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12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**  
14

15 PHASE II CHIN, LLC and LOVE  
& MONEY LLC (formerly dba  
16 O.P.M.L.V., LLC),

17 Plaintiffs,

18 and

19 FORUM SHOPS, LLC, FORUM  
20 DEVELOPERS LIMITED  
PARTNERSHIP, SIMON  
21 PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED  
PARTNERSHIP, SIMON  
22 PROPERTY GROUP, INC.,  
CAESARS PALACE CORP., and  
23 CAESARS PALACE REALTY  
CORP.

24 Defendants  
25

) Case No. 2:08-cv-00162-JCM-GWF  
) **PLAINTIFF PHASE II CHIN LLC'S**  
) **REPLY MEMORANDUM OF POINTS**  
) **AND AUTHORITIES AND**  
) **SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION**  
) **OF PHILIP HELLER IN FURTHER**  
) **SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO**  
) **DISQUALIFY ATTORNEY STEVE**  
) **MORRIS AND THE LAW FIRM OF**  
) **MORRIS PICKERING & PETERSON**  
) **(NOW MORRIS PETERSON)**

) **DATE: 02/12/09**  
) **TIME: 9:30 a.m**  
) **CTR: Hon. George W. Foley, Jr.**  
) **Magistrate Judge**

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiff Phase II Chin LLC ("Chinois") submits this Memorandum of  
3 Points and Authorities in further support of its Motion to Disqualify Attorney  
4 Steve Morris and his law firm Morris Peterson from any further involvement in  
5 this case on behalf of the "Caesars Defendants" (Caesars Palace Corp. and Caesars  
6 Palace Realty Corp.).

7 Morris Peterson concedes that Chinois' counsel, Fagelbaum & Heller LLP  
8 ("FHLLP") partner Philip Heller contacted Steve Morris for the purpose of  
9 retaining him as local counsel for Chinois in this very case. Recognizing his  
10 predicament, Mr. Morris now attempts to minimize the conversation between  
11 Chinois's counsel and himself by alternatively referencing to the duration of the  
12 discussion as "brief", "several minutes", a ten minute telephone call"; and "ten or  
13 fifteen minutes in duration". However, the issue is not the duration of the call, but  
14 rather, whether confidential information was disclosed to, and legal advice was  
15 received from, Mr. Morris. While for purposes of his Opposition, Mr. Morris says  
16 no such confidences were disclosed or advice rendered, his previous actions  
17 demonstrate otherwise.

18 When Morris Peterson (then known as Morris Pickering & Peterson) first  
19 appeared in this case, Chinois' counsel immediately raised objection to Steve  
20 Morris' participation in this case based upon his prior consultation with Mr.  
21 Heller. At that time, Mr. Morris stated that, notwithstanding the conversation he  
22 had with Chinois' counsel, he "was not familiar with the case or involved in it in  
23 any respect." (Ex. A) Moreover, his partner, Kris Pickering who was counsel of  
24 record and involved in the case, represented: "I can confirm . . . that he never  
25 discussed his conversation with you with me and, further, that I will keep this  
26 work from him". (Ex. A)

1 If, as Morris Peterson now claims, there had been no confidential  
2 disclosures and legal advice given, why was Ms. Pickering promising to “keep this  
3 work from [Mr. Morris]”? Even Mr. Morris did not contend in February, 2008  
4 that *he* could work on this case. Rather, he argued that he did not believe there  
5 was any “basis to ask that *the firm* discontinue representing Caesars in this case  
6 ...” (Ex. A)

7 All that changed, however, when Ms. Pickering left the firm and, in order  
8 not to lose the business, Ms. Pickering broke her commitment to Chinois and  
9 appointed her husband to take her place in this case. Ethical rules apply whether it  
10 is convenient or not. There is no exception based on the law firm losing some  
11 business.

12 Morris Peterson tries to re-frame and limit the issue as Caesars’ choice of  
13 counsel, on the one hand, and the breach of Steve Morris’ twin duties to maintain  
14 client confidences and loyalty to a former client, on the other. It is more than  
15 that, however, because Mr. Morris’ conduct also implicates the public’s  
16 confidence in the integrity of the bar. This is especially true when, as here, the  
17 abandonment of express commitments based on ethical principles was facilitated  
18 by a new Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court whose parting words upon election  
19 were:

20 *“Since this takes me out, I’ve asked my partner, Steve*  
21 *Morris, to step in (which you on the plaintiff’s side will*  
22 *come to regret)”*. (Ex. B)

23 In fact, Chinois is regretting it. Chinois regrets that its confidences were not  
24 maintained. It regrets the duty of loyalty owed to it by Mr. Morris has been  
25 betrayed. Chinois regrets that Mr. Morris has switched sides and now has flip-  
26 flopped on his promise to stay out of this case.

