duces tecum, and counsel for both sides agreed to submit this matter to the court for decision on the parties' joint dispute resolution memo.

Having reviewed and considered the matter, the court finds that the subpoena duces tecum attached as Exhibit "1" to the parties' Joint Request for Discovery Dispute Resolution Conference (Dkt. #1) is patently overbroad on its face. Compliance with the subpoena would require the custodian of records for the receiving entities to produce "any and all" records concerning Plaintiff's gaming, tournament play, credit requests, spa and fitness appointments, salon appointments, shopping, restaurant visits, etc. Discovery of what spa treatments the Plaintiff may have received and what she may have ordered from restaurants or room service while off work is grossly disproportionate to the articulated basis for which Defendants claims they need the information— to establish whether Plaintiff was actually working during the time she claims she was not compensated for overtime, or engaged in other extracurricular activities. *See* Rule 26 (b)(2). The broad discovery sought outweighs its likely benefit. *Id.* Plaintiff claims she was not compensated for overtime and holiday pay between September 2009, when she was promoted to Accounting Manager, and September of 2012, when she was terminated. The court will authorize issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to gaming establishments for business records which establish the dates and times the Plaintiff was on the property between September 2009, and September 2012.

Dated this 23 day of January, 2013.

Peg

United States Magistrate Judge