

As admitted in his Motion, most of the Advanced Discovery documents were released to Plaintiff in October of 2014. In spite of this, Plaintiff did not request to re-take the deposition of any witness at that time, nor did he do so at any time prior to his March 17, 2015 Motion.3

(c) Discovery Related to Allegations in the Third Amended Complaint

Plaintiff argues that "because those depositions [of certain SCL officers and board members] were taken before reinstatement of the defamation claim against Sands China, as well as the addition of Plaintiff's claims for conspiracy and aiding and abetting against Sands China, Plaintiff should be allowed to conduct jurisdictional discovery relative to those claims at the renewed depositions." Motion at 5:23-6:2. Plaintiff filed his motion for leave to file the Third Amended Complaint on September 28, 2014. And prior to that, Plaintiff's defamation, conspiracy, and aiding and abetting claims were included in his proposed Second Amended Complaint (that he received permission to file, but never filed), which was attached to his Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint on June 30, 2014. See Exhibit A to Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint, on file herein, ¶¶ 70-77 (defamation); 78-83 (aiding and abetting); 84-89 (civil conspiracy). Thus, Plaintiff could have made his request for additional discovery relating to his new causes of action against SCL at least as early as June 30, 2014, but failed to do so until almost a year later.

Plaintiff has been aware of his (supposed) need to obtain additional information relating to the unredacted replacement documents, the Advanced Discovery Documents, and

In addition to rejecting Plaintiff's request as it relates to the Advanced Discovery documents for being untimely, the Court should also reject Plaintiff's request to depose SCL's witnesses regarding the Advanced Discovery documents released to him in the fall of 2014 because there is no reason to believe that any of them relate to jurisdiction. Defendants reviewed the Advanced Discovery documents for privilege. But they did not produce them nor were they ever searched for jurisdictional relevance. Furthermore, despite the fact that plaintiffs' counsel have had access to 84,000 documents that Jacobs took with him when he left Macau since September 2012, they never showed any of those documents to the witnesses who were deposed.

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the new claims in his Second and Third Amended Complaints for many months now. His last-minute request to conduct additional discovery is clearly untimely and prejudicial to Defendants.

2. Plaintiff waived any argument for additional discovery by failing to raise the issue on or before his December 24, 2014 Motion to Set Evidentiary Hearing and Trial.

"A waiver is the intentional relinquishment of a known right." Mahban v. MGM Grand Hotels, Inc., 100 Nev. 593, 596, 691 P.2d 421, 423 (1984). "A waiver may be implied from conduct which evidences an intention to waive a right, or by conduct which is inconsistent with any other intention than to waive the right." Id. Here, there can be no question that Plaintiff waived his right to seek additional discovery, because he requested that this Court set an evidentiary hearing regarding jurisdiction on December 24, 2015, and never mentioned a need or desire to conduct additional discovery at that time. See December 24, 2014 Motion to Set Evidentiary Hearing and Trial, on file herein. By requesting that a hearing be set, Plaintiff in essence represented to this Court that all jurisdiction-related discovery was complete and he was ready to move forward with the hearing. In fact, Plaintiff argued that the jurisdiction evidentiary hearing should be set as soon as possible. At the hearing on Plaintiff's Motion to Set Evidentiary Hearing and Trial, the Court discussed all the discovery and related issues that needed to be resolved prior to the jurisdiction evidentiary hearing in great detail. See 2/6/2014 H'ring. Tr. at 55-97. At that time, counsel for SCL presented a lengthy list of items he felt needed to be resolved prior to the jurisdiction hearing. Id. at 55-63. At the same hearing, Plaintiff presented no such list of issues that needed to be resolved and certainly did not raise any of the issues he now presents to the Court. Instead, Plaintiff represented to the Court that he wanted to have the jurisdiction hearing within two to three weeks, which obviously would have been impossible if he simultaneously requested additional discovery from SCL. Id. at 53:18-20.

Plaintiff's conduct presents a black-letter case of waiver by conduct. Plaintiff's invitation to the Court to hold the jurisdictional evidentiary hearing and his failure to raise his request for additional discovery at the hearing in which the Court specifically addressed 1

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all of the discovery to be completed prior to the jurisdictional hearing is "conduct which is inconsistent with any other intention than to waive the right." Plaintiff has waived any ability to request additional discovery against SCL and his request for additional discovery should be rejected.

D. Plaintiff fails to identify any specific document that would aid any of his (many) iurisdictional theories.

In addition to being filed extremely late, Plaintiff's Motion requesting additional discovery is insufficiently specific because it does not identify a single document that would aid any of Plaintiff's jurisdictional theories. Plaintiff does not provide any reasoning to suggest that expanding the scope of inquiry to SCL's witnesses would be anything other than an exercise in futility. Plaintiff fails to identify a single unredacted document that might have any jurisdictional importance to his case. Similarly, Plaintiff fails to identify a single Advanced Discovery document that would have any bearing on his jurisdictional arguments.

The concern regarding the low or nonexistent value of information that would result from expanding the scope of depositions is particularly concerning where the Court has prospectively ordered that SCL must pay any attorney's fees and associated costs with the depositions. Plaintiff has a direct incentive to overburden SCL witnesses with unhelpful, or even marginally helpful questions because SCL will have to bear the expense of the deposition for both Plaintiff and itself.

Furthermore, Plaintiff's request for additional discovery is so generic as to potentially expand the scope of any contemplated future deposition into the merits of the case—especially with respect to the Advanced Discovery documents. SCL has not been permitted to perform any review or searches of the Advanced Discovery documents for jurisdictional or merits-based relevance. If Plaintiff is permitted to question SCL witnesses regarding all the Advance Discovery documents or all the unredacted documents produced in this case, the expansive scope of such a deposition would be extremely burdensome to SCL.

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Accordingly, the lack of specificity to Plaintiff's expansive request for additional discovery together with the potentially burdensome nature of any resulting deposition calls into question Plaintiff's motives in seeking additional discovery. If there were unredacted documents or Advanced Discovery documents that had significant value to Plaintiff, he would identify them to the Court (prior to requesting that the Court hold a jurisdictional hearing), attach them to his motion, and demonstrate why additional deposition questioning is necessary. Here, Plaintiff has made no such effort. The fact that he has failed to do so suggests that Plaintiff's motives are to burden SCL rather than gain information useful to his case. Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate any need for the additional discovery requests and his request for additional discovery should, therefore, be denied.

II.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons outlined above, the Court should deny Plaintiff's Expedited Motion for Clarification and Limited Added Jurisdictional Discovery.

DATED this 187 day of March, 2015.

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

Kemp, Jones & Coulthard, LLP 3800 Howard Hughes Pkwy., 17th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Attorneys for Sands China, Ltd.

J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
Robert J. Cassity, Esq.
Holland & Hart LLP
9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
Attorneys for Las Vegas Sands Corp. and Sands China,
Ltd.

KEMP, JONES & COULTHARD, LLP 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 18th day of March, 2015, the foregoing DEFENDANTS

SANDS CHINA LTD. AND LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP'S OPPOSITION TO

PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION AND LIMITED ADDED

JURISDICTIONAL DISCOVERY was served on the following parties through the Court's

electronic filing system:

ALL PARTIES ON THE E-SERVICE LIST

/s/ Erica M. Bennett

An employee of Kemp, Jones & Coulthard, LLP

RECEIPT OF COPY RECEIPT OF COPY of the foregoing DEFENDANTS SANDS CHINA LTD. AND LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION AND LIMITED ADDED JURISDICTIONAL DISCOVERY is hereby acknowledged this _____ day of March, 2015. PISANELLI BICE James J. Pisanelli, Esq. Todd L. Bice, Esq. Debra L. Spinelli, Esq. 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 KEMP, JONES & COULTHARD, LLP Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

EXHIBIT A

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., A NEVADA CORPORATION; AND SANDS CHINA LTD., A CAYMAN ISLANDS CORPORATION, Petitioners, vs.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK; AND THE HONORABLE

ELIZABETH GOFF GONZALEZ, DISTRICT JUDGE, Respondents, and STEVEN C. JACOBS,

Real Party in Interest.

No. 67576

FILED

MAR 1 7 2015

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT

BY CEPUTY CLERK

ORDER GRANTING TEMPORARY STAY AND SETTING BRIEFING SCHEDULE

Petitioners have filed a motion to stay the district court's March 6, 2015, order, which, in part, imposes sanctions against them, and also to stay an evidentiary hearing scheduled for April 20, 2015. Our review of the motion indicates that a temporary stay of the sanctions order is warranted, pending receipt and consideration of any opposition to the motion. NRAP 8(c); Fritz Hansen v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 116 Nev. 650, 657, 6 P.3d 982, 986 (2000). Accordingly, we temporarily stay the March 6, 2015, order in Eighth Judicial District Court Case No. A627691, pending further order of this court.

(O) 1947A

¹We decline to stay the April 20 hearing at this time, pending our consideration of the forthcoming writ petition.

In their motion for stay, petitioners indicate that they will be filing a writ petition challenging the district court's March 6, 2015, order. Petitioners shall file such a petition on or before March 20, 2015, or the temporary stay will be vacated. If the writ petition is timely filed, real party in interest, on behalf of respondents, shall have until March 27, 2015, to file and serve a combined answer to the writ petition and any opposition to the motion for stay. Petitioners shall have until March 31, 2015, to file and serve a combined reply to the answer and to any opposition. All documents submitted in response to this order shall be filed and served personally, electronically, or by facsimile transmission with the clerk of this court in Carson City. See NRAP 2; NRAP 25(a)(2)(B)(i); NRAP 25(a)(4). For purposes of this motion, we suspend application of NRAP 25(a)(2)(B)(ii)-(iv) and NRAP 26(b)(1)(B).

It is so ORDERED.

Hardesty

Douglas

Cherry

Hon. Elizabeth Goff Gonzalez, District Judge cc: Kemp, Jones & Coulthard, LLP Holland & Hart LLP/Las Vegas Morris Law Group Pisanelli Bice, PLLC Eighth District Court Clerk

SUPREME COURT NEVADA



Alm & Chrim

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

HEARING ON MOTIONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 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.

MARK JONES, ESQ. STEVE L. MORRIS, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER: TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS FLORENCE HOYT

District Court Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

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

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 2015, 8:37 A.M. 1 2 (Court was called to order) 3 THE COURT: As you guys know, I am frequently 4 confused by written communications by the Nevada Supreme 5 Court. That said, I believe that the Nevada Supreme Court has 6 said that the sanction portion of the order, which also 7 required both some activities on the part of Sands China, as well as some evidentiary and discovery-related issues are 9 stayed. Does everybody agree with that? 10 MR. RANDALL JONES: That is my understand, Your 11 Honor. 12 I believe, Your Honor, that the portion MR. BICE: that is stayed by the Supreme Court is their compliance 13 14 requirements on --15 THE COURT: Right. 16 -- on two points, one, the payment of the MR. BICE: monetary sanction, as well as the search for production of 17 18 additional documents. THE COURT: How do you get that from this two-page 19 20 order? 21 How do I get that from the two-page MR. BICE: 22 order? 23 THE COURT: Yes. I'm probably just inferring how I think 24 MR. BICE: that -- what the purpose of a stay is, perhaps. 25 That's how I

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interpret the order, is that it --1 2 I'm going to interpret it a little more THE COURT: 3 broadly. 4 MR. BICE: Okay. 5 THE COURT: So for purposes of today let's all 6 assume that the portions of my order that related to the 7 search of the transferred information had been stayed, the discovery issues, which had a five-day notice provision related to that are stayed, the evidentiary issues are stayed, 10 and the payment issues are stayed. So let's just assume that 11 for purposes of today. 12 With that understanding, I've got in my hands two motions that relate to what appear to be jurisdictional 13 discovery which are not stayed. While they may be items that 14 were covered by my sanctions order, I have authority to order 15 discovery related to sanctions hearing, and the Nevada Supreme 16 Court has specifically not stayed the April 20th hearing, 17 which is really the April 23rd hearing, I think, right -- no. 18 19 April 20th. Okay. April 20th. 20 So let's talk about the issues that both of you have raised in the motions that are on calendar today as discovery 21 in advance of that hearing related to jurisdictional issues. 23 Understood. MR. BICE: 24 THE COURT: So let's just remember that and frame our discussion that way, and that way I don't violate the 25

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stay, I address the issues that I think are important for us to talk about before we get to that evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction, and maybe you'll get what you're asking for.