27 Mr. Morris and his law firm should be disqualified from any future  
28 involvement in this case. Upon examination, none of the authorities relied upon by

1 Morris Peterson compel a contrary result. Caesars' choice of counsel must give  
2 way when it comes at the expense of providing it with an unfair litigation  
3 advantage.

4 **II. STEVE MORRIS' PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH COUNSEL FOR**  
5 **CHINOIS DURING WHICH CONFIDENCES WERE DISCLOSED**  
6 **AND LEGAL ADVICE WAS RECEIVED PRECLUDES MR.**  
7 **MORRIS AND HIS FIRM FROM REPRESENTING CAESARS**  
8 **ADVERSE TO CHINOIS IN THIS CASE**

9 Morris Peterson argues that: (1) no confidential information was imparted  
10 to it by Chinois, and ever if it was, it now has been publically disclosed; 2.) that it  
11 was not reasonable to believe an attorney client relationship had been created, but  
12 rather, to the contrary, Chinois was placed on notice that it had not been created;  
13 and 3.) that Chinois' Motion is tactically motivated.<sup>1</sup> Upon closer analysis, it is  
14 apparent that none of these contentions are borne out.

15 **A. The Communication Of Confidential Information To Steve Morris**

16 Although selectively professing limited recall of what occurred during his  
17 conversation with Chinois' counsel, and contrary to Chinois' counsel Mr. Heller's  
18 Declaration, Mr. Morris concludes that he neither received any confidential  
19 information (which did not become public upon the filing of the Complaint in this  
20 action), nor provided any legal advice. In resolving disputed issues of fact in  
21 disqualification cases, courts have held that the client is not required to reveal the  
22 details of the privileged communications they seek to protect and that doubts are  
23 resolved in favor of disqualification:

24 . . . Plaintiffs are not required to remind Defendants of  
25 specific statements that constitute confidences in order to  
26 meet their burden of proof on the disqualification motion. It is  
27 sufficient for the moving party to substantiate its claim by

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28 <sup>1</sup> Morris Peterson has abandoned its frivolous contention that disqualification has  
been waived in exchange for a motion continuance.

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describing the nature of the relevant information or the general topics of discussion.

\* \* \*

Moreover, the Court will not require the moving party to disclose the actual content of those confidences to outside counsel or attorneys behind an ethical screen. Though the Finnegan attorney's do not presently recall the details of the confidences, courts have wisely avoided even the "prospect of a swearing contest" between the client and attorney. (Internal citations omitted.)

*The Laryngeal Mask Company Ltd. v. Ambus A/S* 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15320 \*17-18 (S.D.Ca.2008)

Instead, context and the likelihood that confidences were disclosed are determinative:

In proving that a prior representation is substantially related to present litigation, however, the moving party is not required to divulge the confidences actually communicated, nor should a court inquire into whether an attorney actually acquired confidential information in the prior representation which is related to the current representation.

\* \* \*

The court should instead undertake a realistic appraisal of whether confidences might have been disclosed in the prior matter that will be harmful to the client in the later matter. (Internal citations omitted.)

*Robbins v. Gillock* (1993) 109 Nev. 1015, 1118. Moreover, as stated in *In-N-Out Burger v. In & Out Tire & Auto, Inc.*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 63883\*7 (D. Nev. 2008), "close cases are resolved in favor of disqualification."

Here Mr. Morris concedes that confidential information was disclosed to him, but seeks to escape responsibility by contending that it all became public when the Complaint was filed. However, due to Mr. Morris' selective memory, at most all he has done is establish that some of the confidential information



1 imparted to him was subsequently disclosed in the Complaint. Although Mr.  
2 Morris cannot recall the rest, Mr. Heller does and has so testified by way of  
3 declaration. (See the accompanying Supplemental Heller Declaration refuting on a  
4 point by point basis Mr. Morris' Declaration.) While the facts that the Caesars  
5 Defendants were added as defendants and eight causes of action, were pled were  
6 disclosed upon filing, the strategy behind the adding of these defendants and the  
7 selection of specific causes of action and the effect it would have upon the  
8 possible settlement of this case were not. Similarly, legal advice was provided by  
9 Mr. Morris regarding the parties, proposed parties, venue, claims, and selection  
10 and assessment of counsel and judges which was not disclosed by the filing of the  
11 Complaint.

