

NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD

DISPOSITION DECEMBER 2025 MEETING

NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD MEETING NEVADA LEGISLATURE OFFICE BUILDING 7230 AMIGO STREET, ROOM 165 LAS VEGAS, NV 89119

Wednesday, December 3, 2025

- 9:00 a.m. Public Comments
 - Approval of Prior Month GCB Disposition
 - Nonrestricted Items #01-12-25 through #19-12-25
 - Excluded Person Nomination
 - Public Comments

Thursday, December 4, 2025

- 9:00 a.m. Public Comments
 - Restricted Items #01-12-25 through #11-12-25
 - New Gaming Device Final Approval
 - Regulation Agenda
 - Public Comments

Members Present:

Mike Dreitzer, Chairman Hon. George Assad (Ret.), Member Chandeni K. Sendall, Member

DISPOSITION INDEX DECEMBER 2025

| 4GC, LLC | NR #10 | Halkyard, Jonathan ScottHall, Jeremy Stofer | |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| Anthony, Brian Tony | R #5 | Hawaiian Style Investments, LLC | |
| Anthony, Constance Ilene | R #5 | Hobey's Casino and Restaurant | NR #10 |
| Aria Resort & Casino, LLC | | Horseshu Hotel & Casino | |
| Aristocrat Interactive S.a.r.l. | | | • |
| Aristocrat Leisure Limited (PTC) | | JETT Gaming LLC | R #10 |
| Aristocrat Technology Gaming Systems F | | G | |
| Avi Casino Enterprise, Inc | | KC Arena, Inc | R #5 |
| • | | Kennedy, Steven Paul | |
| BDS Town Square Reno LLC | R #2, 3 | • | |
| Bellagio, LLC | | Lake Mead ARCO #82874 | R #11 |
| BetMGM, LLC | | Light & Wonder, Inc. (PTC) | |
| Big Apple Investments LLC | | Long Shot LLC | |
| Bodine's | | LVGV, LLC | |
| Boomer's Sports Book | | , | |
| Boomer's Sports Book LLC | | M Resort Spa and Casino, The | NR #13 |
| Bourbon Street Sports Bar #228 | | Mandalay Bay, LLC | |
| Bowtie Hospitality LV LLC | | Mandalay Resort Group, LLC (PTC) | |
| Brand Lifestyle Marketing L.L.C. | | Marchetti, Michael Francis | |
| brand Lifestyle Marketing L.L.C. | IX # I | Marder Saft Gaming, LLC | NIN #0 |
| Cactus Pete's, LLC | ND #12 11 | Marder, Michael Ellis | |
| Cactus Petes Resort Casino | | | |
| | | MGM CC Holdings, Inc. | |
| Caesars Sportsbook | | MGM CC, LLC | |
| Carano, Gary Louis | | MGM Grand Hotel, LLC | |
| Carson Valley Inn | | MGM Resorts International (PTC) | |
| Carvalho, Shane Kaiola | | MGM Resorts Manufacturing Corp | |
| Century Gaming TechnologiesNR # | | MGM Sports & Interactive Gaming, LLC | |
| Chef's Roma Kitchen | R #1 | Mirage Resorts, LLC | |
| Cindy Carano S Corporation Trust | | Mizpah Club | |
| Circle K Store #2709566 | | Mizpah Club - Race Book and Sports Pool . | |
| Circle K Store #2709568 | | Murdock, Richard Warren | NR #10 |
| CityCenter Holdings, LLC | | | |
| Community Vegas, LLC | | Nevada Property 1 LLC | |
| Cook, Richard Brian | NR #12 | Nevada Restaurant Services, Inc | |
| | | New Castle, LLC | NR #3 |
| David, Stella Julie | NR #2 | New York - New York Hotel & Casino, LLC. | NR #3 |
| Driver, William Eric, Jr | NR #17 | Nichols, Patrick James | NR #6 |
| | | Nolan, David Michael | R #2, 3 |
| ECL Gaming | NR #5 | | |
| Eclipse Route Operations LLC | NR #5 | Park MGM, LLC | NR #3 |
| Entain plc (PTC) | | Pegram, Amie Michele | NR #10 |
| , | | Pegram, LLC | |
| Familian, Bruce Irving | R #2, 3 | Pegram, Michael Edward | |
| Fine, Jonathan Michael | | Pine Ridge Tavern | |
| Fontainebleau Las Vegas | | Pioneer HoldCo, LLC | |
| | | Pioneer Management Co-Invest Holdings, L | |
| Gary L. Carano S Corporation Trust | NR #10 | Pioneer Management Holdings, LLC | |
| Gene R. Carano S Corporation Trust | | Pioneer MidCo, LLC | |
| GKP LLC | | Pioneer OpCo, LLC | |
| Glenn T. Carano S Corporation Trust | | Pioneer TopCo GP, LLC | |
| Gregg R. Carano S Corporation Trust | | Pioneer TopCo GP, LLC | |
| Grey Witch | | PKWY Management LLC | |
| | | PKWY Reno LLC | |
| GVILLIC | | | |
| GVII, LLC | #15 | PKWY Tavern | |
| | | Project CC, LLC | INK #3, 4 |

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| Ramparts, LLCRecreational Enterprises, Inc | | Terrible's GamingR #10 |
|--|--------|---|
| Romo, Ricardo | | United Coin Machine Co NR #18, R #6, 7, 8, 9 Uricchio, Steve RobertR #2, 3 |
| Saft, Jared Ross | NR #15 | |
| Sahara Center | | Venetian Las Vegas Gaming, LLCNR #6 |
| Sharkey's Casino | NR #11 | Villafana, Jason AlanNR #5 |
| Short Line Gaming | R #11 | |
| Short Line Gaming, L.L.C | R #11 | William Hill Nevada IINR #11 |
| SlotWorld | NR #11 | WSKYR #10 |
| Smith, Brandon Eric | NR #14 | |
| Stellar's Lounge | R #2 | |
| Sun Valley Casino, LLC | NR #10 | |
| SVR Hospitality LLC | | |

DISPOSITION PUBLIC COMMENTS DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 1

This public comments agenda item is provided in accordance with NRS 241.020(3)(d)(3) which requires an agenda provide for a period devoted to comments by the general public, if any, and discussion of those comments. No action may be taken upon a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action will be taken. Comments by the public may be limited to three minutes as a reasonable time, place and manner restriction, but may not be limited based upon viewpoint.

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION:

Comments taken from Members of the Culinary and Bartenders Unions regarding Station Casinos. Refer to Public Comments Attachment 1, and Attachment 2. Member Assad thanked SDAG Somps for his hard work this month.

DISPOSITION APPROVAL OF PRIOR MONTH GCB DISPOSITION DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 2

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

Pursuant to NRS 241.035, approval of:

Nevada Gaming Control Board Disposition for November 2025.

GCB DISPOSITION: APPROVED.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

01-12-25 N26-0093 Re: 00165-06

N22-0148 37079-01

BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK LLC, dba BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK, dba

MIZPAH CLUB - RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL

138 N MAIN ST

TONOPAH, NV 89049

db at

MIZPAH CLUB 138 N MAIN ST TONOPAH, NV 89049

APPLICATION FOR A NONRESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE (RACE BOOK

AND SPORTS POOL ONLY)

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE TO CONDUCT OFF-TRACK PARI-MUTUEL RACE AND SPORTS WAGERING

Re: 32347-01

33137-01

LONG SHOT LLC, dba

MIZPAH CLUB 138 N MAIN ST

TONOPAH, NV 89049

APPLICATION TO RECEIVE A PERCENTAGE OF GAMING REVENUE FROM THE RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL, INCLUDING OFF-TRACK PARIMUTUEL RACE AND SPORTS WAGERING, OPERATED BY BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK, DBA MIZPAH CLUB – RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL

APPLICATION TO ADD, REMOVE, OR MODIFY A CONDITION

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY TO BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK LLC, DBA MIZPAH CLUB – RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL MIZPAH:

- 1) THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM MUST BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD ENFORCEMENT DIVISION WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE STATE GAMING LICENSE, AND THEREAFTER BE MAINTAINED AT OR ABOVE THE STANDARD THAT IS APPROVED.
- 2) PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL AND/OR PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING POOL OPERATIONS, AN EXECUTED RESERVE AGREEMENT MUST BE RECEIVED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD (TAX & LICENSE DIVISION), PURSUANT TO NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATIONS 5.225 AND 22.040.

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- 3) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE, THE TICKET WRITERS MUST BE EMPLOYEES OF BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK LLC.
- 4) ANY CHANGE IN THE AGREEMENT OR THE CREATION OF ANY NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK LLC AND LONG SHOT LLC MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF SUCH CHANGE.
- 5) PRIOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE IS REQUIRED FOR BOOMER'S SPORTS BOOK LLC TO CONVERT A LOCATION FROM A KIOSK-ONLY OPERATION TO A MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION (WITH OR WITHOUT A KIOSK), OR FROM A MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION (WITH OR WITHOUT A KIOSK) TO A KIOSK-ONLY OPERATION. IF ANY LICENSED LOCATION UTILIZES BOTH A MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION AND A KIOSK, PRIOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE IS REQUIRED PRIOR TO CLOSING FOR A PERIOD IN EXCESS OF 180 DAYS AND REOPENING THEREAFTER EITHER THE MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION OR THE KIOSK.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITION APPLIES TO LONG SHOT LLC, DBA MIZPAH CLUB:

NGC DISPOSITION:

1) IF AN EQUITY OWNER IS NO LONGER FUNCTIONING AS A KEY EMPLOYEE, A KEY EMPLOYEE APPLICATION MUST BE FILED WITHIN 60 DAYS, AND THEREAFTER BE REFILED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ANY CHANGE IN THE PERSON OCCUPYING THAT POSITION.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

02-12-25 N24-0296 Re: 34602-01

ENTAIN PLC (PTC)

25 CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE LONDON, ENGLAND EC1M 6AE

UNITED KINGDOM

STELLA JULIE DAVID

Director/Chief Executive Officer

APPLICATION FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A DIRECTOR AND OFFICER

Re: 34823-01

BETMGM, LLC

 $6770 \; \text{EDMOND ST} \; 3^{\text{RD}} \; \text{FL}$ LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

STELLA JULIE DAVID

Member of the Board of Members' Representatives

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

03-12-25 N21-0375 Re: 10434-01

MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL (PTC)

6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

JONATHAN SCOTT HALKYARD

Chief Financial Officer

APPLICATION FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS AN OFFICER

Re: 30821-01

CITYCENTER HOLDINGS, LLC 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

JONATHAN SCOTT HALKYARD

Director

APPLICATION FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

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Re: 30817-01

ARIA RESORT & CASINO, LLC 3730 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89158

JONATHAN SCOTT HALKYARD Executive Vice President of Finance

APPLICATION FOR A FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

Re: 34825-01

MGM SPORTS & INTERACTIVE GAMING, LLC 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

and

30820-01 PROJECT CC, LLC 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

and

35680-01 MANDALAY RESORT GROUP, LLC (PTC) 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

and

33196-01 MGM CC, LLC 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

and

33220-01 MIRAGE RESORTS, LLC 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

JONATHAN SCOTT HALKYARD Chief Financial Officer

APPLICATIONS FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

Re: 05981-01

MGM RESORTS MANUFACTURING CORP.