I would like to start with Mr. Jones. His issue only relates to one deponent, and it is a little simpler than the issue raised by the plaintiffs.

MR. BICE: All right.

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MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, Randall Jones on behalf of Sands China Limited.

Your Honor, we did get the opposition that was filed yesterday, and I just think the opposition misunderstood our position. We agreed that the discovery related to Mr. Jacobs at his deposition would be limited to jurisdictional issues. And I don't know if it was just a miscommunication with Mr. Bice, but Mr. Bice certainly seemed to be saying that we intended to expand the scope or wanted to expand the scope into merits issues. Which we absolutely do not. If you look at the motion, there was a discussion about being limited -the deposition being limited to some extent between Mr. Bice and Mark Jones. But that was limited with respect to -- or unlimited, as the case may be, with respect to jurisdictional So we were asking to take Mr. Jacobs's deposition with respect to jurisdictional issues, and we would ask that that deposition, if allowed, not be limited with respect to any jurisdictional issues.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Bice, previously I had delayed the taking of Mr. Jacobs's deposition for jurisdictional purposes until the information that was in the possession of Advance Discovery was produced.

MR. BICE: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: I believe, given the long history and the final recognition by some of the parties they needed to review their privilege log, which then gave me a smaller universe of documents for me to review, my review of those, the orders I've entered, the motions for reconsiderations I've entered, that we're past all that.

MR. BICE: Well, we're past all that, but the documents, even though you've entered rulings, have not been produced.

THE COURT: How's that possible?

MR. BICE: You would have to direct that to the defense. But there are documents that are still outstanding from the motions for reconsideration, the Vickers reports issues. I don't believe any of those have been produced, and I don't know how many documents that remains, but there are still documents outstanding on that issue.

THE COURT: Well, the Vickers reports are a support issue. Those are not part of what was part of the Advance Discovery. So I understand --

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MR. BICE: We have a bit of a dispute about that in
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   light of what we have subsequently found. But you don't have
   to address that --
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                          They're not part of what I reviewed on
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              THE COURT:
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   the Advance Discovery Website.
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             MR. BICE: Fair. We'll deal with it that way.
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   Okay.
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              THE COURT: Because I thought I was reviewing
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   everything on the Advance Discovery Website that there was an
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    issue about.
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             MR. BICE: Right. But we have located at least two,
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   if not three, of these reports in the Advance Discovery
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   documents that they previously claimed privilege on and then
   withdrew it. Now, that we find interesting, because they came
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   to you and said --
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             THE COURT: Well, have they been produced?
                         Those were.
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             MR. BICE:
18
                          Okay. Then you've got them.
             THE COURT:
                         Those -- well, there are --
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             MR. BICE:
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                        There are a couple of we think
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             MR. BICE:
   potentially different ones. We're unclear on that.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. BICE: We're waiting to see what we get from
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25
    them.
          So --
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THE COURT: So let me stop you before you're going 1 2 to argue, because I understand you have some issues about 3 I'm trying to make sure that those precedent events --4 MR. BICE: Correct. 5 THE COURT: -- that I previously set up have been 6 accomplished. 7 MR. BICE: And once -- yeah. 8 THE COURT: It's your position that some of the 9 documents related to my privilege review on the Advance 10 Discovery and the rulings that I made and the motions for 11 reconsideration, those documents have still not been produced. 12 MR. BICE: That is correct. 13 THE COURT: Okay. That is my understanding. 14 MR. BICE: MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, they have control of 15 the Advance Discovery documents, so I'm not sure --16 THE COURT: No, they don't. 17 We do not. 18 MR. BICE: MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, they -- the Court --19 20 THE COURT: I have control of the Advance Discovery. 21 MR. RANDALL JONES: The Court has control of the Advance Discovery documents. 23 I issued an order. THE COURT: MR. RANDALL JONES: Right. 24 25 The order said, produce these, if you THE COURT:

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have a reason not to, please let me know. You let me know. I 1 reviewed it. I then said, produce them. Then you filed a motion for reconsideration. I thought about it again. I said, yeah, I really meant produce them. Has somebody not 4 5 communicated that to Advance Discovery? 6 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, we don't control 7 Advance Discovery. The Court controls Advance Discovery. So here's our understanding. There are documents that were given to Advance Discovery. The Court ordered them to be treated a 10 certain way --11 THE COURT: Yes. MR. RANDALL JONES: -- and based upon the Court's 12 13 order either certain documents would be released or they would 14 not. To the extent that --15 THE COURT: No. You're missing the step that took 16 three years, which was I wanted a privilege log related to those and a review, and that took forever. 17 18 MR. RANDALL JONES: I'm assuming we're at now. 19 THE COURT: Oh. We're at now. Okay. 20 MR. RANDALL JONES: Actually, even we're at a month ago or two months ago, whenever it was that the Court heard 21 all those motions of reconsideration and everything else. 23 THE COURT: Most recent ones. MR. RANDALL JONES: 24 Right. 25 THE COURT: Right.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Once those orders were entered 1 then we don't have control over what Advance Discovery does. 2 Mr. Bice would then presumably contact Advance Discovery, say, 4 I have an order that says we get to have those documents, and 5 he would presumably get those documents. 6 THE COURT: Well, did anybody give my order to 7 Advance Discovery? 8 MR. RANDALL JONES: Well --It doesn't matter who gave it to them, THE COURT: 10 but did anyone? Could someone please give the order to 11 Advance Discovery. Your Honor, here's how the process has 12 MR. BICE: always worked until this argument right now. 13 THE COURT: Right. 14 They are the ones who tell Advance 15 MR. BICE: Discovery what they can and can't release to us, and that's 16 how the process has worked until today. This is the first 17 time we've heard the story that --18 THE COURT: Well, wait. Wait. Once -- let me ask a 19 20 question. It's a process question. After I finished my privilege review and I ordered certain documents produced 21 those documents that were ordered produced to which you did not have a further objection or motion practice, how did you 23 direct Advance Discovery to release those? 24 25 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, as we -- this is the

first I've heard of it, so --2 THE COURT: Well, no. I'm just asking you. 3 did. I know you did. 4 MR. RANDALL JONES: I can't answer the question as 5 to what happened or when. I have not heard from Mr. Bice 6 telling me that, hey --7 THE COURT: Let's ask Mark Jones. 8 MR. MARK JONES: Your Honor, all I can say is -- you know, this is an extremely complicated process. All I can say 10 is we've worked in good faith. I don't know exactly what the 11 status is of all that, but we have worked -- we not worked in 12 bad faith or withheld anything. 13 THE COURT: No. What I'm trying to ask is -- and my question's really simple. It's a process issue. It's not 14 whether good faith or bad faith or timing. It's a once I 15 finished the -- you guys revised the privilege log, I started 16 the review again, I made rulings. For those that you did not 17 have an additional issue you wanted to raised, were those 18 produced? 19 20 Your Honor, no. They were not produced MR. PEEK: by us, because we don't have them. 21 22 I understand. Okav. Well, I know. THE COURT: 23 Tell me. 24 MR. PEEK: Yeah. Mr. Bice and I have a fundamental disagreement about the process. Because remember that these 25

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came -- these devices were given to Advance Discovery for
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    Advance Discovery to put on their media devices, people to run
   their own searches, Mr. Jacobs first for his personal
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   information, and us second for privilege information.
    Jacobs still has all the media devices in his possession.
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   He's entitled to look at any documents on there, save and
 7
   except those that are by the Court ruled to be privileged.
   he still has possession of the documents. They're not
   necessarily only in the possession of Advance Discovery.
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   They're in Mr. Jacobs's possession.
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              THE COURT: No, they're not. They in Advance
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   Discovery's possession.
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              MR. PEEK: Your Honor, the media devices were given
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   to them --
                               I had to put a password in -- no.
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              THE COURT:
                          No.
   I had to put a password in to be able to look at the privilege
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17
    and the redacted documents. That release of information to me
   was based upon my status for me to be able to review those
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19
    documents. The plaintiffs don't have that same status.
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    don't have those same rights from Advance Discovery from an IT
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   perspective.
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                         Okay.
                                Then perhaps there is a complete
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   misunderstanding, then, between the two parties.
              THE COURT:
                          Yes. It's a technology issue, which is
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   why I'm asking this as a process issue.
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Ms. Spinelli, after I entered the order on the privilege issues that ordered certain documents produced did you and Mr. Mark Jones have any communications with Advance Discovery?

MS. SPINELLI: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SPINELLI: The process generally is that they are released -- an email is sent to Advance Discovery saying that they're released to counsel, from Advance Discovery to plaintiff's counsel, and then we can review them.

THE COURT: Okay. So let me ask another question. Mr. Mark Jones, when you changed the privilege log and you decided to take some of the documents off of it how did you communicate to Advance Discovery that those items that you were no longer claiming privilege were subject to different restrictions?

MR. MARK JONES: Your Honor, we -- the answer is we had sent a series of letters in fact to Advance Discovery telling them that certain documents could be released.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARK JONES: Whether or not -- the bottom line here is that we have not heard from the other side if there was something pursuant to some order that we were supposed to release. And I just can't off the top -- I don't -- I don't know that that's correct. But we will be happy to, and of

course we'll release those. 1 2 THE COURT: Well, but here's the most complex issue. 3 Advance Discovery has to be directed that, even though you 4 made a claim of privilege, the Court has overruled your claim 5 of privilege and so regardless of the privilege that you 6 asserted they're now to release that information. So you can 7 either -- and the way I issued my orders is very complicated, because I made the rulings on the privilege log. Somebody has to send those privilege logs and then the subsequent orders 10 related to the reconsideration or additional review to Advance 11 Discovery so that they can then process that information. 12 I think you're best served by sending the actual orders I 13 entered with the very lengthy privilege logs that have my rulings on them so there's no confusion later about which of 14 15 you made which miscommunication. 16 Do you think you can do that by the beginning of 17 next week? Your Honor, I'm not completely in 18 MR. MARK JONES: 19 charge of that. But, yes, we will endeavor to do that. 20 Well, it's a joint effort. THE COURT: MR. MARK JONES: 21 We will --Yes. 22 THE COURT: It's not just you. It's a joint effort 23 between you and Ms. Spinelli. Do you think you guys can do that? 24 25 MS. SPINELLI: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I think I'm past 1 2 that bridge. 3 MR. BICE: We think that there's one outstanding 4 order, however, on -- Mr. Smith at least whispered in my ear 5 he believes that there's actually one order that the Court has 6 not yet entered on the reconsideration issue. 7 THE COURT: Have people sent it to me? 8 We believe so. MR. BICE: 9 The parties are still exchanging MR. SMITH: No. 10 drafts on that. 11 MR. BICE: My mistake. 12 THE COURT: Because I was up to date as of Monday. MR. MARK JONES: And that's where I thought we were. 13 Exhibits 21 through 23, 25, and 27. So --14 15 THE COURT: And I'm not worried about that small I know that we're going to get to them. 16 But that was one of the precursors to Mr. Jacobs having his deposition 17 taken two years ago when we had this discussion. So that's 18 19 why I asked the questions this way before I let Mr. Bice argue, because I'm trying to in my own mind get to where I was 20 or at least I thought I was the last time I heard this issue. 21 22 So it sounds like we'll be able to wrap those issues 23 up pretty quickly. Can you get me that order whether you 24 agree or not by Monday so I can enter it Monday one way or the 25 other.