12 Was it plausible for these subjects to all be covered in one telephone call?  
13 Yes. The very purpose of the call was to elicit the input of experienced local  
14 counsel who was familiar with local law and practice in order to provide Chinois  
15 with the best defenses and strongest claims. While Mr. Morris attempts to  
16 trivialize the conversation due to its alleged 15 minute duration (Mr. Heller  
17 disputes this and states on his Supplemental Declaration that the call was close to  
18 20 minutes), the fact that Chinois' counsel made the call and as a lawyer was able  
19 to immediately "cut to the chase" in one telephone call does not diminish its  
20 substantive content. Moreover, the portion of the confidences which were  
21 subsequently disclosed (regarding the identity of Caesars as a potential defendant  
22 and the nature of the contemplated eight cause of action) help place the call in  
23 context and make it more likely than not that other confidences, not disclosed, also  
24 were reasonably expected to have been (and in fact were) discussed.

25 Indeed, had the conversation been as innocuous as Mr. Morris now would  
26 have the Court believe, then why did Mr. Morris agree to step aside in February,  
27 2008 when Chinois first raised objections to his participation in this case? Both  
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1 Mr. Morris and his partner Kris Pickering agreed in February 2008 that Mr.  
2 Morris would have no involvement in this case. What changed between February  
3 and December 2008? Ms. Pickering was elected to the Nevada Supreme Court and  
4 Morris Peterson decided to place its own economic interests ahead of its duty to  
5 maintain client confidences and loyalty to a former client. Neither excuse justifies  
6 a betrayal of client confidences and loyalty.

7 **B. The Establishment Of An Attorney Client Relationship**

8 Steve Morris was not unknown to Chinois' counsel when first contacted  
9 regarding this matter. As Mr. Morris acknowledges, he had worked before with  
10 FHLLP partner Jerold Fagelbaum in connection with the MGM Grand Fire  
11 Litigation in the 1980's. Accordingly, when Mr. Morris was contacted by FHLLP  
12 partner Philip Heller it was for the purpose of retaining experienced local counsel  
13 for Chinois who was well-known to FHLLP. Being able to work with an old  
14 trusted colleague and provide him with a business opportunity were added extras.

15 Given the prior professional relationship, and Mr. Morris' failure to invoke  
16 any conflict avoidance procedures, Chinois' counsel felt comfortable in providing  
17 Mr. Morris with a focused and insider's perspective of the facts and strategy  
18 underlying the claims asserted by Chinois in this case. Moreover, even after Mr.  
19 Heller disclosed that Caesars was a potential defendant in this case, Mr. Morris  
20 did not say: "stop, I represent Caesars and cannot represent Chinois in any case  
21 potentially adverse to Caesars". Rather, he indicated his firm had represented  
22 Caesars in the past and that might present a problem. He left open the possibility  
23 it also might *not* be a problem (*e.g.* if a conflict waiver was obtained). He did not  
24 terminate the conversation or suggest that further disclosures not be made.  
25 Nevertheless, since confidential disclosures already had been made, by the end of  
26 the conversation Chinois counsel's reasonable expectation and understanding was  
27 it was *possible* that Mr. Morris might not be able to represent Chinois, but that it  
28

1 was *certain* Mr. Morris would not represent Caesars adverse to Chinois. Upon  
2 further reflection, Chinois' counsel elected to avoid a potential conflict and  
3 selected other local counsel.

4 Morris Peterson suggests that Nevada Rule 1.18 referring to Duties to  
5 Prospective Clients (as opposed to Nevada Rule 1.9 covering Duties to Former  
6 Clients) somehow changes the result in this case. It does not. See *Sturdivant v.*  
7 *Sturdivant* (2006) 367 Ark. 514, 241 S.W. 3d 740, 746 (“... the duty May owed to  
8 Timothy as a prospective client under Rule 1.18 (b) would be coextensive with  
9 the duty an attorney owes to a former client under Rule 1.9 (c).”) Pursuant to  
10 either analysis, Mr. Morris has breached his duties to Chinois and he and his firm  
11 should be disqualified.