6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

JONATHAN SCOTT HALKYARD

Chief Financial Officer

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS AN OFFICER

Re: 26394-01

BELLAGIO, LLC (dba Bellagio)

3600 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

and

33221-01

MANDALAY BAY, LLC

(dba Mandalay Bay Resort & Casino)

3950 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89119

and

26535-01

MGM GRAND HOTEL, LLC (dba MGM Grand Hotel/Casino) 3799 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

and

33222-01

NEW CASTLE, LLC

(dba Excalibur Hotel and Casino)

3850 LAS VEGAS BLVD S

LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

and

20401-01

NEW YORK - NEW YORK HOTEL & CASINO, LLC

(dba New York – New York Hotel & Casino)

3790 LAS VEGAS BLVD S

LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

and

35370-01 PARK MGM, LLC (dba Park MGM) 3770 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

and

30954-01 NEVADA PROPERTY 1 LLC (dba The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas) 3708 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

and

33223-01 RAMPARTS, LLC (dba Luxor Hotel and Casino) 3900 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89119

JONATHAN SCOTT HALKYARD Executive Vice President of Finance

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

04-12-25 N26-0118 Re: 10434-01

MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL (PTC)

6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

APPLICATION FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A MEMBER OF CITYCENTER

HOLDINGS, LLC

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF REGISTRATION

35680-01

MANDALAY RESORT GROUP, LLC (PTC)

6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF REGISTRATION

Re: 30821-01

CITYCENTER HOLDINGS, LLC (Project CC, LLC - 65.79%)

(MGM CC Holdings, Inc. - 34.21%)

6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

MGM CC HOLDINGS, INC. 34.21%

(Transferor)

MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL (PTC) 34.21%

(Transferee)

APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF INTEREST

Re: 30820-01

PROJECT CC, LLC (MGM CC, LLC - 100%) 6770 EDMOND ST 3RD FL LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

APPLICATION FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A MANAGING MEMBER OF

CITYCENTER HOLDINGS, LLC

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, SIXTY-SECOND REVISED ORDER OF REGISTRATION, DRAFT #1.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

05-12-25 N22-0459 Re: 31862-01

31863-01

ECLIPSE ROUTE OPERATIONS LLC, dba

ECL GAMING

6360 S BUFFALO DR LAS VEGAS, NV 89113

JASON ALAN VILLAFANA

Senior Vice President of Development and Facilities

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

GCB DISPOSITION: REFERRED BACK TO STAFF.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

06-12-25 N23-0204 Re: 35564-01

PIONEER TOPCO GP, LLC 9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

and

35566-01

PIONEER MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS, LLC (Pioneer TopCo GP, LLC – 100% Voting Securities)

9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

and

35733-01

PIONEER MANAGEMENT CO-INVEST HOLDINGS, LLC (Pioneer TopCo GP, LLC – 100% Voting Securities)

9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

and

35563-01

PIONEER TOPCO, L.P. (PIC)

(Pioneer TopCo GP, LLC - 100% Voting Securities)

9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

and

35568-01 PIONEER MIDCO, LLC (Pioneer TopCo L.P. – 100%) 9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

and

35569-01 PIONEER HOLDCO, LLC (Pioneer MidCo, LLC – 100%) 9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

and

35570-01 PIONEER OPCO, LLC (Pioneer HoldCo, LLC – 100%) 9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

PATRICK JAMES NICHOLS Chief Executive Officer

APPLICATIONS FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

Re: 35560-01

VENETIAN LAS VEGAS GAMING, LLC (dba The Venetian Resort Las Vegas) 3355 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

PATRICK JAMES NICHOLS Chief Executive Officer/President

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

07-12-25 N25-0477 Re: 35569-01

PIONEER HOLDCO, LLC (Pioneer MidCo, LLC – 100%)

9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

APPLICATION TO PLEDGE THE MEMBERSHIP INTEREST OF PIONEER OPCO, LLC, TO WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS COLLATERAL

AGENT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A CREDIT AGREEMENT

Re: 35570-01

PIONEER OPCO, LLC

(Pioneer HoldCo, LLC - 100%)

9 W 57TH ST 41ST FL NEW YORK, NY 10019

APPLICATION TO PLEDGE THE MEMBERSHIP INTEREST OF VENETIAN LAS VEGAS GAMING, LLC, TO WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS

COLLATERAL AGENT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A CREDIT AGREEMENT

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

08-12-25 N25-0035 Re: 32018-01

LIGHT & WONDER, INC. (PTC)

6601 BERMUDA RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89119

MICHAEL FRANCIS MARCHETTI Director/Chair of the Audit Committee

APPLICATION FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY AS A DIRECTOR

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

09-12-25 N25-0476 Re: 32018-01

LIGHT & WONDER, INC. (PTC)

6601 BERMUDA RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89119

APPLICATION TO PLEDGE THE EQUITY SECURITIES OF LNW GAMING, INC., TO JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., AS ADMINISTRATIVE AND COLLATERAL AGENT.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH A CREDIT AGREEMENT

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF REGISTRATION

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, NINTH REVISED ORDER OF REGISTRATION, DRAFT #2.

NGC DISPOSITION:

*AMENDED

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

10-12-25 N25-0463 Re: 36999-01

02711-08 37089-01 (M) 37000-01 (D)

SUN VALLEY CASINO, LLC, dba HOBEY'S CASINO AND RESTAURANT

5195 SUN VALLEY BLVD SUN VALLEY, NV 89433

4GC, LLC 23.82524%

Member

PEGRAM, LLC 69.02061%

Member

MICHAEL EDWARD PEGRAM Manager/Chairman of the Board

AMIE MICHELE PEGRAM

Manager

GARY LOUIS CARANO

Manager

APPLICATION FOR A NONRESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

(SLOT MACHINES ONLY)

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A MANUFACTURER AND DISTRIBUTOR

*APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A *MEMBER*, MANAGER AND/OR KEY

EXECUTIVE

GCB RECOMMENDS:

APPROVALS OF MICHAEL EDWARD PEGRAM, AMIE MICHELE PEGRAM, AND GARY LOUIS CARANO ARE LIMITED TO EXPIRE AT MIDNIGHT OF THE DECEMBER 2027 NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION MEETING ON THE DAY THE ITEMS ARE HEARD; CONDITIONED:

1) A KEY EMPLOYEE APPLICATION MUST BE FILED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THIS APPROVAL, AND THEREAFTER BE REFILED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ANY CHANGE IN THE PERSON OCCUPYING THAT POSITION.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR BOARD CONSIDERATION ONLY:

Q25-0486 Re: 36999-01

SUN VALLEY CASINO, LLC

(dba Hobey's Casino and Restaurant)

5195 SUN VALLEY BLVD SUN VALLEY, NV 89433

RECREATIONAL ENTERPRISES, INC. 4.41357%

Member

RICHARD WARREN MURDOCK 2.33969%

Member

BIG APPLE INVESTMENTS LLC 0.24069%

Member

CINDY CARANO S CORPORATION TRUST 0.03204%

Member

GARY L. CARANO S CORPORATION TRUST 0.03204%

Member

GENE R. CARANO S CORPORATION TRUST 0.03204%

Member

GLENN T. CARANO S CORPORATION TRUST 0.03204%

Member

GREGG R. CARANO S CORPORATION TRUST 0.03204%

Member

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION WITH THE BOARD AS A MINORITY EQUITY

INTEREST MEMBER

GCB DISPOSITION: APPROVED.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

11-12-25 N25-0568 Re: 31630-01

N25-0569 27997-05

N25-0570 WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II, dba N25-0571 CAESARS SPORTSBOOK, db at

BODINE'S

5650 S CARSON ST CARSON CITY, NV 89701

and

31630-01 08859-04

WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II, dba CAESARS SPORTSBOOK, db at

SHARKEY'S CASINO 1440 US HWY 395 N

GARDNERVILLE, NV 89410

and

31630-01 16748-04

WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II, dba CAESARS SPORTSBOOK, db at

CARSON VALLEY INN 1627 US HWY 395 N MINDEN, NV 89423

and

31630-01 09863-03

WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II, dba CAESARS SPORTSBOOK, db at

SLOTWORLD 3879 US HWY 50 E CARSON CITY, NV 89701

APPLICATIONS FOR A NONRESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

(RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL ONLY)

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

- 1) ANY CHANGE IN ANY AGREEMENT OR THE CREATION OF ANY NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II AND THE LICENSED LOCATION MUST BE REPORTED TO THE BOARD WITHIN 30 DAYS OF SUCH CHANGE.
- 2) THE LICENSEE MUST COMPLY WITH NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATION 6.090 AS IT RELATES TO THE SUBMISSION OF AN ADEQUATE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM INTERNAL CONTROL STANDARDS FOR A COMPUTERIZED RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL.