MR. BICE: Yes.

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THE COURT: And then you can then supplemental your submission to Advance Discovery with that order in a second batch.

All right. Now, Mr. Bice. Sorry for the interruption on your motion -- or on your opposition.

Your Honor, our opposition is, number MR. BICE: one, as we said in our very short opposition, when I was contacted about this issue I believe I was contacted about it the Monday after the Court's sanctions were, which was on Friday. That's my best recollection as to when I was contacted about it the first time. We've had -- Mr. Mark Jones and I have had two -- I think two conversations about this. And I had indicated that I was not opposed to discussions about their ability and/or right to take Mr. Jacobs's deposition, and in fact we talked about securing dates. But we all understood that -- I think that the Court was going to have to enter some orders. Because my position is, you know, the defendants have been very adamant that any jurisdictional discovery has to be very, very narrowly tailored. And I don't know how many times we've heard from them about how there has to be an explicit order and the topics to be discussed had to somehow be preapproved by the That's been their position throughout. But for Mr. Court. Jacobs they take a contrary position. They say, well, we just want to do jurisdictional issues, we don't want to tell you what those are, we don't want to have to -- we do not want to have to identify any jurisdictional issues, we just want to use that word. And then where we had a real disagreement was, and I don't think that there was a miscommunication about this, because -- and I'll let Mark Jones address this -- he specifically said -- because I specifically reminded him, you know, if you go back and you look at the depositions of all of the Sands executives, all the instructions not to answer that were given despite the Court's rulings and this typical argument about, you know, well, that's getting too close to the merits, that's getting too close to the merits, any question about why -- remember that whole debate, Your Honor, the who, the what, the where, and then --

THE COURT: Yeah. I wrote down today, "can't ask why."

MR. BICE: Right. And Mr. Jones's position to me was they get to ask the why. And I said, you know, I find that very odd, because it was the exact opposite position that your litigants took throughout the discovery phase. So now we get their motion, they don't say that that's what they're doing, but that's what we discussed on the phone, that their position was that they get to go into the why even though we did not. So we have a problem with that.

But you'll notice in their motion they don't specify

-- despite the position that they took with respect to our 1 2 discovery, they don't specify what it is, other than just using the word "jurisdictional issues." That wasn't 4 sufficient for us to get jurisdictional discovery. And so they should have to specify, just like we had to specify to 6 the Court so that we could prepare our witnesses, just like 7 they claim that they were entitled to, to know, well, what are the subject matters of this deposition and, no, you do not get to get into the why like you insisted with respect to your own 10 witnesses. And that's been our position all along, Your Because otherwise we think that this is just an 11 12 attempt to circumvent not only the sanctions order, but to circumvent the prior discovery rulings that the Court has 13 entered and taking a contrary position that they have taken 14 throughout this case about the permissible scope of 15 jurisdictional discovery. 16 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 MR. BICE: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Jones. 20 MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes, Your Honor. I don't know 21 if the Court wants me to address the document issue again. 22 THE COURT: I think I've got the document issue 23 resolved, and early next week it will no longer be an issue. 24 MR. RANDALL JONES: I thought you did, but I wanted

to make sure I addressed it just to make sure we were on the

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same page.

THE COURT: And I'm not criticizing any of you. It is a very complicated process with Advance Discovery, and I will never do a similar process again.

MR. RANDALL JONES: With respect to the why, Your Honor, there is a -- there's a difference of opinion about that. And I understand Mr. Bice's argument. And there are why questions that clearly would go to jurisdiction. For example, Mr. Jacobs, why do you believe --

And we don't agree with this argument or theory, this so-called nerve center theory or argument, we don't agree with this executive headquarters-type argument, but it appears, anyway, from some of the papers that have been filed by Mr. Jacobs that that is a theory that they intend to pursue.

So it would seem to me to be entirely appropriate as to ask Mr. Jacobs, why do you believe that the nerve center for Sands China is in Las Vegas, why do you believe that the executive headquarters of Sands China is in Las Vegas. So there are certainly why questions that would go directly to jurisdiction and have nothing to do with merits. And that's the difference of opinion about this issue, Judge.

Now, we believe, and there were issues brought to the Court's attention about questions that they asked where we objected in those depositions of the Las Vegas Sands employees, that went -- why questions that went to the merits. Certainly Mr. Bice is free to object if he thinks we ask a why question that goes to the merits and not to jurisdiction. We all -- in a circumstance like this, Judge, we all kind of get into gray areas, and it's certainly -- doing our job as lawyers we want to ask as many questions as we can without going over that line, but we also want to make sure that we ask -- do a thorough job and ask all the questions that would implicate jurisdiction in this case. And so that's the distinction.

We do think we are entitled to ask why questions that relate to jurisdiction only. And to the extent that Mr. Bice thinks we went over that line in a particular question, then he has a right to object and the right to instruct the witness not to answer, which he objected to when we disagreed with him about his why questions. But to hamstring us ahead of time and say up front, you can't ask any why questions, we think would be inappropriate based on the examples that I just gave you, which I believe to be complete appropriate in a jurisdictional discovery setting.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. RANDALL JONES: No.

THE COURT: All right. The motion by Sands China to take the deposition of Mr. Jacobs is granted.

The deposition, however, is limited, because Sands

China may not inquire as to any why questions related to the termination. Why questions related to jurisdictional issues are appropriate.

However, the deposition may not commence until five

However, the deposition may not commence until five days after the release of the information I have ordered released from Advance Discovery to the plaintiffs consistent with my orders.

Okay. And I'll go to your motion, Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Other than Mr. Reese, can you tell me the names of the individuals that you would like to take -- retake depositions related to documents that were later produced in an unredacted form?

MR. BICE: Yes. Well, Mr. -- I apologize, Your Honor. Mr. Reese does not sort of fall within that category.

THE COURT: No. He's a different category.

MR. BICE: He's a different category.

THE COURT: He's the defamation claim that wasn't here for a while.

MR. BICE: Right. There's really four -- there's really four topics, Your Honor. And let me -- well, first let me answer your specific question. That would be Mr. Adelson, Mr. Leven, and Mr. Kay on the documents that were later redacted. Because, remember, they didn't even obtain the -- THE COURT: You mean produced in a redacted form.

MR. BICE: Produced in a unredacted form, right, 1 2 because they --3 THE COURT: Okay. So you could read them. 4 MR. BICE: You could read at least parts of them. 5 Because, remember there are some that are fully unredacted 6 that were produced later --7 THE COURT: And some with revised redactions. 8 MR. BICE: -- and then some with revised redactions 9 that were then produced even later than that, just this last 10 fall. So we really have four categories, Your Honor, that 11 12 we have sought. And the first category I acknowledge is -the first category is stayed by the Supreme Court, and that is 13 forcing them to do the production of documents from the 14 15 documents that are --16 THE COURT: I'm not talking about that issue. 17 MR. BICE: Gotcha. THE COURT: I am only talking about --18 MR. BICE: Yep. There's --19 20 THE COURT: -- the retake depositions to examine 21 witnesses concerning any documents later produced in an unredacted form or a revised redacted form. MR. BICE: Right. And there are really two -- there 23 are really two categories of that, Your Honor. It's not just 24 documents that were either produced unredacted or in a revised 25

redacted. Because, remember, Your Honor, when we took the 1 deposition we could not access volumes and volumes of the documents that Mr. Jacobs had because they claimed -- as we all vividly remember, they claimed and insisted to the Nevada 5 Supreme Court that they had 11,000 documents that were 6 privileged. Those documents didn't come back until -- the Nevada Supreme Court ruled last summer that you needed to look at them. Then when you announced you're going to look at them, well, lo and behold, they now acknowledge, okay, well, I 10 think it came out to something like 70 percent of those claims 11 of privilege had no factual basis whatsoever. They even 12 acknowledged that. They took them off by their own 13 acknowledgement voluntarily. So they produced some 7,000 documents that they had claims privilege on, and we only got 14 access to those, Your Honor, within this year or --15 16 MR. SMITH: October. -- October of -- whenever they changed 17 MR. BICE: their privilege log. And you recall that lengthy process, 18 Your Honor. So none of those documents --19 20 THE COURT: Unfortunately, that ran into when I was 21 starting the CityCenter trial. 22 MR. BICE: Correct. Correct. Correct. 23 So we had no access to any of those documents, so we 24 should be allowed to use both of those categories of documents to depose these witnesses, because, I mean, they clearly 25

should have been given to us. There was no basis for it.

They've acknowledged they had no basis for privilege. They deprived us of those documents for a couple of years with claims of privilege that had absolutely no basis in fact. We think got affirmative relief at the Supreme Court based upon the sheer volume of the documents that they later had to acknowledge was not even defensible. So those are the two categories with respect to those witnesses, Your Honor.

And then we go, Your Honor, to the issue about Ron Reese, Your Honor. And Mr. Reese, as Her Honor knows from other motion practice not in this particular case, but stemming from the Florida case, Mr. Reese we believe had intimate involvement in the defamation issue that we also maintain gives rise to jurisdictional discovery. And, as Her Honor knows, those claims were only reinstated this last year by the Nevada Supreme Court. So we would want to depose him on that issue, and we have asked the Court to approve two additional discovery requests related to that so that we make sure that we get Mr. Reese's mails or communications that bear on that issue. And we've limited it to just two, Your Honor.

And so that is the basis for it, Your Honor. We have the time in which to do this. The Sands China is still insisting that it's not subject to jurisdiction on the additional claims that have been asserted, notwithstanding the fact that we believe that's not even plausible in light of Mr.

Adelson's role and making the defamatory statement in Nevada. But that's why we want to do jurisdictional discovery on that issue relative to Mr. Reese in light of their position.

And let me just address, Your Honor, their opposition. Their opposition essentially comes down to one of, well, we've waited too long to raise this issue. Well, as Your Honor might remember, our position was that this jurisdictional hearing should not go forward because the defense should be stricken. That's -- and Your Honor did not rule upon that issue until -- I don't remember what day it was, a Friday about two weeks ago as of tomorrow, I believe. So the notion that we somehow waived --

THE COURT: I moved pretty quick after we finished.

MR. BICE: Oh, no. I'm not commenting on that, Your

Honor. I'm just talking about when it was relative to the calendar.

THE COURT: I'm trying to do my job, Mr. Bice.

MR. BICE: Oh, absolutely, Your Honor. That's not my point. But to claim that we somehow waived this, you'll recall they didn't -- they didn't come to you, notwithstanding the setting of the evidentiary hearing at the time it was set, and say, well, we need to depose Mr. Jacobs. So this argument that somehow we waived any right to do followup discovery on these additional points has no merits. They have contradicted themselves on that. If we somehow waived, obviously they did.

And it's interesting they don't take that position relative to their ability to depose Mr. Jacobs.

So we would ask the Court to approve those topics,

Your Honor, the depositions on later-produced either

unredacted or partially unredacted, the documents that were

later produced that were -- where claims of privilege had been

made and were either overruled by the Court or just withdrawn

by them, because we were deprived access to all those, and

then the point about Ron Reese.

And in the interim, Your Honor, so that you know, we have asked the Supreme Court to modify that stay. We don't believe -- I mean, just let me be just blunt with the Court. We don't see how that stay was entered on less than 24 hours' notice with no petition pending. That is not in keeping with the Supreme Court's own rules and how they have treated other parties who have petitioned for such relief without having the petition on file to invoke the Court's original jurisdiction. So we've raised that with the Supreme Court about how a stay gets entered with no petition pending and no notice of appeal.