12 **1. If No Attorney Client Relationship Was Formed**

13 a. Mr. Morris concedes that, at a minimum, he owes to Chinois  
14 those duties owed to a prospective client. Rule 1.18 (b).  
15 Consequently, he cannot use information obtained in the  
16 consultation except as would be used in connection with a  
17 former client (*i.e.* not to the disadvantage of the former client).  
18 Rule 1.9(c) (1).

19 b. Moreover, if the information received “could be significantly  
20 harmful” to Chinois, Mr. Morris cannot represent a client material  
21 adverse to Chinois in the same or substantially related matter.  
22 Rule 1.18 (c).

23 Morris Peterson relies upon *ADP Inc. v. PMJ Enterprises, LLC* 2007 WL  
24 836658 (D.NJ 2007) where plaintiff's in-house counsel, contacted defendants  
25 counsel (pre-complaint) to discuss possible retention. In considering whether  
26 confidential information was disclosed, the court noted that the in-house counsel  
27 did not have final authority to retain the firm and that the short duration of the call  
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1 raised doubts as to whether the information disclosed was as extensive as  
2 represented after the fact. The court concluded that generally discussing the nature  
3 of plaintiff's business, the history of the dispute with defendant and the factual  
4 basis of an anticipated counterclaim was not "significantly harmful" because it  
5 was not confidential (some of the information was subsequently disclosed in the  
6 complaint and other information already was known to defendant).

7 Here, however, Chinois' counsel was authorized to select and retain local  
8 counsel, and the confidential information disclosed to Mr. Morris, aside from the  
9 factual elements subsequently disclosed in the complaint, covered information  
10 advantageous to Caesars and disadvantageous to Chinois, including Chinois  
11 litigation and settlement strategy, and candid assessments of the parties, co-  
12 counsel and judges. Moreover, here, unlike the lawyer in *ADP*, Mr. Morris  
13 provided legal advice to Chinois.

14 Accordingly, even if an implied attorney-client relationship was not formed,  
15 Morris Peterson should be disqualified, *See Sturdivant v. Sturdivant, supra*, 241  
16 SW. 3d at 747; and *Chemcraft Holdings Corporation v. Shayban* (N.C. Sup. Ct.  
17 Guilford Cty 2006) 2006 N.C.B.C.13,42, 2006 NCBC LEXIS 15, 20 ("The type of  
18 information prohibited by Rule 1.18 is exactly the type of information to which  
19 Mr. Rossabi has had access since receiving Mr. Gottlieb's email - - a client's  
20 personal thoughts and impression regarding the facts of his case and possible  
21 strategies for a lawsuit. The Court cannot allow Plaintiffs to be represented by  
22 counsel who has had access to such potentially damaging information".)

## 23 **2. If An Attorney Client Relationship Was Formed**

- 24 a. If an attorney-client relationship was formed, Mr. Morris  
25 cannot use any information disclosed to him which is to the  
26 disadvantage of the former client. Rule. 1.9 (c) (1).

1           b. Moreover, if an attorney-client relationship was formed,  
2           Mr. Morris cannot represent a person in the same, or a  
3           substantially related, matter which is materially adverse  
4           to the former client. Rule 1.9(a)

5           Morris Peterson also refers to several cases where there is no discussion of  
6 (Model) Rule 1.18, but rather, the courts relied upon (Model) Rule 1.9 in finding  
7 no implied attorney client relationship because no confidential information was  
8 given and no legal advice was received. For example, *Polygon Plastics Inc. v.*  
9 *Cincinnati Milacron, Inc.* 903 F. Supp. 253 (D.P. R. 1995) involved a 9-10  
10 minute pre-lawsuit telephone call between defendants' counsel and plaintiffs'  
11 counsel, like here, wherein plaintiff's counsel had contacted defendants' counsel  
12 for the purpose of possibly retaining defendant's counsel to represent plaintiff (in  
13 a suit subsequently filed against defendants' clients). To determine whether an  
14 implied attorney-client relationship existed, the court concluded it needed to  
15 determine whether confidential information was passed from plaintiffs' counsel.  
16 To that end, the court found that, in addition to information of a general nature,  
17 whatever meager confidential information was disclosed with defendants' counsel  
18 it was disclosed in more detail in the subsequently filed complaint. Without the  
19 disclosure to defendants' counsel of confidential information which could  
20 disadvantage plaintiff if disclosed, the court found an absence of an implied  
21 attorney client relationship. In comparison, here confidential information  
22 advantageous to Caesars was disclosed to Mr. Morris (and not published in the  
23 Complaint), including the strategy behind selecting specific defendants, prospects  
24 for settlement and the selection of co-counsel. In addition, legal advice was  
25 rendered by Mr. Morris regarding venue, claims, and the selection of counsel and  
26 judges which was relied upon by Chinois.