- 3) PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF COMPUTERIZED RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL AND/OR PARIMUTUEL WAGERING POOL OPERATIONS, AN EXECUTED RESERVE AGREEMENT MUST BE RECEIVED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD (AUDIT DIVISION), PURSUANT TO NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD REGULATIONS 5.225 AND 22.040.
- 4) PRIOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE IS REQUIRED FOR WHNVII TO CONVERT A LOCATION FROM A KIOSK OPERATION TO A MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION, OR FROM A MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION TO A KIOSK OPERATION. IF ANY LICENSED LOCATION UTILIZES BOTH A MANNED SATELLITE OPERATION AND A KIOSK OPERATION, PRIOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR CHAIR'S DESIGNEE IS REQUIRED.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY TO CARSON VALLEY INN, IN ADDITION TO THE AFOREMENTIONED CONDITIONS:

- 1) WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II SHALL HAVE AN EMPLOYEE PRESENT ON THE PREMISES OF CARSON VALLEY INN AT ALL TIMES ITS LICENSED OPERATIONS AT CARSON VALLEY INN ARE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC TO SUPERVISE SUCH OPERATIONS. SUCH EMPLOYEE MAY BE CONCURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY CARSON VALLEY INN. SUCH EMPLOYEE MAY BE CONCURRENTLY REGISTERED AS A GAMING EMPLOYEE FOR CARSON VALLEY INN AND WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II.
- 2) WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II IS SOLELY REPONSIBLE FOR ANY AN ALL BANKROLL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO ITS LICENSED OPERATIONS AT CARSON VALLEY INN.
- 3) WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL ACCOUNTING FOR GROSS GAMING REVENUE AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THE GAMING CONTROL ACT RELATED TO ITS LICENSED OPERATIONS AT CARSON VALLEY INN. THIS SPECIFICALLY INCLUDES, WITHOUT LIMITATION, MICS AND VARIATIONS THEREOF.
- 4) ANY CARSON VALLEY INN EMPLOYEE WHICH PERFORMS ANY ACTIONS RELATED TO WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II'S LICENSED OPERATIONS AT THE CARSON VALLEY INN SHALL BE DEEMED AN EMPLOYEE OF WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II FOR THOSE ACTIONS AND WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THOSE ACTIONS.
- 5) WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II SHALL ENSURE ALL SIGNS CONCERNING THE RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL, ALL WAGERING TICKETS AND BETTING SHEETS, AND THE HOME PAGE OF ANY WEBSITE OR MOBILE APP PROMINENTLY INDICATE WILLIAM HILL AND/OR CAESARS SPORTSBOOK IS THE LICENSED OPERATOR OF THE RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL. ALL LOCATIONS AT CARSON VALLEY INN WHERE A PATRON MAY PURCHASE A WAGERING TICKET SHALL HAVE A PROMINENT SIGN CONCERNING THE RACE BOOK AND SPORTS POOL.
- 6) WILLIAM HILL NEVADA II'S OPERATIONS AT CARSON VALLEY INN SHALL NOT ACCEPT OR TAKE ANY BETS OR WAGERS ON ANY RACES IN WHICH ANY HORSES OWNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY MICHAEL PEGRAM ARE ENTERED TO RUN.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

> AVI CASINO ENTERPRISE, INC. (dba Avi Resort & Casino) 10000 AHA MACAV PKWY LAUGHLIN, NV 89029

RICHARD BRIAN COOK

President

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS AN OFFICER

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

13-12-25 N26-0033 Re: 32325-01

30405-02 32449-01 (M) 32450-01 (D) LVGV, LLC, dba

THE M RESORT SPA AND CASINO

12300 LAS VEGAS BLVD S HENDERSON, NV 89044

and

33124-01 00166-01

CACTUS PETE'S, LLC, dba

CACTUS PETES RESORT CASINO

1385 HWY 93

JACKPOT, NV 89825

and

33124-01 00198-06

CACTUS PETE'S, LLC, dba HORSESHU HOTEL & CASINO

1220 HWY 93

JACKPOT, NV 89825

APPLICATIONS TO ADD, REMOVE, AND/OR MODIFY CONDITION

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GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

1) A KEY EMPLOYEE APPLICATION MUST BE FILED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THIS APPROVAL, AND THEREAFTER BE REFILED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ANY CHANGE IN THE PERSON OCCUPYING THAT POSITION.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY TO M RESORT'S MANUFACTURER'S LICENSE:

REMOVE:

1) THE MANUFACTURER'S LICENSE IS LIMITED TO THE MODIFICATION OF MACHINES THAT ARE, OR HAVE BEEN UTILIZED IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSED LOCATION OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES AND THAT ANY SUCH MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE LIMITED TO OPERATIONAL CONFIGURATION CHANGES SUCH AS REPLACEMENT OF ONE PRE-APPROVED COMPONENT WITH ANOTHER PRE-APPROVED COMPONENT OR MODIFICATIONS THAT WILL NOT AFFECT THE MANNER OR MODE OF PLAY OF THE DEVICE.

ADD:

- 1) THE MODIFICATION OF SLOT MACHINES THAT ARE, OR HAVE BEEN UTILIZED IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSED LOCATION OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES AND THAT ANY SUCH MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE LIMITED TO OPERATIONAL CONFIGURATION CHANGES SUCH AS REPLACEMENT OF ONE PRE-APPROVED COMPONENT WITH ANOTHER PRE-APPROVED COMPONENT OR MODIFICATIONS THAT WILL NOT AFFECT THE MANNER OR MODE OF PLAY OF THE DEVICE.
- 2) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS CONDITION, THE MANUFACTURE OF ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT AND GAMING DEVICES NOT TO INCLUDE SLOT MACHINES OR INTERACTIVE GAMING SYSTEMS.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITION APPLIES TO M RESORT'S DISTRIBUTOR'S LICENSE:

REMOVE:

1) THE DISTRIBUTOR'S LICENSE IS LIMITED TO THE ACQUISITION OF MACHINES TO BE UTILIZED IN, OR THE SALE OF MACHINES WHICH HAVE BEEN UTILIZED IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSED LOCATION OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES.

ADD:

1) THE DISTRIBUTOR'S LICENSE IS LIMITED TO THE ACQUISITION OF SLOT MACHINES TO BE UTILIZED IN, OR THE SALE OF SLOT MACHINES WHICH HAVE BEEN UTILIZED IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE LICENSED LOCATION OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES, AND EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SET OUT IN THIS CONDITION, THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT AND GAMING DEVICES NOT TO INCLUDE SLOT MACHINES OR INTERACTIVE GAMING SYSTEMS.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

14-12-25 N26-0027 Re: 33124-01

CACTUS PETE'S, LLC

1385 HWY 93

JACKPOT, NV 89825

BRANDON ERIC SMITH

Vice President

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EXECUTIVE

Re: 33124-01 00198-06

CACTUS PETE'S, LLC, dba HORSESHU HOTEL & CASINO

1220 HWY 93

JACKPOT, NV 89825

BRANDON ERIC SMITH

General Manager

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EMPLOYEE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

15-12-25 N26-0063 Re: 33023-01

GV TENANT, INC.

(to be known as MS Tenant, Inc.)

(dba Westgate Las Vegas Resort & Casino)

3000 PARADISE RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

GVII, LLC 100% (Transferor) (1,000 Shares Common Stock)

MARDER SAFT GAMING, LLC 100%

(Transferee) (1,000 Shares Common Stock)

Shareholder

MICHAEL ELLIS MARDER 50%

Member/Manager

JARED ROSS SAFT 50%

Member/Manager

MICHAEL ELLIS MARDER

Director

JARED ROSS SAFT

Director

APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF INTEREST

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AS A HOLDING COMPANY, AND FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY OF MICHAEL ELLIS MARDER AND JARED ROSS SAFT AS A MEMBER AND MANAGER

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A SHAREHOLDER OR DIRECTOR

APPLICATION FOR MARDER SAFT GAMING, LLC TO PLEDGE ITS EQUITY SECURITIES IN GV TENANT, INC., TO WESTGATE LAS VEGAS RESORT, LLC, IN CONJUNCTION WITH A REVOLVING LINE OF CREDIT AGREEMENT AND PROMISSORY NOTE AND A PLEDGE AGREEMENT

APPLICATION FOR MARDER SAFT GAMING, LLC, TO GRANT OPTIONS TO WESTGATE LAS VEGAS RESORT, LLC, TO PURCHASE EQUITY SECURITIES IN GV TENANT, INC.

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

16-12-25 N26-0051 Re: 24297-01

ARISTOCRAT LEISURE LIMITED (PTC) BUILDING A, PINNACLE OFFICE PARK

85 EPPING RD

NORTH RYDE, NSW 2113

AUSTRALIA

APPLICATION FOR CONTINUOUS TRANSFERS OF INTEREST BETWEEN ARISTOCRAT LEISURE LIMITED AND ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGY GAMING SYSTEMS PTY LTD.

APPLICATION FOR A WAIVER OF THE PROVISIONS OF NGC REGULATION 4.080 (WHICH IMPOSES A SIX-MONTH TIME LIMITATION WITHIN WHICH COMMISSION ACTION IS EFFECTIVE) IN CONNECTION WITH APPROVAL FOR CONTINUOUS TRANSFERS OF INTEREST

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF REGISTRATION

Re: 36482-01

ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGY GAMING SYSTEMS PTY LTD.

(Aristocrat Leisure Limited (PTC) – 100%) BUILDING A, PINNACLE OFFICE PARK

85 EPPING RD

NORTH RYDE, NSW 2113

AUSTRALIA

APPLICATION FOR CONTINUOUS TRANSFERS OF INTEREST BETWEEN ARISTOCRAT TECHNOLOGY GAMING SYSTEMS PTY LTD. AND ARISTOCRAT INTERACTIVE S.A.R.L.