THE COURT: You've got three justices, including the chief, signing this. So somebody --

MR. BICE: Yes, I know, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- clearly read it.

MR. BICE: Correct. So we have raised that with them, and then we've asked them to modify that if they

maintain that they had jurisdiction, because there can be no 1 harm from completing the discovery aspect pending the evidentiary hearing. And that's pending in front of them, 4 Your Honor. So in the event that the Supreme Court agrees with us on that we would then be able to complete Topic 6 Number 1 which we've outlined. But, regardless of how they 7 rule on that issue, we should be allowed to complete the other three topics that we have outlined to the Court --9 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. MR. BICE: 10 -- so that we can be ready for the 11 April 20th date.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Jones.

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And then I'm going to go to Mr. Morris and Mr. Peek, as well, since this involves your clients separately.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And actually, Your Honor, one of the first points I was going to raise, since Mr. Reese was one of the last points that Mr. Bice spoke about, Mr. Reese is an employee of Las Vegas Sands. He's not even an employee of Sands China. And I would also point --

THE COURT: But, you know, you've got that shared services agreement.

MR. RANDALL JONES: There is a shared services agreement, but he's not an employee of Sands China.

THE COURT: No. Nobody said he was. I don't think anybody's trying to say he's an employee. Somebody's trying

to say he performed services for Sands China at the direction of somebody else here in the United States.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, if you have a shared services agreement, which certainly does not confer jurisdiction over my client simply by having a shared services agreement, that is from our perspective irrelevant to the jurisdiction of my client in this case. The mere existence of a shared services agreement in no way confers jurisdiction over Sands China. I don't believe that any caselaw --

THE COURT: I agree. If it did, we wouldn't be having an evidentiary hearing.

MR. RANDALL JONES: So in addition to that, with respect to Mr. Reese we also have a -- we have an amended complaint. And the amended complaint here is interesting in the sense that back in June of 2014 the second amended complaint was -- the order granting the right to file a second amended complaint was entered, and yet they never acted on it. And then it was I believe September when they got another order for the third amended complaint, and yet they've never acted on that. In other words, they've had all this time to do this discovery that they never asked to do with respect to Mr. Reese.

But before I even get there, with respect to this issue of Mr. Reese we have a motion to dismiss pending. That motion to dismiss you have asked -- you specifically suggested

because of the orders entered by the Supreme Court that we don't hear Sands China's motion to dismiss until the evidentiary hearing. So there's even as question as to --4 THE COURT: There was a reason I said that. MR. RANDALL JONES: No, I -- Judge, I'm not --5 6 It had to do with asking for affirmative THE COURT: 7 relief in the state of Nevada which might otherwise subject somebody to jurisdiction when there might be jurisdiction otherwise. 10 MR. RANDALL JONES: And, Judge, I appreciate that 11 point. So my point is this, is that we don't know whether or 12 not that third amended complaint as it relates to Sands China 13 is meritorious or should be pursued. That hasn't been decided yet. So they're taking depositions of Mr. Reese on an issue 14 against my -- or related to my client that they should not 15 necessarily be entitled to do at this point in the case. 16 that's another issue that the Court at least ought to consider 17 with respect to this request. 18 19 But, you know, I don't know that I -- again, respectfully -- I'd agree with the Court as to the breadth of 20 the stay order and what the Supreme Court said. And I don't 21 want to belabor this point --THE COURT: What do you think it is? 23 MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, it says that the -- and I 24 don't have it in front of me. I didn't bring it. 25

THE COURT: Here. I've got it. 1 MR. RANDALL JONES: It says, "Our review of the 2 3 motion indicates a temporary stay of the sanctions order is 4 warranted pending receipt and consideration of any opposition 5 to the motion. Accordingly, we temporarily stay the March 6th 6 order." 7 But they're not staying the evidentiary THE COURT: hearing scheduled for April 20th on jurisdiction. 9 MR. RANDALL JONES: I don't disagree, Your Honor. 10 Okay. So I understand exactly what THE COURT: 11 you're saying, but the only parts of my order -- the sanctions 12 order that would impact what we're talking about today are those at the end that relate to the discovery, financial, and 13 evidentiary sanctions; right? 14 15 MR. RANDALL JONES: Well --16 THE COURT: All the rest are just findings and 17 conclusions. MR. RANDALL JONES: The sanctions order says what it 18 19 says. 20 THE COURT: Right. 21 MR. RANDALL JONES: And this has to do with discovery issues, so I --23 This has to do with discovery issues THE COURT: 24 that are about jurisdiction, which I could have handled anytime in the last several years if anybody'd asked me; 25

right?

MR. RANDALL JONES: I don't disagree with that. In fact, that is also bringing up another point that we have raised, which is the timeliness of this request. And I certainly disagree with the timing issues that Mr. Bice referred to. You know, we have been doing this a long time, and Mr. Bice certainly has not been shy, it appears to me, when he wants to do discovery or look for information. And Mr. Bice I believe was corrected by Mr. Smith about when, for instance, they got the access to the Advance Discovery privileged documents or they could have had access to that. I think he admitted that it was by October of 2014. The hearing where they requested the evidentiary hearing was in December of 2014. That is clearly an indication they had this information, they didn't —

And, by the way, they had most of the redacted documents -- unredacted documents by that date, too. We've given a chart to the Court that's on page 5 of our opposition that shows when the documents were produced. And with the exception of January 23rd, when there was 569 documents, they had all the other ones prior to their motion to set the evidentiary hearing.

So when you go and ask the Court -- you say to the Court, I have the -- now I have the privileged documents, with the exception apparently of a few documents that Mr. Bice

raised this morning where there appears to have been some confusion about whether they'd been asked for or not --

THE COURT: I'm not concerned. Those we're going to get done by the beginning of next week. I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Mark Jones and Ms. Spinelli in being able to resolve the communication on that issue.

MR. RANDALL JONES: And my point was only this. With the exception of those documents that Mr. Bice talked about today and some unredacted documents that they got in January -- on January 23rd of 2015, they have had all the information that they claimed they needed for these depositions prior to their motion to this Court saying that they want to take these depositions. These witnesses have been -- it's my understanding they've been deposed twice. Each one of them has been deposed twice.

THE COURT: In this case?

MR. RANDALL JONES: In this case.

THE COURT: What about in the Florida case?

MR. RANDALL JONES: There's been additional depositions in the Florida case. So they come to the Court in December and they say, we want to have this hearing as soon as possible, we don't need any more depositions. And in fact they essentially say the opposite, we're ready to go and now we have -- I think as of today we have 30 days before the evidentiary hearing. We don't have the Advance Discovery

1 information, the documents. We don't have those documents 2 that they want to talk to our clients about. So now Mr. Bice says it's not appropriate to take my --3 Why don't you have them? 4 THE COURT: 5 MR. RANDALL JONES: Because they haven't been 6 released to us. 7 They have in fact been released to you. THE COURT: You did the privilege review. You've had access to them for 8 9 four and a half years -- four years. 10 MR. RANDALL JONES: No. 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 MR. PEEK: We've only had access to run search terms, Your Honor, to identify privileged documents. 13 That's 14 all we've had access to. We've not had access to the full 15 universe. 16 THE COURT: So how did someone do the revised privilege log to eliminate all of the erroneous and 17 longstanding claims of privilege that existed? 18 19 MR. PEEK: We had access, Your Honor, to those documents that had been identified through search terms with 20 player lists given to Advance Discovery of documents on which 21 we claimed a privilege. 23 THE COURT: And? 24 And we identified those documents. MR. PEEK: 25 And you've looked at them. THE COURT:

MR. PEEK: That's a very narrow universe of 1 2 documents. THE COURT: And you've looked at those documents. 3 4 MR. PEEK: And we've looked at a portion of the 5 those documents that were -- we looked at those documents over 6 which we -- that were -- that had those search terms. I don't know what Mr. Jones did to -- he'll have to tell you that. 7 I'm just talking about what --9 THE COURT: No. But this is a very basic question. 10 For those documents for which there was no claim of privilege 11 and no redaction sought are you telling me your client, Mr. 12 Morris's client, and Mr. Jones's client have never had the 13 opportunity to actually look at those documents? MR. PEEK: We had the ability to look at those 14 documents for purposes of claiming privilege. We did not have 15 the right to then download those documents and take copies of 16 those documents until the Court had issued all of her rulings. 17 So, yes, we were able to look at the documents for purposes of 18 19 identifying those over which we claim privilege, and some were 20 partial, as you know, because you have redacted documents in 21 part. 22 THE COURT: And I even upheld some of those redactions. 23 24 You did, Your Honor. MR. PEEK: 25 THE COURT: Amazing.

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MR. PEEK: I'm not saying anything. I'm not going
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    to comment. But my point is we didn't have the ability to
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    download and keep copies of those documents. So I think
    that's where Mr. Jones's focus is, is, okay, so you're asking
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   me to somehow remind myself what I looked at --
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                          Tell me why you didn't have the ability
              THE COURT:
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    for those documents where there was no claim of privilege by
    Jacobs and no claim of privilege by any of the defendants that
    you couldn't look at them -- I mean you couldn't download
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    them, print them.
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                         That was pursuant to the Court's
              MR. PEEK:
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   protocol, that we were not allowed to look at any of Jacobs's
    documents other than those over which we had search --
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              THE COURT: Now I've got to go back to Ms. Spinelli.
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    Good morning again, Ms. Spinelli.
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              MR. PEEK: I was also part of this protocol, too,
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    Your Honor.
                          I know you were. That's why I'm going
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              THE COURT:
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    over to her. You are the only two left who remember it.
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                             Yes. It was largely myself and MTO.
              MS. SPINELLI:
    So we -- those were --
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              THE COURT: MTO being Munger Tolles, who is no
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    longer counsel of record for anybody in the case.
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                             That's right.
              MS. SPINELLI:
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              THE COURT:
                         All right.
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MS. SPINELLI: So these documents were the documents 1 2 that were in Mr. Jacobs's possession. 3 THE COURT: Right. MS. SPINELLI: Your Honor has stated --4 5 That Mr. Campbell and Mr. Williams then THE COURT: 6 gave to Advance Discovery --7 Pisanelli Bice did. Because they were --MR. PEEK: 8 Campbell Williams were gone by that time. 9 THE COURT: Okay. That Campbell Williams identified 10 as an issue and then we came up with a protocol so that nobody would be forced to disqualify themselves by looking at 11 12 potentially privileged information of the other side. 13 MS. SPINELLI: Exactly. We gave them to Advance 14 Discovery, and the agreement that the parties reached was that they would not be allowed to download them or print them, but 15 just review them for privilege. These were documents in Mr. 16 Jacobs's possession. There's no -- as Your Honor has stated 17 or at least as the defendants have stated, there's no 18 19 Rule 16.1 disclosures in the jurisdictional discovery, so we haven't been able to -- we weren't able additionally to 20 produce any. The defendants have taken a position there's no 21 There's no outstanding discovery requests to Mr. Jacobs, so those documents have not been produced by us. 23 That said, Your Honor, these documents, they have in 24 25 their own possession and in theory, had they run the search

terms for jurisdictional discovery to respond to our request, they would have produced them in this action in response to our requests.

THE COURT: Right. So when you and Mark Jones communicate with Advance Discovery early next week is it possible that Advance Discovery can also be directed that any of the documents to which I have not sustained a claim of privilege are able to be reviewed by anybody and downloaded and extracted?