1 For similar reasons, *Leathem v. City of Laporte Indiana.*, 2008 WL  
2 1804150 (N.D. Ind. 2008) is distinguishable. In that case, the plaintiff telephoned  
3 defendants' lawyer to discuss retaining him (prior to his appearance in this case on  
4 behalf of defendants). However, Plaintiff acknowledged he only disclosed that  
5 facts of the case and nothing else. Moreover, no legal advice was given by  
6 defendants' lawyer. The court found that an attorney-client relationship had not  
7 been created. Once again, by contrast, here confidential information, not just the  
8 facts of the case, was disclosed to, and legal advice was received from, Mr.  
9 Morris.

10 Lastly, in *Guerro v. Bluebeard's Castle Hotel, Inc.* 982 F. Supp. 343 (D.V.  
11 I. 1997), plaintiff's counsel had a conversation with defendant's counsel (before  
12 defendant's counsel appeared representing defendant in the case). In that case,  
13 defendant's counsel approached plaintiff's counsel who received a "sales pitch".  
14 No evidence was presented that any confidential information was disclosed by  
15 plaintiff's counsel to defendant's counsel, rather, there were two law firms  
16 discussing various fee arrangements. Under those circumstances, not present in  
17 this case, the court found no establishment of an attorney-client relationship which  
18 would support a disqualification motion.<sup>2</sup>

19 By contrast, when, as here, confidences were disclosed and legal advice was  
20 received, a fifteen minute telephone conversation was sufficient to create an  
21 implied attorney-client relationship precluding the initially contacted attorney  
22 from subsequently representing another client adverse to the first client. *See*  
23 *Doucette v. Dlugolecki* 2006 Conn. Super. LEXIS 52825 (Sup. Ct. Conn., New  
24 Britain Jud. Dist., 2006):

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27 <sup>2</sup> Compare, *Bluebeard's Castle Inc, v. Delma Marketing Inc.* 886 F. Supp. 1204  
28 (D.V.I 1995) where an attorney client relationship was found due to a prior  
consultation during which confidences were disclosed and legal advice was given.

1 The Tenant believes that he revealed confidences to Onore  
2 that now put him at a disadvantage. Onore argues that the  
3 Tenant's call was like many other he receives from people  
4 seeking advice but unable to retain his services. He gave the  
5 Tenant general information. Their contact was limited to that  
6 one phone call which probably lasted approximately fifteen  
minutes. The Tenant never met with Onore in person and  
never retained him.

\* \* \*

7 "The Authority of any attorney begins with his or her retainer,  
8 but the relation of attorney and client is not dependent on the  
9 payment of a fee, nor is a formal contract necessary to create  
10 this relationship. The contract may be implied from conduct  
11 of the parties. The employment is sufficiently established  
12 when it is shown that the advice and assistance of the attorney  
are sought and received in matters pertinent to the attorney's  
profession." 7 *Am. Jur. 2<sup>nd</sup>*, *Attorney at Law*, § 136, Retainer.

\* \* \*

13 The advice and assistance of Onore was sought and received.  
14 Based on the evidence presented, the court finds that an  
15 attorney-client relationship arose.

16 *Id.* at 2,7,8-9

17 Mr. Heller on behalf of Chinois may have been a prospective client when he  
18 initiated his call to Mr. Morris, however, as a result of the disclosures made and  
19 advice given, by the conclusion of the call there was an implied attorney-client  
20 relationship and Rule 1.9 governing duties to a former client controlled. (Nevada  
21 recognizes the concept of an implied attorney-client relationship. (*See Todd v. The*  
22 *State of Nevada* (1997) 117 Nev. 18, 24-25). Nevertheless, whether viewed from  
23 the perspective of Nevada Rule 1.18 or Nevada Rule 1.9, Mr. Morris and his firm  
24 should be disqualified because, at a minimum, he received confidential  
25 information advantageous to Caesars which could be significantly harmful to  
26 Chinois in this case.  
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1 **C. The Appearance Of Impropriety**

2 For the reasons discussed above, Steve Morris and his law firm should be  
3 disqualified pursuant to either Nevada Rule 1.18 or Rule 1.9. In addition, the facts  
4 in this case also raise the specter of the appearance of impropriety.