APPLICATION FOR A WAIVER OF THE PROVISIONS OF NGC REGULATION 4.080 (WHICH IMPOSES A SIX-MONTH TIME LIMITATION WITHIN WHICH COMMISSION ACTION IS EFFECTIVE) IN CONNECTION WITH APPROVAL FOR CONTINUOUS TRANSFERS OF INTEREST

Re: 35685-01

ARISTOCRAT INTERACTIVE S.A.R.L.

(Aristocrat Technology Gaming Systems Pty Ltd. - 100%)

BUILDING A, PINNACLE OFFICE PARK

85 EPPING RD

NORTH RYDE, NSW 2113

AUSTRALIA

APPLICATION FOR CONTINUOUS TRANSFERS OF INTEREST BETWEEN ARISTOCRAT INTERACTIVE S.A.R.L. AND NEOGAMES SYSTEMS LTD.

APPLICATION FOR A WAIVER OF THE PROVISIONS OF NGC REGULATION 4.080 (WHICH IMPOSES A SIX-MONTH TIME LIMITATION WITHIN WHICH COMMISSION ACTION IS EFFECTIVE) IN CONNECTION WITH APPROVAL FOR CONTINUOUS TRANSFERS OF INTEREST

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, SEVENTEENTH REVISED ORDER OF REGISTRATION, DRAFT #1.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

17-12-25 N26-0053 Re: 35898-01

30518-02

BOWTIE HOSPITALITY LV LLC, dba FONTAINEBLEAU LAS VEGAS 2777 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89109

WILLIAM ERIC DRIVER, JR.

Vice President Technology and Systems

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A KEY EMPLOYEE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

18-12-25 N26-0001 Re: 04789-01

00185-17

UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba

CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at

SAHARA CENTER 2427 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89104

APPLICATION FOR A NONRESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

(SLOT MACHINES ONLY)

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

1) THE LOCATION IS LIMITED TO THE OPERATION OF SLOT MACHINES FOR 24 HOURS.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

19-12-25 N26-0031 Re: 35927-01

00718-04 35928-01 (M) 35929-01 (D)

PKWY RENO LLC, dba PKWY TAVERN 219 UNIVERSITY WY RENO, NV 89501

PKWY MANAGEMENT LLC 100%

Member

JONATHAN MICHAEL FINE

Manager

APPLICATION FOR A THIRD WAIVER OF THE PROVISIONS OF NGC REGULATION

4.080 (WHICH IMPOSES A SIX-MONTH TIME LIMITATION WITHIN WHICH

COMMISSION ACTION IS EFFECTIVE), IN CONNECTION WITH APPROVAL FOR A NONRESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE, AS GRANTED IN JUNE 2023 – REQUEST TO

WITHDRAW APPLICATION

GCB DISPOSITION: WITHDRAWAL GRANTED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

DISPOSITION EXCLUDED PERSON NOMINATION DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 24

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

CONSIDERATION OF: The nomination of **WAYNE JOSEPH NIX** to the list of persons who are to be excluded or ejected from licensed gaming establishments, pursuant to NRS 463.151 through 463.155 and NGC Regulation 28.

GCB DISPOSITION:

WAYNE JOSEPH NIX NOMINATED FOR THE INCLUSION ON THE LIST OF EXCLUDED PERSONS.

DISPOSITION PUBLIC COMMENTS DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 25

This public comments agenda item is provided in accordance with NRS 241.020(3)(d)(3) which requires an agenda provide for a period devoted to comments by the general public, if any, and discussion of those comments. No action may be taken upon a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action will be taken. Comments by the public may be limited to three minutes as a reasonable time, place and manner restriction, but may not be limited based upon viewpoint.

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION: No comments.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

01-12-25 R25-0069 Re: 36811-01

36813-01

5 Machines COMMUNITY VEGAS, LLC, dba

CHEF'S ROMA KITCHEN

1550 W HORIZON RIDGE PKWY STE P

HENDERSON, NV 89012

RICARDO ROMO

Manager

STEVEN PAUL KENNEDY

Manager

SVR HOSPITALITY LLC 38.94%

Member 20.00 Class A Units

18.94 Class B Units

RICARDO ROMO 100%

Member/Manager

HAWAIIAN STYLE INVESTMENTS, LLC 30.27%

Member 3.33 Class A Units

26.94 Class B Units

SHANE KAIOLA CARVALHO 100%

Member/Manager

GKP LLC 22.93%

Member 16.67 Class A Units

6.26 Class B Units

STEVEN PAUL KENNEDY 100%

Member/Manager

BRAND LIFESTYLE MARKETING L.L.C. 7.86%

Member 7.86 Class B Units

JEREMY STOFER HALL 100%

Member/Manager

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A MEMBER OR MANAGER

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SVR HOSPITALITY LLC, AS A HOLDING

COMPANY AND FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY OF RICARDO ROMO AS A

MEMBER AND MANAGER

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF HAWAIIAN STYLE INVESTMENTS, LLC, AS A HOLDING COMPANY AND FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY OF SHANE KAIOLA CARVALHO AS A MEMBER AND MANAGER

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF GKP LLC, AS A HOLDING COMPANY AND FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY OF STEVEN PAUL KENNEDY AS A MEMBER AND MANAGER

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF BRAND LIFESTYLE MARKETING L.L.C., AS A HOLDING COMPANY AND FOR FINDING OF SUITABILITY OF JEREMY STOFER HALL AS A MEMBER AND MANAGER

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

02-12-25 R25-0333 Re: 36949-01

29972-05

15 Machines BDS TOWN SQUARE RENO LLC, dba

STELLAR'S LOUNGE

7665 TOWN SQUARE LN STE 104-105

RENO, NV 89523

BRUCE IRVING FAMILIAN 33.34%

Member/Manager

DAVID MICHAEL NOLAN 33.33%

Member

STEVE ROBERT URICCHIO 33.33%

Member

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A MEMBER AND/OR MANAGER

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

- 1) THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND/OR MIRROR(S) MUST BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD ENFORCEMENT DIVISION WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ISSUANCE OF THE STATE GAMING LICENSE AND THEREAFTER BE MAINTAINED AT OR ABOVE THE STANDARD THAT IS APPROVED.
- 2) DAVID MICHAEL NOLAN SHALL DEMONSTRATE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A REGULATORY COMPLIANCE SEMINAR FOR RESTRICTED LICENSEES WHICH IS DEEMED ACCEPTABLE TO THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE STATE GAMING LICENSE. THIS CONDITION MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY EXTENDED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

03-12-25 R25-0334 Re: 36949-01

35277-02

15 Machines BDS TOWN SQUARE RENO LLC, dba

PINE RIDGE TAVERN

7665 TOWN SQUARE LN STE 101-102

RENO, NV 89523

BRUCE IRVING FAMILIAN 33.34%

Member/Manager

DAVID MICHAEL NOLAN 33.33%

Member

STEVE ROBERT URICCHIO 33.33%

Member

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A MEMBER AND/OR MANAGER

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

04-12-25 R25-0231 Re: 18809-01

30385-03

15 Machines NEVADA RESTAURANT SERVICES, INC., dba

BOURBON STREET SPORTS BAR #228

4570 W SAHARA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89102

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

1) THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND/OR MIRROR(S) MUST BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD ENFORCEMENT DIVISION WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ISSUANCE OF THE STATE GAMING LICENSE AND THEREAFTER BE MAINTAINED AT OR ABOVE THE STANDARD THAT IS APPROVED.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

05-12-25 R25-0295 Re: 16440-01

KC ARENA, INC. (dba The Hideout)

2311 S CASINO DR STE G-2 LAUGHLIN, NV 89029

BRIAN TONY ANTHONY 100%

(Transferor)

BRIAN TONY ANTHONY
)

(Transferee))

CONSTANCE ILENE ANTHONY)JT (Transferee))

Shareholder/Secretary/Treasurer

APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER OF INTEREST

APPLICATION FOR LICENSURE AS A SHAREHOLDER AND OFFICER

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

06-12-25 R25-0502 Re: 04789-01

UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES

600 PILOT RD STE E LAS VEGAS, NV 89119

APPLICATIONS FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

(REFER TO THE EXHIBIT TO THE RESTRICTED AGENDA FOR A LIST OF ACCOUNT NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS AT WHICH THE ABOVE REFERENCED OPERATOR OF

A SLOT MACHINE ROUTE SEEKS LICENSURE)

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONS AS LISTED ON EXHIBIT REFERENCED ABOVE.

07-12-25 R25-0379 Re: 04789-01 17909-03

15 Machines UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba

CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at

GREY WITCH 722 W SUNSET RD HENDERSON, NV 89011

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

1) A SIGN OF APPROPRIATE SIZE, WHICH HAS BEEN ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE, MUST BE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE LOCATION INDICATING THAT THE SLOT MACHINES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC TO PLAY AND THAT PATRONS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PAY A COVER CHARGE TO ENGAGE IN GAMING.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

08-12-25 R23-0211 Re: 04789-01

36172-01

7 Machines UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba

CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at

CIRCLE K STORE #2709568 3020 N BOULDER HWY HENDERSON, NV 89011

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

1) THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND/OR MIRROR(S) MUST BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD ENFORCEMENT DIVISION WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ISSUANCE OF THE STATE GAMING LICENSE AND THEREAFTER BE MAINTAINED AT OR ABOVE THE STANDARD THAT IS APPROVED.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

09-12-25 R23-0230 Re: 04789-01

36193-01

7 Machines UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba

CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at

CIRCLE K STORE #2709566 50 W WARM SPRINGS RD HENDERSON, NV 89119

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED:

1) THE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND/OR MIRROR(S) MUST BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD ENFORCEMENT DIVISION WITHIN 60 DAYS OF ISSUANCE OF THE STATE GAMING LICENSE AND THEREAFTER BE MAINTAINED AT OR ABOVE THE STANDARD THAT IS APPROVED.