MS. SPINELLI: Actually, I don't know, Your Honor, that that could be true, because I don't know if they relate to jurisdiction. I'm not even trying to be coy here, but those were all the documents in Mr. Jacobs's possession. It was his entire world, and we were only allowed to put search terms in for privilege. So there could be documents in that production that -- and I don't know. This is largely Mr. Smith. There could be documents in that production that have nothing to do with even these guys.

THE COURT: But you removed all of the documents to which Mr. Jacobs would have a claim of privilege?

MS. SPINELLI: By search terms, yes. But that's it. Not a more subsequent [sic] review.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you the question, because I always ask this question when we get into the ESI issues. Are you planning to review every individual document

to make a determination as to whether there's a privilege, or 1 2 are you satisfied with the work you did with search terms? 3 MS. SPINELLI: We are reviewing every single 4 document, Your Honor, of course. 5 THE COURT: When did you start that? MR. BICE: We don't have access. We can't have 6 7 access under -- their position is we can't have access. Your Honor, that's not our position. 8 MR. PEEK: 9 They have had access to those once the Court entered the order 10 with respect to privilege. 11 THE COURT: They still don't have access. 12 MR. BICE: We've never had access to the Advance 13 Discovery database. 14 I understand. You don't have access THE COURT: 15 yet. There is an issue with the way Advance Discovery has been communicated with all of -- by all of us, and I guess 16 that's partly my fault. 17 18 Ms. Spinelli, since you chose to use search terms as 19 part of your work, if you're going to do an independent review 20 of every single document, you're going to have to do that very 21 quickly. 22 Sure, Your Honor. We didn't -- I MS. SPINELLI: 23 mean, you ordered us to use the search terms for privilege, so I hope that they were good enough. But we do intend to review 24 25 them, and we can produce them if they respond -- well, I

suppose if there's a 16.1 for jurisdictional discovery because 1 2 there is no pending request, but --THE COURT: How about it's just me ordering it. 3 MS. SPINELLI: Ordering us to produce 16. anything 4 related to jurisdiction? 5 6 The documents that are in the possession THE COURT: 7 of Advance Discovery I will give you two weeks from the day you have access to all the documents to make any independent claim of privilege that you believe is appropriate. I am not 10 going to restrict the method by which you choose to do that 11 review. You can do it by any method you want. But you've got 12 two weeks once you get the release of the information to you 13 or the access from Advance Discovery. 14 MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, are we --15 MR. PEEK: And then we get complete access to them 16 after that two weeks? THE COURT: Well, not if they have a privilege 17 18 issue. MR. PEEK: Well, other than to the privilege. 19 20 MS. SPINELLI: Beyond jurisdiction, Your Honor? Is 21 that your order? 22 Let's just get past this part of Yes. 23 the documents. Not that I'm going to allow them to use them at the hearing, not that I'm going to allow them to use them 24 25 at the deposition. But these documents have been at issue for

a long time. 1 2 MS. SPINELLI: They'd certainly reviewed them, yes. 3 THE COURT: So let's just -- so let's just move past 4 that, because very quickly after the evidentiary hearing 5 concludes, regardless of whether Sands China is here or not, 6 we have to be ready for a trial in the fall. And the only way 7 we're going to get ready for a trial in the fall is if we actually start substantive discovery. So, instead of producing this information in two batches, let's just produce 10 it. 11 MR. BICE: Well, Your Honor --MS. SPINELLI: If there's anything in there that's 12 unrelated to this case but is not privileged, can we provide a 13 log to you, as well? 14 15 THE COURT: Sure. 16 MS. SPINELLI: There's -- it was his whole life in 17 Macau. Absolutely. Which is why I thought we 18 THE COURT: 19 previously had taken out all of the communications that 20 related to his kids, his wife, his personal investments and 21 all that stuff. We certainly tried with the search 22 MS. SPINELLI: 23 terms, Your Honor. MR. PEEK: So now she wants to do a relevancy log, 24 Your Honor, is what she just said. 25

THE COURT: Mr. Peek, I had her do that before.

MR. BICE: Your Honor, why -- I understand this position, but why, then, on all the data that they brought here did they not have to do this? They did not produce it. They took the position that they got to determine whether it was related to jurisdiction as whether they would give it to us or not. Why is that Mr. Jacobs has to surrender everything in his possession unless it's privileged but that's not true for the defendants?

THE COURT: Mr. Bice, because I want to get to a trial date.

MR. BICE: I understand that, Your Honor. We do, too. Our client is the one that's being prejudiced. But there needs to be some level playing field here. And that -- I mean, we have to address -- we have to tell our client why are you being subject to these rules when these litigants, who the Court has found on multiple occasions deceived us and deceived the Court, now but we have a different standard for them and a different standard for us.

THE COURT: Because I'm having you do the privilege log and privilege review in one fell swoop to avoid further delays, because in my personal opinion the information that is contained on the data that was transferred by Jacobs is less likely to prejudice you in the long run given the issues, because it is information your client had possession of.

Now, I certainly understand I am bound by a writ from the Nevada Supreme Court and the stay order that restricts my actions against the defendants. So you can explain that to Mr. Jacobs. I'm trying to get the case so I'm going to have a trial in the fall, which you and I talked about two weeks ago or last week, I don't remember which.

MR. BICE: I understand.

THE COURT: So we're going to have communications with Advance Discovery. Ms. Spinelli and Mr. Smith are going to do their best efforts to do whatever review you've got to do. If there are documents that are irrelevant to the case, and I understand that may well be, since it's off of personal devices of Mr. Jacobs, I have told you before and I tell you again I recognize that those may not need to be produced, and I will accept a relevancy log for that information. Okay.

MR. BICE: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. SPINELLI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Jones, you wanted to talk to me some more about this comment that Mr. Peek made and I think you made about your clients not being able to review the information that Advance Discovery has, which to me makes no sense at all, since you've had the transferred data since it was hand-carried or transferred over to the United States from Macau five years ago. But I'm listening.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, Your Honor, here's the

issue. We don't -- we haven't been able to look at that 1 information that --3 THE COURT: Baloney. I had testimony about people reviewing that document in the office of general counsel by 4 5 U.S. lawyers on Las Vegas Boulevard. I had that testimony in 6 my original evidentiary hearing before you became part of the 7 case. I had testimony about attorneys from Glaser Weil and attorneys from Holland & Hart both being part of that review. I didn't have anybody from Munger Tolles, so I have no idea 10 what they did or the other L.A. that was in it before them 11 did. 12 MR. RANDALL JONES: We're talking about essentially 13 the Advance Discovery documents? 14 THE COURT: No. We're talking about what I've 15 defined as the transferred data that was housed on a server at Las Vegas Boulevard South. 16 17 MR. RANDALL JONES: I just wanted to be sure we were 18 talking about the same thing. So what I was talking about was 19 Advance Discovery, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: The Advance Discovery data it's my 21 understanding is substantially similar to the transferred data because of the way it was selected and searched. 23 MR. RANDALL JONES: And that may be. I can't answer 24 that question.

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THE COURT: I'm not saying it's the same. That's

why I said substantially similar.

MR. RANDALL JONES: What I'm saying, Judge, is I don't know that. I understand what you're saying. I just don't know, because we haven't looked at it. So we've talked about -- you've talked about what you're going to do. I have one question about that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Are we going to be provided what -- the search terms or the protocol that they used to search the information?

THE COURT: Nope. Not unless you're dissatisfied with the results. Otherwise you can negotiate a protocol that you both agree on. If you don't want to agree to a protocol, I am not going to force them to disclose the search terms until I get to an issue with the production.

MR. RANDALL JONES: All right. And, of course, we did disclose -- and I understand that the plaintiff believes that the search terms we used in some cases were not adequate or they didn't like what we did or whatever, but we did disclose that to them. Here's the problem that I foresee, Judge. If I don't know what their search terms are that they used, it will make it virtually impossible -- well, make it difficult for me at best to determine whether their searches were adequate. So that's the difficulty that we would have in that regard.

THE COURT: But, Mr. Jones, my telling them to produce documents is not the same as you requesting documents from them.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I understand.

THE COURT: I've told them to produce documents.

You're going to get them. You're not going to -- you may like them, you may not like them. You are not precluded from asking them to produce documents that provide certain information to you. If they choose to use search terms to respond to that and you are dissatisfied with the search terms, then we can deal with it. If you want to agree to search terms for them to use to respond to your requests for production of documents, then I have a different playing field that I talk about as part of the work.

MR. RANDALL JONES: I understand.

THE COURT: But you're sending a request for production of documents just like you would if it was paper. They're going to do their best efforts to respond to that, whether it's by using search terms, doing the manual searches, printing them all out on paper, and giving them to you. But the fact that the volume of information has changed with ESI does not alter the obligations of counsel.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Judge, all I was trying to do was get clarification, because this is obviously just coming up for all of us right now. So that's all I was asking. And

you gave me the clarification. I appreciate that. 1 2 THE COURT: I've told them they need to produce the 3 information. MR. RANDALL JONES: So it's my understanding what 4 5 you've told them just to produce that information within the 6 next two weeks -- or within --7 Two weeks after they get access. THE COURT: MR. RANDALL JONES: -- two weeks after they get 8 9 access. And the question then becomes we have a hearing on 10 the 20th --11 THE COURT: We do. MR. RANDALL JONES: -- and we would like to have the 12 13 opportunity to look at those documents. If the Court is going to allow the depositions of -- with respect to this 14 information, which we obviously object to. And I don't know, 15 you know, if the Court's going in that direction; but if it 16 is, that presents a timing issue. 17 THE COURT: You already have substantially similar 18 information in the transferred data. It's already been 19 20 reviewed by attorneys from the United States. MR. RANDALL JONES: So my question then is is the 21 Court suggesting that it's going to allow depositions of some 23 of these people --24 THE COURT: Yes. MR. RANDALL JONES: -- prior to the time that we get 25

access to this information.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. RANDALL JONES: All right. So that answers that question, Your Honor.

With respect to these documents -- I don't want to belabor this, because I've already said it, but they made the motion on December 24th. They made no mention of either redacted depositions of anybody that they wanted to take. And this had come up before, by the way. We had talked about these issues going way back as to whether or not they needed this information or -- this goes back to 2013, actually, where there was discussions about whether or not there was more discovery that was needed and whether we wanted to proceed. And it was my understanding back in the spring and late winter of 2013 they wanted to proceed then. They have had this information, they've had the amended complaint well before they ever asked the Court for the evidentiary hearing. They have waived any opportunity to take those depositions under the circumstances. And we also believe that it is with the stay in place that the stay is broad enough to cover these issues until further order of the Court. So that's our position, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. The stay does not apply to discovery that is not specifically identified in the sanctions order.

MR. BICE: Your Honor, let me address -- because this story that somehow they do not have access to the Advance Discovery and have not had access to review every piece of paper in there except for what we withdrew on the grounds of privilege is simply untrue. It is untrue. We have emails, and I can bring them to the Court, where Mr. Peek and Mr. Mark Jones were given access codes so that they could review those documents --

THE COURT: I don't think they're denying --

MR. BICE: -- verbatim.

THE COURT: -- they couldn't review them. They say they couldn't download them and print them.

MR. BICE: Your Honor, they have all of the same data over here. And now what they're telling you is, well, we just have chosen not to look at it, we were able to look at every document that Mr. Jacobs had in his possession and we know that if it pertains to this case we have a copy of it sitting here on Las Vegas Boulevard because we secretly brought his drive over here and didn't tell anybody about it for a couple of hours but we chose not to look at it, so because we made those strategic decisions, Your Honor, for two years Mr. Jacobs's counsel shall now have two weeks to go through this data and give it to us because we have chosen not to look at what we brought over here.