5 Other courts have held generally that “the mere appearance of impropriety  
6 is just as egregious as any actual or real conflict.” *American Insurance*  
7 *Association v. Kentucky Bar Association* 917 S.W. 2<sup>nd</sup> 568, 573 (Ky. Sup. Ct.  
8 1996). Still others, pursuant to Model Rule 1.9, have applied that principle to  
9 motions to disqualify attorneys based upon a prior consultation:

10 Even though the comment to Rule 1.9 specifically rejects the  
11 “appearance of impropriety” standard in favor of a fact-based  
12 test applied to determine whether the lawyer’s duty of loyalty  
13 and confidentiality to a former client will likely to be  
14 compromised by the subsequent representation, the  
appearance of impropriety is still a useful guide for ethical  
decisions.

15 \* \* \*

16 Lawyers still must avoid the appearance of impropriety  
17 because such is an integral component of professional  
18 responsibility. *First American Carriers, Inc. v. Kroger Co.*,  
302 Ark. 86, 787 S.W. 2d 669(Ar.1990).

19 *Local v. Winchester*, 941 S.W. 2d 466, 468 (Ky. Sup. Ct. 1997)  
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21 Here not only is the conduct of attorneys before the Bench under review,  
22 the prior conduct of an attorney now sitting as a Justice of the Nevada Supreme  
23 Court has come under scrutiny. Public confidences are shaken when it appears that  
24 ethical rules are being circumvented for the sake of expediency because an  
25 attorney has been elected to the Bench.

26 Nevada law recognizes that the Court has the power to disqualify an  
27 attorney from representing a particular client in order to maintain public  
28



1 confidence in the integrity of the bar. *Coles v. Arizona Charlie's* 973 F. Supp.  
2 971, 973 (D. Nev. 1997). For this additional reason, Mr. Morris and his firm  
3 should be disqualified.

4 **D. Chinois' Motion Is Not Tactically Motivated**

5 Morris Peterson's argument that this Motion is tactically motivated is not  
6 true and makes no sense. Morris Peterson states that, if after learning that Mr.  
7 Morris firm had represented Caesars Mr. Heller continued the telephone  
8 conversation and received legal advice from Mr. Morris, it was done "for the  
9 purpose of providing support for this motion." (Opp. Br. at 17.)

10 If that had been Chinois' motivation, then when Morris Pickering &  
11 Peterson first appeared in this case in February 2008 Chinois would have moved  
12 to disqualify Mr. Morris and his firm. Instead, upon written assurances from both  
13 Mr. Morris and Ms. Pickering that Mr. Morris had initiated appropriate screening  
14 measures, including confirmation that Mr. Morris had no involvement in this case  
15 on behalf of Caesars and would have none in the future, Chinois withdrew its  
16 objections to other lawyers in the firm (then known as Morris Pickering &  
17 Peterson) representing Caesars. (Ex. A)

18 To that end, Mr. Morris did step aside. This act alone distinguishes this case  
19 from all the other cases cited by Morris Peterson. Clearly, Mr. Morris recognized  
20 that his involvement would trigger an objection from Chinois and, therefore, had  
21 no involvement in this case from at least February 2008 through December 2008.

22 However, when his wife and partner left the firm in January, 2009, Mr.  
23 Morris did a 180° turn and decided to represent Caesars against Chinois in the  
24 very same matter for which he was consulted in late 2007. The timing of the  
25 filing of this Motion had nothing to do with obtaining any tactical advantage  
26 (there is none), but rather, was dictated by the substitution of Mr. Morris in place  
27 of Ms. Pickering, an event over which Chinois had no control. In light of Mr.  
28

1 Morris' conduct over the preceding 10 months (keeping himself away from this  
2 case) his current revisionist statements now ring decidedly hollow.

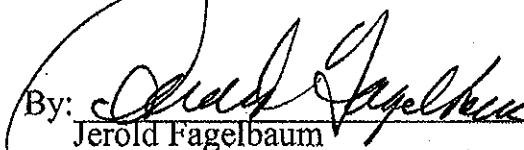
3 **III. CONCLUSION**

4 Notwithstanding Mr. Morris' attempt to minimize the nature and scope of  
5 his prior consultation with counsel for Chinois, Mr. Morris' own actions speak  
6 louder than his words. For over ten months Mr. Morris ostensibly honored his  
7 obligations to Chinois and stayed away from this case pursuant to promises made  
8 to Chinois by him and his former partner Kris Pickering. Now that it is no longer  
9 convenient for Mr. Morris to honor those promises, he wants back in. However,  
10 for all the reasons discussed above, under the compelling circumstances found in  
11 this case, Plaintiff Chinois' Motion to Disqualify Steve Morris and his firm should  
12 be granted in its entirety.