NGC DISPOSITION:

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

10-12-25 R26-0037 Re: 31072-01

37056-01

15 Machines JETT GAMING LLC, dba

TERRIBLE'S GAMING, db at

WSKY

720 E CHEYENNE AVE STE 110 NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

11-12-25 R25-0472 Re: 28185-01

09996-06

7 Machines SHORT LINE GAMING, L.L.C., dba

SHORT LINE GAMING, db at LAKE MEAD ARCO #82874 300 W LAKE MEAD BLVD NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030

APPLICATION FOR A RESTRICTED GAMING LICENSE

GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL.

DISPOSITION

EXHIBIT TO THE RESTRICTED AGENDA RESTRICTED ITEMS # R25-0502, R25-0510 - R25-0563 DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 33

| 1. | R25-0502 | 7 MACHINES | 26314-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-ELEVEN 39562 4880 W RUSSELL RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89118 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
|----|----------|------------|--|--|
| 2. | R25-0510 | 3 MACHINES | 35732-02 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-11 STORE #39844 4700 S MARYLAND PKWY STE 120 LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL, CONDITIONED: THE NUMBER OF SLOT MACHINES IS LIMITED TO THREE (3), AND THE NUMBER MAY NOT BE INCREASED WITHOUT THE PRIOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL OF THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD CHAIR OR THE CHAIR'S DESIGNEE. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 3. | R25-0511 | 7 MACHINES | 17020-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-ELEVEN #42094 3651 W SAHARA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 4. | R25-0512 | 7 MACHINES | 16939-06 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-11 #42096 1080 S RAINBOW BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89145 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 5. | R25-0513 | 7 MACHINES | 17654-08 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at AM/PM - NORTH RANCHO ARCO (#414) 4371 N RANCHO DR LAS VEGAS, NV 89130 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 6. | R25-0514 | 5 MACHINES | 14734-08 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at AM/PM – SOUTH DECATUR ARCO (#413) 1625 S DECATUR BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| | | | | |

| 7. | R25- | R25-0515 12 MA | | .CHINES | 7-11 ST 1100 S | D4 D COIN MACHINE CO., dba IRY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at FORE #39463 RAINBOW BLVD EGAS, NV 89146 | APPROVA | COMMENDS: AL. POSITION: |
|-----|------|----------------|--------|---|-------------------|---|--|---|
| 8. | | R25-0516 | | 7 MACHINES | | 25275-06 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-11 STORE #39454 4240 E CRAIG RD NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 | | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| | 9. | | 5-0517 | 20208-05 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-11 STORE #39431 4665 E SUNSET RD HENDERSON, NV 89014 | | S, db at | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: | |
| 1 | 10. | | 5-0518 | 7 MAC | HINES | 20228-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES 7-ELEVEN #39401 4925 BOULDER HWY LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 | S, db at | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 1 | 11. | | 5-0519 | 7 MAC | HINES | 21182-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES 7-11 STORE #39385 2810 N RANCHO DR LAS VEGAS, NV 89130 | S, db at | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 1 | 12. | | 5-0520 | 10 MAC | HINES | 01792-06 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIE REBEL #8 3225 LAS VEGAS BLVD N LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 | S, db at | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 13. | | R25 | 5-0521 | 7 MAC | HINES | 31315-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIE REBEL #34 890 N PECOS RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89110 | S, db at | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |

| | | - | | |
|-----|----------|--------------|--|---|
| 14. | R25-0522 | 7 MACHINES | 30796-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #35 250 W CRAIG RD NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 15. | R25-0523 | 15 MACHINES | 04914-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #39 3191 N NELLIS BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 16. | R25-0524 | 8 MACHINES | 07296-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #42 4111 PARADISE RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89169 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 17. | R25-0525 | 15 MACHINES | 08135-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #44 6060 W TROPICANA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 18. | R25-0526 | 12 MACHINES | 12208-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #46 6020 W CHARLESTON BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89146 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 19. | R25-0527 | 10 MACHINES | 02382-06 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #47 650 S US HWY 95 SEARCHLIGHT, NV 89046 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 20. | R25-0528 | 15 MACHINES | 14114-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #48 820 S NEVADA HWY 160 PAHRUMP, NV 89048 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| | | | | |

| 21. | R25-0529 | 7 MACHINES | 16249-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #52 3200 N RANCHO DR LAS VEGAS, NV 89130 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
|-----|----------|------------|---|---|
| 22. | R25-0530 | 7 MACHINES | 16248-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #53 4595 E TROPICANA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 23. | R25-0531 | 8 MACHINES | 12402-05 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #56 4220 E SAHARA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 24. | R25-0532 | 7 MACHINES | 16592-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #57 3195 N RAINBOW BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89108 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 25. | R25-0533 | 7 MACHINES | 16593-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #58 3204 N TENAYA WY LAS VEGAS, NV 89129 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 26. | R25-0534 | 7 MACHINES | 17021-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #60 4325 E CHARLESTON BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 27. | R25-0535 | 7 MACHINES | 17333-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #61 3785 W TROPICANA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |

| 28. | R25-0536 | 7 MACHINES | 17332-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #62 7100 W LAKE MEAD BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89128 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
|-----|----------|------------|--|---|
| 29. | R25-0537 | 7 MACHINES | 17888-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #63 6510 S PECOS RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89120 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 30. | R25-0538 | 7 MACHINES | 17743-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #64 8597 W SAHARA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89117 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 31. | R25-0539 | 7 MACHINES | 17741-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #65 1720 W CHARLESTON BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 32. | R25-0540 | 7 MACHINES | 21034-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #67 5995 W TROPICANA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 33. | R25-0541 | 7 MACHINES | 21135-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #68 601 W LAKE MEAD PKWY HENDERSON, NV 89015 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 34. | R25-0542 | 5 MACHINES | 12785-05 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #71 1 VILLAGE BLVD BLUE DIAMOND, NV 89004 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| 35. | R25-0543 | 7 MACHINES | 23522-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #73 901 N BUFFALO DR LAS VEGAS, NV 89128 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| 36. | R25-0544 | 7 MACHINES | 16391-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #74 102 E HWY 95 BEATTY, NV 89003 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 37. | R25-0545 | 7 MACHINES | 28777-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #76 10076 W SAHARA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89117 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 38. | R25-0546 | 7 MACHINES | 23521-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #77 6400 W LAKE MEAD BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89108 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 39. | R25-0547 | 7 MACHINES | 23520-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #78 40 S NEVADA HWY 160 PAHRUMP, NV 89048 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 40. | R25-0548 | 7 MACHINES | 25398-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #79 980 E WARM SPRINGS RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 41. | R25-0549 | 7 MACHINES | 27353-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #83 2412 WINDMILL PKWY HENDERSON, NV 89074 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| R25-0550 | 7 MACHINES | 15918-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #82 845 N DECATUR BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89107 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| R25-0551 | 7 MACHINES | 26776-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #85 10000 S EASTERN AVE HENDERSON, NV 89052 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| R25-0552 | 7 MACHINES | 14659-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #87 1200 W WARM SPRINGS RD HENDERSON, NV 89014 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| R25-0553 | 7 MACHINES | 24750-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #88 7191 W CRAIG RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89129 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| R25-0554 | 7 MACHINES | 28469-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #89 2001 LAS VEGAS BLVD N NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| R25-0555 | 7 MACHINES | 28009-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #90 9390 W FLAMINGO RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89147 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| | R25-0551 R25-0552 R25-0553 | R25-0551 7 MACHINES R25-0552 7 MACHINES R25-0553 7 MACHINES | R25-0550 7 MACHINES UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #82 845 N DECATUR BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89107 |

| 48. | R25-0556 | 7 MACHINES | 29928-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #91 3540 E LAKE MEAD BLVD NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| 49. | R25-0557 | 7 MACHINES | 21600-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #92 3051 E BONANZA RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 50. | R25-0558 | 7 MACHINES | 21030-05 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #94 7280 LAS VEGAS BLVD S LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 51. | R25-0559 | 7 MACHINES | 20207-05 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #95 6720 W FLAMINGO RD LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 52. | R25-0560 | 7 MACHINES | 29926-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL #98 2920 S NELLIS BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 53. | R25-0561 | 7 MACHINES | 21954-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL STORE #21 208 E TROPICANA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89169 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
| 54. | R25-0562 | 12 MACHINES | 11664-04 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at REBEL TOWN & COUNTRY STORE 3380 E TROPICANA AVE LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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| 55. | R25-0563 | 7 MACHINES | 18786-03 UNITED COIN MACHINE CO., dba CENTURY GAMING TECHNOLOGIES, db at 7-11 #39378 4115 S DECATUR BLVD LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 | GCB RECOMMENDS: APPROVAL. NGC DISPOSITION: |
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DISPOSITION NEW GAMING DEVICE - FINAL APPROVAL DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 42

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

NG01-12-25 D2025-0036 GAMING DEVICE: "BLUBERI BEACON-000"

SUBMITTED BY: 36568-01

BLUBERI GAMING

6355 W MAULE AVE STE 120 LAS VEGAS, NV 89118

TRIAL LOCATION: FIELD TRIAL WAIVED

REQUEST FOR FINAL APPROVAL

GCB RECOMMENDS: FINAL APPROVAL.

NGC DISPOSITION:

DISPOSITION REGULATION AGENDA DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 43

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

2025-11R: CONSIDERATION AND POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATION 5.260.

PURPOSE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS:

To amend NGC Regulation 5.260(2) to add definitions for certain terms; To amend NGC Regulation 5.260(4) to modify initial notification requirements; To amend NGC Regulation 5.260(4) to require the submission of an initial incident response report; To amend NGC Regulation 5.260(4) to add a provision requiring the submission of written status reports; To amend NGC Regulation 5.260(4) to add a waiver provision for the reporting requirements set forth in the subsection; And to take such additional actions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate this stated purpose.

GCB DISPOSITION:

DRAFT DATED NOVEMBER 6, 2025, WITH AMENDMENTS AS DISCUSSED, RECOMMENDED TO NGC FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION AND ACTION. TO BE EFFECTIVE UPON ADOPTION.