Now, I don't believe for five seconds that they

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haven't looked through that data extensively and that they
   haven't run their own search terms regarding it. I don't
   believe that for five -- like I said, five seconds. They have
   looked at all of this. This is simply to try and create work
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   for us when they are the ones who actually have access to the
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          We haven't had access to it by their own insistence.
    data.
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   Do you know why? Because they claim that 11,000 pages = or
   11,000 documents for privilege. We couldn't even access our
    client's drives. We still can't access them to this day,
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   because they contain what Mr. Peek and his co-counsel have
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    claimed are privileged information. So the only data that we
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   can look at is from Advance Discovery, and it's what they tell
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    Advance Discovery to let us look at. That is --
             THE COURT: You understand I've agreed with them on
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    some documents?
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             MR. BICE:
                        Absolutely.
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              THE COURT:
                          There were some documents that are in
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    those that are privileged.
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             MR. BICE: I understand that. We have an issue
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    about the waiver issue, we believe, but we understand that.
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   So that's why we can't access that data, Your Honor.
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    exactly why.
                 We're --
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             THE COURT: Why you can't access the drives.
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                         Exactly.
             MR. BICE:
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                          You can access certain information from
              THE COURT:
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Advance Discovery, or when the communication is completed you will be able to access that information.

MR. BICE: The only access that we have from Advance Discovery is what they tell Advance Discovery to allow us to see. That is it.

THE COURT: Well, no. It's what I tell Advance Discovery.

MR. BICE: I understand that. But that's not -THE COURT: So we're trying to communicate what I've told Advance Discovery.

MR. BICE: Understood. But this -- this fiction that they do not know what Mr. Jacobs possesses is simply -- it is that. It's a complete fiction. They know verbatim what he possesses. They've looked at it for a couple of years, and then they have their own duplicate set right here in Las Vegas that they have culled through in great detail, no doubt.

So our point, Your Honor, on this is making us do a -- give them every piece of paper regardless of how it pertains to this case is not a level playing field. They have not been required to do that, and we know they haven't done it, because they have tried to take the position that those are -- our document production requests were extraordinarily narrow and are very limited and so therefore they didn't have to produce volumes of data. And how do we know that? Because the documents that we get from Advance Discovery that we've

been able to go through that Mr. Jacobs had pertain a lot to 1 these jurisdictional themes that we have been advancing. But, of course, they didn't make their way into the productions 3 4 from the defendants. The only reason we have these documents 5 is because Mr. Jacobs possessed them. 6 So we don't think it's appropriate to tell us, 7 you've got two weeks to give them your entire -- every piece of paper that pertains to this lawsuit, when they don't have 9 to do the same criteria for us. I understand Your Honor's 10 ruling. I'm just making my record on that. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. BICE: But with respect to --13 THE COURT: Hold on a second. 14 MR. BICE: Yes. THE COURT: I forgot to ask Mr. Morris if he had 15 16 anything to say, so --I apologize. 17 MR. BICE: 18 THE COURT: Mr. Morris, your client, Mr. Adelson, is 19 one of the specific individuals who is being requested for a retaken deposition to examine him concerning documents that 20 21 were later produced in an unredacted form or later produced. Do you have a position? 23 MR. MORRIS: Do I wish to contest your order? I haven't ordered yet. I'm making 24 No. THE COURT: 25 sure before I give Mr. Bice the final word that you, like Mr.

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Jones and Mr. Peek, have the opportunity to say something if
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    you think it's appropriate, since Mr. Adelson is your client.
             MR. MORRIS: I don't want to say anything more in
   this debate than what's already been said.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I just didn't want to
 6
    ignore you.
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              MR. MORRIS:
                           I understand.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Peek, I already heard your concerns;
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   right?
                        Yes, Your Honor. And I just want the
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              MR. PEEK:
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   record to reflect that I do not agree with the -- with Mr.
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   Bice's characterization of the data that we have and that was
   transferred to the U.S. I do not agree with that position.
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   You know that.
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              THE COURT: I'm relying on what I heard at the
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   evidentiary hearing, which was testimony given to me in open
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    court.
                        Well, Your Honor, what you don't know and
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              MR. PEEK:
   what I don't know is what's in the Jacobs collection that
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    Jacobs downloaded and took --
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                          That's a different issue.
              THE COURT:
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                         -- that you keep saying is the same as
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   what was transferred.
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                               I said substantially similar.
              THE COURT:
                         No.
                         Well, I'm not even -- I can't even say,
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              MR. PEEK:
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Your Honor, I don't think there's any evidence that's even
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    substantially similar, because none of us know, other than the
   plaintiff, as to what Mr. Jacobs took when he left Macau in
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    July of 2010. None of us know that.
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              THE COURT: You're right. None of us actually know.
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              MR. PEEK: Other than Jacobs. So there's no
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    evidence in this record that it is, as you suggest,
    substantially similar. I'm not saying it is or isn't. I'm
    just saying there's no evidence in this record.
              THE COURT: I am basing my conclusion that it is
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    substantially similar based upon the method by which the data
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    that was transferred was chosen. So that's --
                        But you don't know what -- you never
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              MR. PEEK:
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    heard from Jacobs as to what --
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                         I have no idea what --
              THE COURT:
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                         -- he chose when he downloaded and took
              MR. PEEK:
    things from Macau --
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              THE COURT: You're right, Mr. Peek.
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                         -- in July 2010.
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              MR. PEEK:
              THE COURT: Absolutely.
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              MR. PEEK:
                         So you can't even draw that inference,
    Your Honor, respectfully.
              THE COURT: All right. I disagree with you, but
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          I've explained why I believe it's substantially
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              I understand you have a different perspective, and I
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also understand that there is a huge issue with the Advance Discovery information being provided to everyone to use. 3 -- but there was --4 MR. PEEK: And with respect to my client, my 5 client's employee --6 THE COURT: Yes? 7 -- Ron Reese, I think that we have had MR. PEEK: certainly comments from Mr. Jones already which I would adopt, 8 9 as well. 10 Right. THE COURT: 11 And this certainly is something brand new MR. PEEK: that just came up as part of a third amended complaint, not as 12 part of the Supreme Court's mandate in August of 2011 for an 13 evidentiary hearing on the issues that went up to the Supreme 14 15 Court. 16 THE COURT: Anything else in opposition to the plaintiff's motion, Mr. Peek? 17 None other than what Mr. -- nothing MR. PEEK: 18 additional. 19 I understand that. 20 THE COURT: 21 Now Mr. Bice. Sorry. I had to hit all those 22 people. 23 MR. BICE: Your Honor, the only parties that know what Advance Discovery has are sitting to my right. 24 That's I don't have access. So Mr. Peek keeps saying they don't 25

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know. They are the ones who reviewed it. And if Mr. Peek and Mr. Jones chose not to review it even though Advance Discovery gave them access and they instead had Mayer Brown do it or -- who's also counsel of record in this case, or MTO, which was also counsel of record in this case, the defendants are the only ones that know what is there.

Ms. Spinelli has confirmed it is 81,000 documents, I believe, that are with Advance Discovery that we would have to review. We can't do that in two weeks. Your Honor, you gave

don't remember how long, certainly six months to go through

this data and make their claims of privilege. That's what

them months to review this data, and they did. It took them I

they did. And they are the ones who have access to it.

THE COURT: But you already had a first shot at it. You've already done it once.

MR. BICE: We ran -- all we could do -- Your Honor, because they said we couldn't look at it, all we could do was run search terms. That's not -- Mr. Peek is just wrong on that. He was allowed to look at every piece of paper if he wanted to do it --

MR. PEEK: That is --

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MR. BICE: -- and he chose not to do it.

MR. PEEK: That is false. That is --

THE COURT: Mr. Peek, don't interrupt. Mr. Peek,

don't interrupt.

MR. BICE: And that is exactly what has. And we have emails, and he knows that. And if they chose to run search terms because it was easier for them, that was a decision that they made. So we know that they were allowed to look at every document, and that's why they claimed it was taking them so long. The story that somehow, well, we only had access -- ability to run search terms against that data is simply false. They have had the ability. And not only did they have that ability, Your Honor, they've had his drive that they brought over here that now -- apparently they just haven't looked at it. I guess we're all supposed to believe that. We know that they were looking at certain emails on Mr. Kostrinsky's computer, because we heard that testimony during the evidentiary hearing, all the while that they were telling us and you they couldn't access that information in the United States and it was such a serious issue that they couldn't even disclose it to the Court.

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But, nonetheless, Your Honor, our point is we can't

-- we can't look at this information in that amount of time.

And if that's what the Court is ordering us to do, the Court

is putting us in a position that is prejudicial considering

that they are the only parties who have had access to this

information this entire amount of time. And they have had the

ability to look at every piece of paper that is in Advance

Discovery, except for those over which Mr. Jacobs was able to

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pull out via search terms.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?
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              MR. BICE:
                        No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, this is a related
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    issue, so just a clarification. We have disclosures that are
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   due tomorrow, both sides --
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                          Hold on. We'll get to that. We'll get
              THE COURT:
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   to that in a minute.
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              So I need to ask you both a question, because I am
   not operating under any assumptions about my sanctions order
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   which previously had an issue about notice provisions.
   have two issues related to notice and response provisions that
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   are raised by this issue. One is by what appear to me to be
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   well-tailored requests for production of documents, which are
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    attached as Exhibit 1 to the expedited motion --
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              MR. BICE:
                         Yes.
              THE COURT: -- which I approve for submission.
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   question I have is the return of the responsive information.
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    Typically there would be a 30-day return period --
              MR. BICE:
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                         Correct.
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                          -- which will put us at the day before
   or the morning of our hearing if you serve them by RSE today.
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              MR. BICE:
                                   There's only two, Your Honor.
24
                         Correct.
                          They're fairly easy.
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              THE COURT:
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MR. BICE: I think they're narrow. I would ask for 15 days.

THE COURT: Okay. That was what I wanted to know.

Mr. Jones, can you look at what's under Tab 1 of the expedited motion near the end of the document are two specific requests for production. They're on page 5 of the exhibit at the end, so the next-to-the-last page. Mr. Bice is saying since I'm going to grant it he would like me to order it responded to in 15 days. Do you have a position?

MR. RANDALL JONES: I certainly have a position, Your Honor, and my position would be that again -- we understand you've ordered it, so my only position would be that we are -- I understand or I get the impression you're going to allow depositions. So between the depositions that you sound like you're going to allow and preparing for the hearing we have disclosures that we're working on, we have motions in limine, the 15 days is, in consideration of everything else we're trying to deal with, is too much of a burden on us to try to get all this done.

THE COURT: Okay. Then let's talk about the next notice issue, which is the notice of any depositions that you decide to take. And this will apply both to the deposition of Mr. Jacobs that we discussed and the depositions that are being sought by the plaintiffs. Do you have a position related to the notice period? The statutory notice -- or the

rule period is 15 days. Fifteen days will get you before the hearing.

MR. BICE: Yes. I would ask the Court to do the following. Mr. Jones and I have -- Mark Jones and I have spoken, because we figured that the Court was going to -- well, I figured that the Court was going to allow some depositions. Mr. Jones and I have talked about a couple-of-week time span. One of those weeks is a little fuzzy on our end, but I'm not saying he committed to anything, because he had to check with -- he has a number of people he needed to check with, so I don't know where he stands sort of on that. We were going to try and do those depositions --

Mark, help me out.

MR. MARK JONES: 6th.

MR. BICE: -- the 6th, which is not really good for me, or the following week, which I think was better on my end. I would ask the Court --

THE COURT: Those are the weeks of the 6th and the 13th, the 13th being the week before our hearing.

MR. BICE: I understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm not criticizing anyone.