13  
14 Dated: February 6, 2009

Respectfully submitted,  
**FAGELBAUM & HELLER LLP**

15  
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19  
20 Dated: February 6, 2009

By:   
Jerold Fagelbaum  
2049 Century Park East, Suite 4250  
Los Angeles, CA 90067-3254  
Attorneys for Phase II Chin, LLC

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**HUNTERTON & ASSOCIATES**  
  
By: /s/  
C. Stanley Hunterton  
333 S. Sixth Street  
Las Vegas, NV 89101  
Attorneys for Phase II Chin, LLC

1                                   **SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF PHILIP HELLER**

2           I, Philip Heller, declare:

3           1.     I am co-counsel of record herein for Plaintiff Phase II, Chin LLC  
4 (“Chinois “). I submit this supplemental declaration based upon my own first  
5 hand personal knowledge of the facts set forth below and, if called upon as a  
6 witness herein, could and would competently testify thereto.

7           2.     I have reviewed the declaration of Steve Morris, filed in Opposition  
8 to Chinois’ Motion to Disqualify. As detailed below, it is clear to me that Mr.  
9 Morris has conflated statements made by him and me during my telephone  
10 consultation with him regarding this matter. In addition, other statements made by  
11 Mr. Morris in this declaration are just inaccurate. Finally, despite a professed  
12 hazy recollection of the telephone call, Mr. Morris purports to have clear  
13 recollection of only these alleged statements which tend to support his argument,  
14 not those statements which do not. Mr. Morris’ current and enhanced recollection  
15 is at odds with the February 14, 2008 skeletal e-mail he sent to me (Ex. A) when  
16 he was trying to minimize the content and significance of the prior consultation.

17           3.     For ease of comparison, I shall address Mr. Morris’ statements in the  
18 order they appear in his declaration (all paragraph reference are to Mr. Morris’  
19 January 26, 2009 declaration attached to his Opposition Memorandum):

20  
21           Paragraph 2: The consultation occurred later than October 2007,  
22 shortly before local counsel Stan Hunterton was consulted in  
23 December 2007 and subsequently retained. Contrary to Mr. Morris’  
24 recollection, I told him (Mr. Morris did not tell me) that the Simon  
25 entities were the operators and lessors of the Forum Shops of which  
26 Chinois was a tenant.

1 Paragraphs 3-4: When I first indicated to Mr. Morris that I was  
2 looking to retain local counsel, I did not characterize the Chinois  
3 matter as a "lease dispute". To the contrary, I disclosed to Mr. Morris  
4 Chinois' intention to file a more comprehensive action in Las Vegas  
5 than the Declaratory Relief action filed by the Simon entities in  
6 Delaware. In this connection, I mentioned a broader group of  
7 potential defendants, including Caesars.

8  
9 Paragraph 5: Mr. Morris is mistaken when he said I did not tell him  
10 the Delaware action was limited to Declaratory Relief and that  
11 Chinois' plan was to file an expanded action contemplated to include  
12 eight causes of action for damages and injunctive relief. At the time I  
13 consulted with Mr. Morris, drafting of the complaint already was in  
14 progress. In addition, with regard to Caesars, I specifically raised  
15 with Mr. Morris how adding Caesars as a defendant could effect the  
16 prosecution of the case and prospects for settlement.

17  
18 Paragraph 6: Again, I told Mr. Morris (he did not tell me) that  
19 Caesars was the ground lessor for Forum Shops. Mr. Morris did  
20 indicate his firm had represented Harrahs' (the owner of Caesars) but  
21 he did *not* unequivocally state he would not represent tenants at the  
22 Forum Shops due to the relationship between Forum and Caesars. As  
23 I previously have stated, Mr. Morris framed the issue in terms of his  
24 representation *might* be a problem (which I viewed as a hedge in the  
25 event he could obtain a conflict waiver).