DISPOSITION PUBLIC COMMENTS DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 44

FOR POSSIBLE ACTION:

2025-04R: CONSIDERATION AND POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATION TO THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATIONS 5, 20, 21, 22, 26A, 26B, AND 26C.

PURPOSE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS:

To amend NGC Regulations 5, 20, 21, 22, 26A, 26B, and 26C (collectively "Subject Regulations") based on the amendments to the Nevada Gaming Control Act set forth in Senate Bill 203 and Assembly Bill 58 from the 83rd (2025) session of the Nevada State Legislature, specifically, the elimination of licensed disseminators, the elimination of registered cash access and wagering instrument service providers, the elimination of global risk management, and the replacement of licensed pari-mutuel system operators with registered pari-mutuel system service providers; To amend the Subject Regulations to add, modify, or repeal certain definitions relevant to the Subject Regulations; To amend the Subject Regulations to provide or modify registration, compliance, approval, and reporting requirements relating to pari-mutuel system service providers and licensed race books, licensed pari-mutuel race books, licensed sports pools, and licensed pari-mutuel sports pools (collectively "Users"); To amend the Subject Regulations to provide or modify Nevada Gaming Control Board oversight over pari-mutuel system service providers and Users; To amend the Subject Regulations to provide for certain unsuitable methods of operation by pari-mutuel system service providers and Users; To amend the Subject Regulations to standardize certain terminology and cross reference formats; To amend NGC Regulation 5.225 to remove references to registered cash access and wagering instrument service providers; To amend NGC Regulation 5.240 to remove cash access and wagering instrument service provider and add pari-mutuel system service provider: To repeal NGC Regulation 20 based on the repeal of the statutory provisions relating to disseminators; To amend NGC Regulation 22.080 to remove outdated alternative provisions; To amend NGC Regulation 22.145 to remove the requirement that a betting ticket must have been issued; To amend NGC Regulation 22.195 to remove the requirements for buyers; To repeal NGC Regulation 22.220 based on the repeal of the statutory provisions relating to global risk management; To amend NGC Regulation 26A.010 to clarify the scope of NGC Regulation 26A; To amend NGC Regulation 26A.040 to remove the prohibition against a pari-mutuel book using information received from an off-track pari-mutuel system to determine winners and payoffs on nonpari-mutuel race wagers; To amend NGC Regulation 26A.080 to modify the requirements relating to live broadcasts; To amend NGC Regulation 26A.120 to adjust certain technical requirements for off-track pari-mutuel race systems; To amend NGC Regulation 26A.140 to include reception of certain signals and to adjust the submission requirements relating to the executed agreement between a track and a pari-mutuel race book; To amend NGC Regulation 26B.010 to clarify the scope of NGC Regulation 26B; To repeal NGC Regulation 26B.210 as it is no longer needed; To amend NGC Regulation 26C.005 to clarify the scope of NGC Regulation 26C; To amend NGC Regulation 26C.070 to mirror the provision found in NGC Regulation 22.060; To amend NGC Regulation 26C.110 to mirror the provision found in NGC Regulation 22.115; And to take such additional actions as may be necessary and proper to effectuate this stated purpose.

GCB DISPOSITION:

DRAFT DATED NOVEMBER 14, 2025, WITH AMENDMENTS AS DISCUSSED, RECOMMENDED TO NGC FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION AND ACTION. TO BE EFFECTIVE UPON ADOPTION.

DISPOSITION PUBLIC COMMENTS DECEMBER 2025 PAGE 45

This public comments agenda item is provided in accordance with NRS 241.020(3)(d)(3) which requires an agenda provide for a period devoted to comments by the general public, if any, and discussion of those comments. No action may be taken upon a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action will be taken. Comments by the public may be limited to three minutes as a reasonable time, place and manner restriction, but may not be limited based upon viewpoint.

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION:

Comments from each Board Member thanking staff for their work this year.

Good morning. Aira Duyanen for the Culinary Union. My comment today regards an order made by a US District Court Judge in response to a petition that Station Casinos filed in Nevada District Court. On September 30, 2025, Judge Anne R. Traum denied Red Rock's petition for a "preliminary injunction against the National Labor Relations Board, its General counsel, and the presiding Administrative Law Judge" to halt administrative proceedings before the ALJ.

Red Rock seeks to halt one of the largest labor law enforcement actions in U.S. History. For years, the National Labor Relations Board's general counsel has been litigating an unfair labor practice complaint alleging that Station Casinos "engaged in a scheme to use employee layoffs during the COVID-19 pandemic to undermine unions representing or seeking to represent their employees."

The district court denied Station's request for an injunction against the labor law proceedings, and dismissed Station's claim that the remedies that the NLRB General Counsel is seeking in the case violate Station's right to a jury trial under the Seventh Amendment.

Judge Traum wrote "other courts have considered" Red Rock's Seventh Amendment claim and, like the Nevada District Court, have concluded that they have no jurisdiction to it. Rather, it must be brought before a court of appeal when Station eventually loses the NLRB trial, which we are sure it will. Judge Traum further ruled that the federal Norris-LaGuardia Act barred her from issuing the injunction that Station sought, and that to rule otherwise "would require this Court to ignore controlling case law and defy the traditional canons [of] statutory interpretation."

Although Stations has appealed Judge Traum's decision to the Ninth Circuit, we are confident that her ruling will stand. It comes as no surprise that the company, a Nevada gaming license holder who has violated federal labor law repeatedly in the past, is appealing its district court defeat, and we are confident that its appeal will fail as well. Thank you.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

RED ROCK RESORTS, INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, et al.;

Defendants,

LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LAS VEGAS,

Intervenor.

Case No. 2:24-cv-01966-ART-BNW

ORDER ON MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND ASSOCIATED MOTIONS

(ECF Nos. 12, 13, 28, 33, 36, 38, 49, 54)

Plaintiffs Red Rock Resorts and associated resort-casinos ("Plaintiffs") sued the National Labor Relations Board for declaratory and injunctive relief in administrative proceedings before Administrative Law Judges. Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction against the National Labor Relations Board, its General Counsel, and the presiding Administrative Law Judge ("Defendants") to halt these proceedings which they claim are unconstitutional. (ECF No. 13.) The National Labor Relations Board and Intervenor Union Local Joint Executive Board of Las Vegas ("the Union") oppose Plaintiffs' motion, arguing that this Court lacks jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim and lacks jurisdiction on this record to grant injunctive relief under the Norris-LaGuardia Act, 29 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., which prohibits federal courts from granting injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes unless the moving party shows an exception applies.

The Court holds that Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The Court further holds with respect to Plaintiffs' remaining claims that because this case involves a labor dispute, the Norris-LaGuardia Act applies and bars injunctive relief here. Accordingly, the Court denies Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs seek to enjoin on constitutional grounds pending National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB") proceedings. (ECF No. 13.) Those proceedings are meant to resolve charges of unfair labor practices alleged by the Union. The Court briefly summarizes the relevant functions of the NLRB before turning to the pending proceedings involving Plaintiffs, Defendants, and the Union.

A. The NLRB Adjudicates Claims Involving Rights to Unionize.

Congress established the NLRB through the National Labor Relations Act ("NLRA"). 29 U.S.C. § 160. The stated policy of the NLRA is to protect workers' "full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection." *Id.* § 151.

The only way unions, employees, or employers may enforce their rights under the NLRA is through proceedings before the NLRB. See id. § 160(a), (b); see also Int'l Union, United Auto., Aerospace & Agr. Implement Workers of Am. AFL-CIO, Loc. 283 v. Scofield, 382 U.S. 205, 221 n.18 (1965) ("since 1947," the NLRB has served "substantially as an organ for adjudicating private disputes"). The NLRB's adjudications begin when unions, workers, employers, or anyone else files charges with the NLRB General Counsel. 29 U.S.C. § 153(d). If the General Counsel finds that the charges have merit, that office issues a complaint against the charged party. Id. § 160(b).

Following the complaint, the charged party has a hearing, generally before an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"). 29 C.F.R. § 102.34. The ALJ's role is to develop an administrative record, then issue a "proposed report, together with a recommended order" to the NLRB. *Id.* § 160(c). Parties may then appeal the ALJ's ruling to the NLRB, which has broad authority to modify or rewrite the ALJ's decision. *See id.*; 29 C.F.R. § 102.46(a).

The NLRB itself has "[n]o power to enforce an order." Myers v. Bethlehem

Shipbuilding Corp., 303 U.S. 41, 48 (1938). To enforce its orders, it must seek an injunction through the appropriate federal circuit court. *Id.*; 29 U.S.C. §§ 160(e), (h). The circuit court may then examine "all questions of constitutional right or statutory authority." *Myers*, 303 U.S. at 49 (citing *NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.*, 301 U.S. 1, 46, 47 (1937)). Until a circuit court affirms the order, "no penalty accrues for disobeying it." *Id.* at 48; *see also Mitchellace, Inc. v. NLRB*, 90 F.3d 1150, 1159 (6th Cir. 1996) ("An NLRB remedial order is not self-executing and the respondent can violate it with impunity until a court of appeals issues an order enforcing it.").

B. Plaintiffs' Employees Organize for a Union.

In 2016 and 2017, hundreds of food and beverage workers at Plaintiffs' resort-casinos elected the Union to bargain on their behalf regarding their terms of employment. (See ECF No. 21 at 39; ECF No. 20 at 14.) Orders from ALJs and this Court required Plaintiffs to recognize the Union at other facilities. See Overstreet v. NP Red Rock, LLC, 2:20-cv-02351-GMN-VCF, 2021 WL 3064120 (D. Nev. Jul. 20, 2021), motion for stay pending appeal denied, 2021 WL 6773091 (D. Nev. Aug. 6, 2021), aff'd, 2021 WL 5542167 (9th Cir. Nov. 26, 2021), vacated by stipulation, 2024 WL 5688873; In re: NP Red Rock LLC, 373 N.L.R.B. No. 67 (June 17, 2024), appeal docketed, No. 24-1221 (D.C. Cir. Jun. 26, 2024).