MR. BICE: We're trying. So I would ask the Court to do it on five days' notice, but obviously an instruction that the parties are to try to cooperate in good faith on the schedule. But if -- you know, if somebody just says, well,

we're not giving you a reasonable date, then five days' notice. And if we can't agree, then we'll have to come back 3 to you; right? 4 THE COURT: All right. 5 MR. BICE: That's what I would ask. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Randall Jones, Mr. Peek, and Mr. 7 Morris, and Mr. Mark Jones, you have an offer of five days. MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, well, there's a 8 9 couple of issues here. One is Mr. Jacobs is in Florida, and 10 we would obviously want Mr. Jacobs to come to Las Vegas. 11 would not want to have to take his deposition --12 THE COURT: He has to come. He's a party. MR. RANDALL JONES: Well, that's what I would 13 normally think. 14 15 MR. BICE: We have an issue with that. MR. RANDALL JONES: But I -- in this case I --16 17 THE COURT: They haven't filed a motion that says he doesn't have to come. Until I grant it, the rule says he has 18 19 to come. 20 MR. RANDALL JONES: So with respect to the other 21 witnesses I don't know if they're -- Mr. Leven does not live 22 here anymore. 23 THE COURT: Well, here's the issue. Whatever I decide is going to apply to both of you. So I would encourage 24 you to adopt or agree to something that you both believe will 25

be fair given your respective clients, the locations of your former employees and current employees, and everything else.

Because you've got scheduling issues.

MR. RANDALL JONES: In that regard, Your Honor, the only thing I could say at this point -- and I don't represent those individuals, they're obviously Las Vegas Sands employees -- is that I think we have to talk to them. We didn't know what you were going to do today, and so I certainly have no idea of their schedules and what their availability is. So that's something that I -- you know --

THE COURT: So if you want to have an a chance to have an opportunity to discuss the time limit with me from 15 days to something else, which is what I've been requested from plaintiff, I need to hear from you three now.

MR. PEEK: Your Honor, we're --

THE COURT: Because right now there's an offer of five. There's a rule that says 15.

MR. PEEK: I'm okay with the five. I don't know whether you're going to order Mr. Reese, but I certainly haven't talked to Mr. Reese, but I'm sure we could work through that as far as Mr. Reese is concerned. I don't know about Mr. Adelson. I'll let Mr. Morris address that. But I do know that Passover is coming up very quickly, and that's going to be an issue for Mr. Adelson --

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. PEEK:
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                         -- on Passover.
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              THE COURT:
                         And Mr. Leven.
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              MR. PEEK:
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
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                         Your Honor, with respect to Mr. -- on
              MR. BICE:
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   this depo location issue this was my position, is that the
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    address they gave us for Mr. Leven is in Florida, and here was
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   my only position, is we are under a time constraint.
    have -- if their position is that we have to travel for Mr.
    Leven to Florida to take that deposition, then Mr. Jacobs is
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    in Florida, and we should not have to be having these planes
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   going to Florida to take Mr. Leven, if that's their position,
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    and then have Mr. Jacobs get on a plane and come here to take
   his deposition if we're already going to be in Florida for Mr.
13
            That was my only position.
14
    Leven.
                          I understand what you're saying.
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              THE COURT:
                                                             That
    is a rational and well-reasoned position. But the rule says
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    that a plaintiff has to come -- and a party has to come for
   their deposition.
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              MR. BICE: But the rule says "generally" that is the
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    case.
                                   I'm not saying I won't change
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              THE COURT:
                          I know.
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    it.
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                         I understand.
              MR. BICE:
                          I'm just saying right now assume he has
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              THE COURT:
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    to come here.
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MR. BICE: Right. And I said, if Mr. Leven is going
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   to come here, then --
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              THE COURT: No. Don't assume that.
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              MR. BICE:
                         -- we don't have an issue.
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             MR. PEEK: He's a defendant, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Defendants have to come, too.
                                                         If you
   notice their depo and they don't show up, they're in a world
 7
    of hurt. But only one --
             MR. PEEK: Well, he's not a defendant, Your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: Right.
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             MR. PEEK: He's a representative. He's on the board
12
    of directors, a former executive.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. BICE: A director. He can be noticed.
              THE COURT: Let's assume for a minute, Mr. Bice --
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16
              MR. BICE:
                         Yes.
              THE COURT: -- that your going to have the same rule
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    that applies to you --
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19
              MR. BICE: Yes.
              THE COURT: -- and applies to them.
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21
              MR. BICE:
                         Yep.
              THE COURT: Are you happy with a five-day notice
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23
   period?
             MR. BICE: Five days, with the parties obviously
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   working in good faith trying to cooperate. And if they can't,
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then they come back to you. And I agree with that. Fine.
   You know what, Mr. Peek is chuckling, so we'll just agree to
   five days flat. We'll do it.
                          What do you want?
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              THE COURT:
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                        They have to live with the same thing.
             MR. BICE:
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                         I've already said I'm okay with five
             MR. PEEK:
 7
   days, Your Honor. But I can't speak for Mr. Adelson with
    respect to Passover.
                         Well, that's why I'm going to Mr. Morris
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              THE COURT:
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   next.
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             Mr. Morris.
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             MR. MORRIS: No less than 15.
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              THE COURT:
                          Mr. Jones.
             MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I don't control any
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   of these witnesses, so I certainly the longer period of time
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   the better just because of all the other things we're trying
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   to deal with at the moment, which, again, includes things like
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   disclosures and motions in limine.
             THE COURT: And you're going to talk about those in
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   a few minutes. Anything else?
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21
                        Your Honor, do I get to address the
             MR. PEEK:
    requests for production? Because those are addressed to Las
   Vegas Sands.
23
              THE COURT: Uh-huh.
24
                                   Sure.
             MR. PEEK: And there is a Request Number 26 -- well,
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25 and 26.

THE COURT: 25 and 26. "Identify and produce all documents and/or communications since October 18th, 2010, where Ron Reese is either --"

MR. PEEK: I have a temporal issue, Your Honor, because, as we know, the so-called defamatory statement occurred on or about March 15th or 16th of 2011. This is a temporal issue that goes from October 18th, 2010, all the way up I guess to the present time on each of them. So I have a temporal issue both with the commencement of the October 18, 2010, as well as the open-ended time. I think that this ought to be a very narrow -- if at all, if the Court is going to grant this request, ought to be very narrow to that period of time in which the so-called statement of -- that they claim is defamatory on which their complaint is based should be allowed, as opposed to all these other documents.

THE COURT: All right. The motion is granted in part. With respect to the requests for production that are attached behind Tab 1 to the expedited motion, which are separately directed to Sands China and to Las Vegas Sands, the response period for those is 21 days. Those requests for production are to be served by hand delivery or other means today.

With respect to the request to take witnesses to examine them on later-produced documents or revised production

of redactions the request is granted. 1 Those witnesses, as well as the depositions of Mr. 2 Jacobs, may be taken upon 10 days' notice. The parties are 3 instructed to cooperate in setting the depositions on mutually 4 5 agreeable dates, times, and, if possible, locations. 6 With respect to the deposition of Mr. Ron Reese, who 7 has not previously been taken, the Court is granting that request. It will also be subject to the 10 request. 9 Anything else? 10 MR. MORRIS: Say that again about Ron Reese. THE COURT: I'm granting the request for him to be 11 12 taken. 13 MR. PEEK: And you're also granting the request without any temporal limitations? 14 15 I am. Anything else? THE COURT: 16 MR. MORRIS: So the October -- the October date 2010 17 to --That is the date that is in the request 18 THE COURT: 19 for production. It appears to me to be narrowly tailored and 20 relates to the filing of the litigation and subsequent discussions related to that, not just the defamatory 21 So I think it's a relevant date. statements. Anything else? 23 MR. PEEK: 24 So you're saying all the way up to today, or to the time of --25

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PEEK: Okay.

THE COURT: Can we talk about the issue you had, Mr. Jones, which was related to disclosures and motions in limine.

MR. RANDALL JONES: Yes, Your Honor. In light of the Court's ruling today, the question is is it appropriate to have the disclosures be due tomorrow. And also I guess the other issue that's impacted by this would be motions in limine, which I believe are due Monday. Those are -- presumably could change, and could change radically, depending on what happens with these productions.

THE COURT: Well, if you have a motion in limine that is going to be changed because of subsequent events that are filed, I'm certainly likely to sign an OST, but it has to relate to issues that were unknown at the time the motions were to be filed, which is Monday. So if you're saying you have some issues that you think need to be raised or may need to be raised, they need to be filed on Monday. If other issues come up, then I will consider an OST.

MR. MARK JONES: Your Honor, if I may. I put a call in to Mr. Bice yesterday. He was obviously busy. I haven't had a chance to connect with him yet, and I don't know if his position is no or not, but you might recall that originally we had a disclosure date due on -- I can't remember the exact date, but then motions were due --

THE COURT: Couple of weeks ago, wasn't it?

MR. RANDALL JONES: Your Honor, I think it was a

3 week ago today -- a week ago tomorrow.

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MR. MARK JONES: The motions were due a week later. So I think the anticipation was there from the initial disclosures that were going to be made to have it a week later. We forgot to address that.

Well, here's my concern. Here's my THE COURT: concern, and this is why I don't want to move the dates. we move the dates the person who suffers is me, because I need you to do a good job on the briefing so I have an opportunity to read the briefs, digest what you've put in there, and then think about them and then making a decision during the argument that you have prior to the start of the hearing. If you compress those dates, I lose that ability. So I try to never put motions in limine on that short track where I lose my ability to read and think. Because it's important to me, and this is an important issue, and I want to address it. I'd rather not move them. But I do understand if issues come up after the day they're supposed to be filed that I may have to sign an OST, and then I'm going to compress your opposition schedule.

All right. Anything else? Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: Yes, there is, Your Honor. Your Honor,
I wasn't involved in the Florida litigation. Mr. Bice was.

And --

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THE COURT: I was, too. I don't know how I got involved in the Florida litigation, but I was.

MR. MORRIS: Well, you're more fortunate than I.

THE COURT: No, I wasn't going to say that.

MR. MORRIS: When I look at this motion that you've just granted with respect to expedited motion for clarification and limited jurisdictional discovery I notice that the justification for Mr. Reese's deposition is at the foot of page 2. "Finally," he says, "Jacobs seeks to take the deposition of Ron Reese to obtain limited documentary evidence concerning that claim." "That claim" is the relative pronoun that refers to the defamation claim. And that claim arises out of a single statement on a single date. And he points -goes on to point out some other things here. This request for production of documents that you've just granted without limitation, the temporal point that Mr. Peek raised, covers much more time and much more territory and many more communications that could have been made than are required to establish who it is, as Mr. Bice said a moment ago, told Mr. Reese to do what with respect to the defamatory statement.

I point that out for this reason. You've now said they get to pry into all of the communications with media for this unlimited period of time starting in October 2010. But when we sought to -- when Mr. Adelson sought to get Mr.

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Jacobs's communications with the same media in Florida he
   didn't get it. They wouldn't give it up.
              THE COURT: I'm not the Florida judge.
             MR. MORRIS: Well, I know you're not the Florida
 4
   judge. I'm telling you that for this reason. If Mr. Jacobs
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 6
   is going --
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                         Mr. Morris, I've already ruled.
              THE COURT:
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                           If Mr. Jacobs is going to be deposed
              MR. MORRIS:
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   here, then the documents that he has to yield are those
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   related to the ones you're now requiring, requiring be yielded
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   by Las Vegas Sands.
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              THE COURT: So, Mr. Morris, if you want to serve two
   narrowly tailored requests for productions upon Mr. Jacobs, I
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   will allow those to be responded on 21 days' notice, subject
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   to objection.
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              Yes?
             MR. BICE: Your Honor, this is discovery in the
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                    That's all this is. And. by the way --
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    Florida action.
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              THE COURT: It may have already -- it may have
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    already been produced.
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              MR. BICE: He's simply wrong on that.
22
                                      Remember --
                          He may be.
              THE COURT:
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             MR. BICE: How does that pertain to jurisdiction
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    over Sands China?
              THE COURT: It doesn't. It doesn't.
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MR. BICE: Well, then the merits stay that they are relying on precludes him from conducting that discovery. We have been barred from doing that discovery by their insistence, and now he's admitting, I really want to engage in merits discovery here for a second action that is on appeal in the Florida courts. And that is --

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. BICE: -- completely inappropriate. Mr. Morris doesn't know anything about that case, because I was the one handling it. So how he could come into this courtroom and represent that they didn't get any of these communications -- Mr. Jacobs had to produce phone records, Your Honor, about any communications.