26  
27 Paragraph 7: Given Mr. Morris equivocation, I mentioned to him (not  
28 the other way around) another lawyer, Stan Hunterton, who had been

1 referred to me by another attorney in Los Angeles, Thomas P. Nolan  
2 of Skadden Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom. At that point, Mr. Morris  
3 advised me of his views concerning Mr. Hunterton and counsel for  
4 Love & Money LLC (formerly OPM) Harold Geweter.  
5

6 Paragraph 8: Contrary to Mr. Morris' characterization, he had not  
7 declined to act as local counsel. Based upon our conversation, he  
8 indicated it might be possible. However, I decided not to embroil Mr.  
9 Morris or Chinois in a potential conflict dispute, and instead, retained  
10 Mr. Hunterton. Cognizant of the confidential information he had  
11 received, Mr. Morris confirmed in his declaration that he represented  
12 to me in his 2/14/08 e-mail that he had not communicated with  
13 anyone at his firm, including his wife and partner Kris Pickering,  
14 about our telephone consultation.  
15

16 Paragraph 9: While Mr. Morris contends he "cannot recall" any other  
17 confidences shared by me with him during the telephone call, he does  
18 not say there were none. In fact, there were others which I clearly  
19 remember. Without actually disclosing the confidences Chinois is  
20 now trying to protect, these confidences included, among other  
21 things, my thoughts on litigation strategy and settlement especially in  
22 light of Caesars potentially being added as a defendant, Mr. Morris  
23 views on these subjects, and legal advice from Mr. Morris regarding  
24 venue, possible claims, counsel and judges.  
25

26 Paragraph 10: Mr. Morris raises the red-herring that he received no  
27 confidential information or gave legal advice regarding the *Delaware*  
28 *action*. The issue is whether he received confidential information and

1 gave legal advice in the *Nevada action* (which he did). Mr. Morris  
2 continues to proclaim he has not discussed the contents of our  
3 telephone call with anyone. This was only relevant if he received  
4 confidential information (which he did) and he was trying to establish  
5 he erected an "ethical screen" around the conversation. Once Mr.  
6 Morris participates in this action adverse to Chinois the "ethical  
7 screen" is meaningless. Finally, contrary to Mr. Morris' recollection,  
8 the telephone conversation with me was closer to 20 minutes.  
9

10 4. Following the telephone consultation, I had not yet decided whether  
11 to pursue retaining Mr. Morris or retain someone else. What I did feel certain  
12 about, however, was that my conversation with Mr. Morris was confidential, that I  
13 received (and subsequently acted upon) advice I obtained from him, and that he  
14 would not represent a client (including Caesars) adverse to Chinois in the same  
15 matter upon which I had consulted with him.

16 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of  
17 America that the foregoing is true and correct.

18 Executed this 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2009 at Los Angeles, California.  
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21 Philip Heller  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

[US DISTRICT COURT -NEVADA  
CASE NO. 2:08-CV-00162 JCM (GWF)]

9 I hereby certify that on February 6, 2009 I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing  
10 document **PLAINTIFF PHASE II CHIN LLC'S REPLY MEMORANDUM OF POINTS**  
11 **AND AUTHORITIES AND SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF PHILIP HELLER IN**  
12 **FURTHER SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO DISQUALIFY ATTORNEY STEVE MORRIS**  
13 **AND THE LAW FIRM OF MORRIS PICKERING & PETERSON (NOW MORRIS**  
14 **PETERSON)**

15 to be served on counsel for all parties via electronic filing the Court's ECF System.

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Samuel S. Lionel, Esq. Charles McCrea, Esq. <b>LIONEL SAWYER &amp; COLLINS</b> 300 So. Fourth Street, # 1700 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  Attorneys for Defendants Forum Shops, LLC Forum Developers Limited Partnership, Simon Property Group Limited Partnership and Simon Property Group, Inc.	<b>(FORMER ATTORNEYS)</b> Kristina Pickering, Esq. <b>MORRIS PICKERING &amp; PETERSON</b> 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 So. Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  Attorneys for Defendants Caesars Palace Corp. and Caesars Palace Realty Corp.
	Harold Gewerter, Esq. <b>GEWETER LAW OFFICES</b> 5440 W. Sahara Avenue, Third Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89146  Attorneys for Plaintiff Love & Money, LLC	C. Stanley Hunterton, Esq. Pamela R. Lawson, Esq. 333 S.O. Sixth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  Attorneys for Plaintiff Phase II Chin, LV.
	George W. Foley, Jr. <b>Magistrate Judge</b> Court Room 3A United States District Court - District of Nevada 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	<b>(NEW ATTORNEYS)</b>  Steve Morris, Esq. <b>MORRIS PETERSON</b> 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 So. Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  Attorneys for Defendants Caesars Palace Corp. and Caesars Palace Realty Corp.

  
Zorina Shah-Sohl