The Union alleges that Plaintiffs undertook anti-Union campaigns using unfair labor practices, and these campaigns led to workers voting to decertify the Union at many of Plaintiffs' resort-casinos. (ECF No. 21 at 40–42.) The Union filed charges with the NLRB on those grounds. (See ECF No. 14.) The NLRB General Counsel brought the Union's charges to an ALJ. These are the proceedings that Plaintiffs seek to enjoin. (See ECF No. 13 at 17.)

C. The NLRB Begins Resolving Unfair Labor Practice Charges Against Plaintiffs.

The ALJs overseeing the NLRB General Counsel's charges consolidated

them into two separate proceedings: Citywide I and Citywide II. NLRB Case 28-CA-228052 et al. ("Citywide I"); NLRB Case 28-CA-276613 et al. ("Citywide II"); (ECF No. 21 at 42.)

In Citywide I, the NLRB General Counsel alleged that Plaintiffs illegally infringed on their employees' right to organize. According to the charges, Plaintiffs fired employees who had filed labor charges with the NLRB or testified in NLRB proceedings. (ECF No. 14 at 95.) Managers told employees that the Union would never reach a contract with Plaintiffs, that employees would lose their benefits if they supported the Union, and that employees "would have to watch their coworkers burn to the ground because they would not be able to help them if they selected [the Union] as their collective-bargaining representative." (ECF No. 14 at 60, 63.) A management employee allegedly threatened laid-off employees during the COVID-19 pandemic that Plaintiffs "would not consider for hire applicants who previously worked for [Plaintiffs' casinos] and had a history of supporting the Union." (Id. at 78.) Plaintiffs allegedly carried out that threat against many employees who had supported the Union. (Id. at 90-91, 93.)

The Citywide I charges also allege that Plaintiffs treated more favorably employees who opposed the Union. Allegedly, after one of Plaintiffs' employees circulated a petition to decertify the Union, Plaintiffs named her "employee of the year," gave her five days paid time off, a \$2,500 cash award, and "a teardrop-shaped art glass trophy," and posted her "name and image and a congratulatory message on a billboard" outside the casino. (ECF No. 14 at 74–76, 80.) Plaintiffs allegedly provided similar benefits to other employees who vocally opposed the Union. (*Id.* at 81–82.)

In Citywide II, the NLRB General Counsel alleged that Plaintiffs engaged in further unfair labor practices during and after the pandemic. Allegedly, Plaintiffs strategically fired workers who had supported the Union and then engaged in mass hiring of new workers, violating a Nevada law that required them to rehire workers laid off due to the pandemic. (ECF No. 21 at 42; ECF No. 14 at 182.) Allegedly, Plaintiffs disciplined an employee because she had complained to the NLRB that a supervisor had sexually harassed her. (ECF No. 14 at 195–96, 219.) One of Plaintiffs' employees allegedly bragged about supervisors "giving him accolades for disciplining employees who supported [the Union] and participated in [NLRB] investigations." (*Id.* at 198.)

The consolidation orders in both proceedings detail several other examples of alleged unfair labor practices. (See ECF No. 14.) Both Citywide proceedings are ongoing. (See ECF No. 53 at 11.)

D. Plaintiffs Sue to Enjoin the NLRB's Proceedings.

While the Citywide proceedings were ongoing, Plaintiff sued in this Court for declaratory and injunctive relief against NLRB members, the NLRB General Counsel, NLRB staff, and at least one ALJ based on allegedly unconstitutional removal protections, separation of powers violations, and violation of Plaintiffs' right to a jury trial. (ECF No. 1.)

Despite the Union's efforts since 2016—winning elections to represent several thousand workers in many of Plaintiffs' casino-resorts—the Union has since been decertified at all but one of Plaintiffs' casinos, and Plaintiffs have avoided ever entering collective bargaining with the Union. (ECF No. 21 at 42.)

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

After filing suit, Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction against the NLRB and ALJ to halt the proceedings pending resolution of their constitutional challenges. (ECF No. 13.) The NLRB responded on both the merits of Plaintiffs' motion for an injunction and on jurisdictional grounds. (ECF No. 20.) The Union also moved to intervene, with no opposition from Plaintiffs or Defendants, and its motion was granted by the Court. (ECF Nos. 19-1, 39). The Union has filed additional arguments and evidence in favor of denying Plaintiffs' motion. (ECF Nos. 21, 40.)

The judge previously assigned to this case held a hearing to confirm whether Plaintiffs wanted an evidentiary hearing on their preliminary injunction motion, which Plaintiffs declined, stating, "[T]his is a purely legal question. There is absolutely no need whatsoever for any witnesses." (ECF No. 53 at 5.)

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

A. Jurisdiction

In matters of jurisdiction, federal courts possess "only that power authorized by Constitution and statute," "which is not to be expanded by judicial decree." Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). "Federal courts have an independent obligation to ensure that they do not exceed the scope of their jurisdiction, and therefore they must raise and decide jurisdictional questions." Henderson ex rel. Henderson v. Shinseki, 562 U.S. 428, 434 (2011). It is the burden of the party asserting jurisdiction to show that it applies. Kokkonen, 511 U.S. at 377. (citing McNutt v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp., 298 U.S. 178, 182–83 (1936)).

B. Preliminary Injunction

A preliminary injunction is an "extraordinary" and "drastic" remedy that requires the moving party to clearly show that they carry have carried their burden of persuasion. *Mazurek v. Armstrong*, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (cleaned up). A movant seeking preliminary injunctive relief must show that they are likely to succeed on the merits, that they are likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in their favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest. *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). In cases against the government, the last two factors merge into one. *Drakes Bay Oyster Co. v. Jewell*, 747 F.3d 1073, 1092 (9th Cir.), as amended (Jan. 14, 2014).

While Winter requires a plaintiff to show likelihood of irreparable harm, the Ninth Circuit applies a sliding scale approach to the other factors. All. for the Wild

Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134–35, 1139 (9th Cir. 2011). The Court may grant an injunction even if a party makes a lesser showing than likelihood of success on the merits, provided that the parties make strong showings on the remaining factors. See Disney Enters., Inc. v. VidAngel, Inc., 869 F.3d 848, 856 (9th Cir. 2017) (citing Garcia v. Google Inc., 786 F.3d 733, 740 (9th Cir. 2015)).

IV. ANALYSIS

Plaintiffs seek preliminary injunctive relief for three constitutional claims. First, they argue that the NLRB's proceedings violate Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial. Second, they argue that the structure of the NLRB generally violates separation of powers, which they argue denies Plaintiffs due process in their adjudication. Third, they argue that NLRB ALJs and Board Members are unconstitutionally insulated from removal, and any proceedings before them are therefore illegitimate and must be halted.

The NLRB and the Union respond that this Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim. They also argue that this Court lacks jurisdiction to issue Plaintiffs' requested injunction because the Norris-LaGuardia Act ("NLGA") prohibits federal district courts from issuing injunctions in cases arising out of or involving labor disputes. To the extent the NLGA does not bar injunctive relief, the NLRB and the Union argue that Plaintiffs have not shown irreparable harm on their removability and separation-of-powers claims.

The Court holds that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim. It then holds that the NLGA prevents it from issuing an injunction because this case grows out of or involves a labor dispute, and Plaintiffs have not sought an injunction under the NLGA. For these reasons, the Court declines in the context of this motion to reach the merits of Plaintiffs' constitutional claims.

A. This Court Lacks Subject-Matter Jurisdiction to Hear Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment Challenge.

Plaintiffs argue that the General Counsel's intent to seek compensatory or consequential damages unconstitutionally violates their Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial under SEC v. Jarkesy, 603 U.S. 109, 122 (2024). They claim that the NLRA only authorizes the Board to remedy unfair labor practices through injunctive relief, not monetary remedies. The NLRB and the Union argue that this Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction to hear this claim, applying Axon Enters., Inc. v. FTC, 598 U.S. 175 (2023). Like other courts that have considered this issue, the Court concludes that it lacks jurisdiction to hear this claim because it falls within the statutory review scheme of the NLRA. See VHS Acquisition Subsidiary No. 7 v. NLRB (VHS Acquisition), No. 1:24-CV-02577, 2024 WL 4817175 at *3-4 (D.D.C. Nov. 17, 2024), appeal dismissed sub nom., No. 24-5270, 2024 WL 5232662 (D.C. Cir. Dec. 26, 2024); Nexstar Media, Inc. Grp. v. NLRB, 746 F.Supp.3d 464, 470-73 (N.D. Ohio 2024).

The issue here concerns whether this Court has jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' claim that the NLRB lacks statutory authority to potentially seek compensatory or consequential damages. The NLRA review scheme provides for review of a final NLRB order in the United States court of appeals. 29 U.S.C. § 160(f) ("Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Board ... may obtain a review of such order in any United States court of appeals"). This section further provides that a party aggrieved by a decision of the Board must make its case first to the agency and then to the court of appeals. *Id.* § 160(e) ("No objection that has not been urged before the Board shall be considered by the court . . ."); see also Free Enter. Fund. v. Public Co. Accounting Oversight Bd., 561 U.S. 477, 489 (2010) (noting that statutory schemes for agency review "[g]enerally" are "exclusive"). The NLRA is similar to other statutory review schemes in which Congress, by specifying that judicial review is in the courts of appeals, implicitly

stripped jurisdiction from district courts to hear and adjudicate agency proceedings. See Axon, 598 U.S. at 185; see Free Enter. Fund, 561 U.S. at 489. The Supreme Court has recognized that in this kind of statutory review scheme, "[t]he agency . . .fills in for the district court, with the court of appeals providing judicial review." Axon, 598 U.S. at 185.

The Court in Axon articulated the test to determine when a district court has jurisdiction to hear a challenge to an agency action before the agency has made a final decision reviewable by a court of appeals. VHS Acquisition, 2024 WL 4817175 at *3-4 (citing Axon, 598 U.S. at 180 and Bohon v. Fed. Energy Regul. Comm., 92 F.4th 1121, 1123 (D.C. Cir. 2024) (holding that the Axon test determines district court jurisdiction "before there [is] an agency order to challenge")). To make this determination, courts must weigh the three Thunder Basin factors: first, whether the statutory scheme forecloses all meaningful judicial review of the claim; second, whether the claim is wholly collateral to the statute's review provisions; and third, whether the claim is outside the agency's expertise. Axon, 598 U.S. at 186 (citing Thunder Basin Coal Co. v. Reich, 510 U.S. 200, 212-13 (1994)).