THE COURT: Mr. Bice, you can file an objection to those requests when they are served on you. But they're going to be on the 21-day notice.

Anything else?

Mr. Pisanelli.

MR. PISANELLI: Your Honor, when you were wrapping up and giving your rulings you didn't address -- and maybe I just missed it, but this idea of these 81,000 documents you want produced from us in two weeks is problematic, and I just want to tell you why.

First of all, they haven't even asked for them. So it's not that there's a request. We've heard Mr. Jones

rightly say how busy he is with motions and everything else and couldn't, he didn't think, respond to two discovery requests. Yet we are being -- I can't think of a different word -- potentially hijacked, our entire law firm working 24/7 to get this done on a request that, number one, they didn't ask for, and, number two, they already have these documents and have already reviewed them. I understand totally your point about getting this thing moving, do one review and get it done. But the timing of hijacking us as we're preparing for this hearing puts us in an untenable position that it is feeling as I sit at this table right now as an impossible task. I don't want to walk out of this courtroom knowing that I cannot live up to the order that you entered or are about to enter, and that's why I'm bringing it to your attention. there was prejudice, if there was a request, if there was somehow we have documents they don't, if Mr. Peek had never sat on Las Vegas Boulevard and reviewed them already, a whole 'nother discussion. But to take all of our time away from this case to produce it because the big picture is helped, and I understand the logic of it, seems to be outweighed by the prejudice that we suffer.

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And so I would ask Your Honor to give us a fair amount of time unrelated to this jurisdictional hearing. We want this to go forward as much as you do, as much as anyone, quite frankly.

THE COURT: I didn't make anything about the jurisdictional hearing contingent on this production. I've been trying to get these documents produced because to me they relate to the jurisdictional issue and have related to the jurisdictional issue, and I've been trying to get them produced for a long time.

MR. PISANELLI: Yeah. From this side, not from us.

THE COURT: From all sides.

MR. PISANELLI: We haven't had them.

THE COURT: From all sides.

MR. PISANELLI: We haven't had them. But I understand your point.

THE COURT: From all sides. Your client had them.

You couldn't review them because of the potential issues about reviewing the other side's privileged information. I am past the privileged information stage.

MR. PISANELLI: Correct.

THE COURT: It is now time for those documents to be produced. And while I understand that there may be some items in there that do not relate to jurisdictional issues, given the theme that we have in this case from your client, I think most of them are going to relate to your theme.

MR. PISANELLI: I understand that point. But it, respectfully, doesn't address both our prejudice and the fact that there's nothing to be gained by the defendants, because

they already have them and they've already seen them. 1 2 THE COURT: You don't know that they already have 3 I said "substantially similar." And, as you heard from Mr. Bice, there are different documents that he has gotten off 5 of Advance Discovery that were not produced by these folks. 6 Whether they should have been produced --7 MR. PISANELLI: Well, that doesn't mean they don't have them. Whether they should have been produced THE COURT: or not is an entirely different issue --10 11 That's right. MR. PISANELLI: THE COURT: -- that I might deal with some other 12 day, but not today. 13 14 So -- but understand even Mr. Peek's MR. PISANELLI: 15 words, we don't know what Mr. Jacobs downloaded. Downloaded from their system and left behind in their hands. 16 17 THE COURT: They absolutely do know, because the IT 18 guy told me. MR. PISANELLI: Exactly. And that's all I'm saying, 19 20 Your Honor, is we can accomplish your objective without taking 21 away all of our time to prepare for this hearing. It's not the production that bothers me. It's the two weeks thing. 23 THE COURT: Here's the reason I gave you two weeks. You've already done it once. You've gone through and you've 24 25 made that review. And I understand that it was done by search

1 terms. 2 MR. PISANELLI: For personal items. 3 THE COURT: Yes, personal items. And privilege 4 items. 5 MR. BICE: Yes. 6 THE COURT: So that search has already been done 7 once. So I don't anticipate redoing it is going to be that complicated. Now, I understand that you may think 9 differently, but you did it once already. Those documents 10 that were identified by those search terms that were sought to elicit personal and privileged and private and financial 11 12 information have never been disclosed and are protected on the Advance Discovery site from everybody. 13 Two weeks --14 MS. SPINELLI: Could I ask a clarification, Your 15 16 Honor? 17 THE COURT: -- from the time you get access, 18 whenever that is. MS. SPINELLI: So the 82,000 documents that are not 19 20 -- that have been released because they're not privileged by Sands and they exclude my client's privileged documents, I 21 don't know how many documents my -- the search terms for my privilege and nonrelevant -- I don't know how many documents 23 came from that. They're isolated somewhere on the Advance 24 25 Discovery. I don't have access to those. They're just with

Advance Discovery. The ones that Advance Discovery could in theory release to us or are in the process of releasing to us or whatever are 81,000 documents. This order from Your Honor is to review however many are privileged and put them on a log, release the ones that aren't privileged that just came up with a search term, and then review the 81,000 to produce them if they relate to this case --THE COURT: I may not get the log in two weeks, 8 because I know that sometimes doing the log takes longer and there's a lag between the production and the log. I want the 10 review done in two weeks after you get access. 11 12 MS. SPINELLI: I honestly think that is near

MS. SPINELLI: I honestly think that is near impossible, Your Honor. But I will do my best and have my whole firm on it.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. RANDALL JONES: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Goodbye. And it's 10:06, so I'm sorry you're late for your other thing.

THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:06 A.M.

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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

Unexec M. Hoyl

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CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Plaintiff,
v.

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

Defendants.

Hearing Date:

Case No.:

Dept. No.:

February 26, 2015

Hearing Time:

8:30 a.m.

A-10-627691

ORDER ON DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS

TO DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S THIRD

XI

AMENDED COMPLAINT

AND RELATED CLAIMS

I through X,

Before the Court is Defendant Sheldon G. Adelson's ("Adelson") Motion to Dismiss Third Amended Complaint, Defendant Las Vegas Sands Corp.'s ("LVSC") Motion to Dismiss Third Amended Complaint and Motion to Strike, and Defendant Sands China Ltd.'s ("Sands China") Motion to Dismiss Third Amended Complaint for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction and Failure to State a Claim.\(^1\) Todd L. Bice, Esq. and Jordan T. Smith, Esq. of the law firm PISANELLI BICE PLLC appeared on behalf of Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs"). Steve Morris, Esq. appeared on behalf of Adelson, J. Stephen Peek, Esq. appeared on behalf of Sands China and LVSC, and J. Randall Jones, Esq., appeared on behalf of Sands China. Having considered the papers filed on

Collectively, Adelson, LVSC, and Sands China are referred to as "Defendants."

behalf of the parties, oral argument of counsel, and being fully informed with good cause appearing, the Court makes the following findings:

- 1. While the Court understands that intentional torts may be pursued against officers, directors, and employees of a company, this type of claim is independent and must be brought only against the employer. LVSC was Jacobs' employer, not Adelson. Accordingly, Adelson's Motion to Dismiss Jacobs' Sixth Cause of Action for Tortious Discharge in Violation of Public Policy is GRANTED.
- 2. Defendants' Motions to Dismiss regarding Jacobs' Fifth Cause of Action for Defamation Per Se is DENIED. At this point, the subject statement appears to be based on mixed opinion and fact. The allegations related to maliciousness defeat any qualified privilege at the motion to dismiss stage. Sands China and LVSC may be liable for Adelson's defamatory statement.
- 3. LVSC's Motion to Dismiss related to Jacobs' Fourth Cause of Action for Tortious Discharge against LVSC is DENIED as Jacobs has stated a claim upon which relief may be granted. NRCP 12(b)(5).
- 4. Defendants Sands China's and LVSC's respective Motions to Dismiss Jacobs' Seventh Cause of Action against Sands China for Aiding and Abetting Tortious Discharge in Violation of Public Policy and Jacobs' Eighth Cause of Action against Sands China and LVSC for Civil Conspiracy related to Tortious Discharge in Violation of Public Policy are DENIED. These claims relate back to the filing of the original complaint and are timely. NRCP 12(b)(5); NRCP 15(c).
- 5. However, the Court believes that with the benefit of merits discovery which is presently stayed Jacobs should be required to provide greater detail to his conspiracy and aiding and abetting claims. Thus, Jacobs shall have 45 days from entry of the Court's Order following the jurisdictional hearing to file an amendment to his Seventh and Eighth Causes of Action to provide more facts as to the framework of these claims.

1	6. Sands China's Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction is deferred unti		
2	the April 20, 2015 evidentiary hearing on personal jurisdiction and will be addressed by the Cour		
3	at the close of evidence.		
4	TT IS SO ORDERED.		
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6	5 DATED: $MMM 21,205$ $S_{A} AAA$		
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9	Respectfully submitted by:		
10	PISANELLI BICE PLLC		
12	By: /s/ Todd L., Bice James J. Pisanelli, Esq., #4027		
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CLERK OF THE COURT

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and Sands China Ltd.

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STEVEN C. JACOBS,

Plaintiff,

v.

LAS VEGAS SANDS CORP., a Nevada corporation; SANDS CHINA LTD., a Cayman Islands corporation; SHELDON G. ADELSON, in his individual and representative capacity; DOES I-X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I-X,

Defendants.

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.

CASE NO.: A627691-B

DEPT NO.: XI

ORDER DENYING SANDS CHINA LTD.'S MOTION TO STAY COURT'S MARCH 6, 2015 DECISION AND ORDER AND TO CONTINUE THE EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON JURISDICTION SET TO COMMENCE APRIL 20, 2015 PENDING DEFENDANTS' PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR MANDAMUS

Hearing Date:

March 13, 2015

Hearing Time:

8:15 a.m.

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Before the Court is Defendant Sands China, Ltd.'s ("Sands China") Motion to Stay Court's March 6, 2015 Decision and Order and to Continue the Evidentiary Hearing on Jurisdiction to Commence April 20, 2015 Pending Defendants' Petition for Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus and Ex Parte Application for Order Shortening Time (the "Motion"). Todd L.

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Bice, Esq., James J. Pisanelli, Esq., and Jordan T. Smith, Esq. of the law firm PISANELLI BICE PLLC appeared on behalf of Plaintiff Steven C. Jacobs ("Jacobs"). J. Randall Jones, Esq. and Ian McGinn, Esq. appeared on behalf of Sands China. J. Stephen Peek, Esq. appeared on behalf of Sands China and Defendant Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC"). Steve Morris, Esq. on behalf of Defendant Sheldon G. Adelson ("Adelson"). Having considered the led on behalf of the parties, oral argument of counsel, and being fully informed with se appearing, the Court makes the following findings:

- On March 6, 2015, the Court entered lesser sanctions that do not, in the Court's infringe the due process rights of Sands China given the issues identified in the al posture portion of the Court's March 6, 2015 Order.
- Given the lack of a stipulation by the parties to extend the five-year rule set NRCP 41 or any tolling of the same period, the Court is prevented from granting a
 - Accordingly, Sands China's Motion is DENIED.

PATED: MWW

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

fully submitted by:

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