The courts that have applied this test to NLRB proceedings have found that all three *Thunder Basin* factors show that district courts lack jurisdiction to review such claims. *VHS Acquisition*, 2024 WL 4817175 at *3–4; *Nexstar Media*, *Inc. Grp*, 746 F.Supp.3d at 470–73; *see also Millennia Hous. Mgmt. v. HUD*, No. 1:24-CV-02084, 2025 WL 1222589 (N.D. Ohio Apr. 28, 2025) at *6–8 (applying similar analysis to adjudication by HUD ALJ). This Court weighs these factors in light of Plaintiffs' challenge.

The first *Thunder Basin* factor weighs against district court jurisdiction because the NLRA does not foreclose meaningful judicial review of Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim. The NLRB's orders are not self-enforcing. *See Myers*, 303 U.S. at 48–49; 29 U.S.C. § 160(f). Instead, the NLRB must seek circuit court

approval to enforce its orders. Thus, Plaintiffs will have the opportunity to challenge any order seeking damages at the circuit court before being required to comply. See e.g., Thryv, Inc. v. NLRB, 102 F.4th 727 (5th Cir. 2024) (declining to enforce part of NLRB's order). The NLRA provides Plaintiffs meaningful judicial review of any order that they claim exceeds the NLRB's statutory authority.

The second *Thunder Basin* factor also weighs against district court jurisdiction because Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim is not collateral to the adjudication. A claim is wholly collateral when it challenges the agency's "power to proceed at all," instead of "how that power was wielded." *Axon*, 598 U.S. at 193. Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim rests entirely on the possibility of the NLRB imposing certain penalties. (*See* ECF No. 27 at 28 (reiterating argument the NLRB lacks "power to proceed at all to seek money and punitive damages") (emphasis added).) Despite Plaintiffs' "attempt to frame these claims as structural . . . [they are] really an attack upon the potential remedy that the . . . ALJ might ultimately impose." *Millennia Hous. Mgmt.*, 2025 WL 1222589, at *7. Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment argument is not collateral to proceedings that will consider what remedies, if any, to impose against Plaintiffs.

The third *Thunder Basin* factor also weighs against district court jurisdiction because Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim is not outside of the NLRB's expertise. The NLRB has "broad discretionary power to devise remedies to effectuate the policies of the [NLRA]." *VHS Acquisition*, 2024 WL 4817175 at *4 (citing *Fibreboard Paper Prod. Corp. v. NLRB*, 379 U.S. 203, 216 (1964)) (internal formatting omitted). As the court in *VHS Acquisition* observed with respect to an identical challenge, Plaintiffs' claim is statutory, not constitutional, in nature because they argue that the NLRB lacks statutory authority to impose certain remedies, namely compensatory or consequential damages. *Id.* Further, even assuming this claim is characterized as a constitutional challenge, "the Supreme Court has sanctioned agency review of constitutional questions when they arise

in the context of a distinct enforcement action and do not challenge the ability of the agency to act writ large." Id. (quoting Elgin v. Dep't of Treasury, 567 U.S. 1, 23 (2012); Thunder Basin, 510 U.S. at 214–15). Elgin confirms that when Congress vests exclusive review in an agency, that includes constitutional challenges. 567 U.S. at 23. Accordingly, the NLRB is competent to resolve in the first instance its authority to impose certain financial penalties.

Accordingly, the *Thunder Basin* factors all weigh against this Court exercising jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim. This Court lacks jurisdiction to hear this claim, and, accordingly, dismisses it.

B. The Norris-LaGuardia Act Removes This Court's Jurisdiction to Issue Injunctions in Cases Involving Labor Disputes.

Plaintiffs argue that the Norris-LaGuardia Act ("NLGA") does not apply because this case does not arise out of or involve a labor dispute and does not strip district courts of their powers to issue injunctive relief here. The NLRB and the Union respond that the NLGA applies and bars injunctive relief in this case.

Beginning with the text, the NLGA generally bars injunctive relief, providing, "[n]o court of the United States . . . shall have jurisdiction to issue any . . . temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute . . . nor shall any such restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to the public policy declared in this chapter." 29 U.S.C. § 101.1 As the statute explains, this broad prohibition on injunctive relief is to protect workers' ability to organize:

[I]t is necessary that [workers] have full freedom of association, selforganization, and designation of representatives of [their] own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of [their] employment, and that [workers] shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization

¹ Although there are exceptions to the rule barring injunctive relief, Plaintiffs do not argue that any of the exceptions apply. (ECF No. 13.)

or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Id. § 102. The Ninth Circuit has stated, "Congress enacted the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932 to 'tak[e] the federal courts out of the labor injunction business." Burlington N. Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. Int'l B'hood of Teamsters Local 174 (Local 174), 203 F.3d 703, 707 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (citing Jacksonville Bulk Terminals, Inc. v. International Longshoremen's Ass'n, 457 U.S. 702, 712 (1982)).

1. This Case Involves a Labor Dispute.

Plaintiffs argue that this case does not involve or grow out of a labor dispute because their claims are about the constitutionality of the NLRB, not specific labor practices, and the underlying proceedings are between it and NLRB, not between an employer or employees and a union. The Court rejects these arguments because the NLGA applies to labor disputes, the proceedings that Plaintiffs seek to enjoin clearly concern a labor dispute, and all of the parties in this case—the NLRB, Plaintiffs, and the Union—are participating in the underlying labor dispute.

The NLGA applies to all labor disputes, broadly defined. Local 174, 203 F.3d at 909. The statute non-exhaustively defines a labor dispute to include "any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee." 29 U.S.C. § 113(c). The Ninth Circuit has described the statutory definition of labor dispute as "extraordinarily broad." Local 174, 203 F.3d at 909 (citing Camping Constr. Co. v. Dist. Council of Iron Workers, 915 F.2d 1333, 1342 (9th Cir. 1990)). The Ninth Circuit has further stated that the Supreme Court's test for determining whether a particular controversy is a labor dispute is "[e]qually expansive." Id. "Simply, the employer-employee relationship [must be

at] the matrix of the controversy." *Id.* (citing *Jacksonville Bulk Terminals Inc.*, 457 U.S. at 712 (internal quotations and citations omitted). The NLGA applies where a claim "would not exist but for the underlying [labor dispute]." *Armco, Inc. v. United Steelworkers*, 280 F.3d 669, 679–80 (6th Cir. 2002); *United Steelworkers* v. Bishop, 598 F.2d 408, 414 (5th Cir. 1979).

While this case does involve constitutional questions about administrative agencies, it also involves a labor dispute between a union, employees, and an employer. The NLGA does not require "that each dispute relevant to the case be a labor dispute," as long as a labor dispute is at the matrix of the controversy. Jacksonville Bulk Terminals, Inc., 457 U.S. at 711 (emphasis in original). This case revolves around the propriety of Citywide I and II, which concern employees' terms and conditions of employment and their right to associate with the Union at Plaintiffs' casino-resorts. Plaintiffs' claims would not exist but for the Union's unfair labor practice charges that led Plaintiffs to proceedings in front of the NLRB. The proceedings seek to resolve allegations of Plaintiffs threatening, firing, and refusing to re-hire employees who organized in favor of a union while giving preferential treatment to employees who vocally opposed the Union. Therefore, the matrix of the controversy is the underlying employment relationship.

The parties to this action—Plaintiffs, the NLRB, and the Union—reflect that it concerns a labor dispute. Plaintiffs argue that this case does not involve a labor dispute because it is between an employer, Plaintiffs, and an administrative agency, the NLRB. The NLGA applies non-exhaustively to cases that involve "any conflicting or competing interests in a 'labor dispute' of 'persons participating or interested." *Id.* § 113(a). It defines a "person participating or interested in a labor dispute" as someone who is (1) directly or indirectly interested in the industry, trade, or occupation and (2) being sued for injunctive relief. 29 U.S.C. § 113(b). The Union made clear—and Plaintiffs even stipulated—that the Union has a direct interest in this case and the underlying proceedings. (*See* ECF Nos. 19, 19-

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1.) The NLGA also applies to actions by non-employees "interested in a labor dispute concerning 'terms and conditions of employment' in an industry or a plant or a place of business." New Negro All. v. Sanitary Grocery Co., 303 U.S. 552, 562–63 (1938); Local 174, 203 F.3d at 710, as amended (Mar. 8, 2000) (discussing New Negro Alliance's continued viability). The NLRB's General Counsel brought the unfair labor practice charges, which show the NLRB's interest in the terms and conditions of employment at Plaintiffs' resort-casinos.

Because this case involves a labor dispute, the Court also rejects Plaintiffs' reliance on Vanderbilt University v. NLRB, 759 F.Supp.3d 812, 838 (M.D. Tenn. 2024). The district court in Vanderbilt held that the NLGA did not apply to the plaintiff's suit challenging NLRB regulations because "there have been no allegations against Vanderbilt for any sort of unfair labor practice." 759 F.Supp.3d at 841. The court in Vanderbilt distinguished VHS Acquisition, which it acknowledged did concern a labor dispute. Id. at 841 (citing VHS Acquisition, 2024 WL 4817175 at *1, *5). This case is like VHS Acquisition, not Vanderbilt, because the NLRB proceedings involve a labor dispute—specifically, allegations of unfair labor practices concerning the terms and conditions of employment at Plaintiffs' casino-resorts. Plaintiffs' supplemental citation to Space Expl. Techs. Corp. v. NLRB does not shift the Court's analysis for the same reasons. No. 24-50627, 2025 WL 2396748 at *5 (5th Cir. 2025). There, the Fifth Circuit also found that the employers' claim did not grow out of a labor dispute, placing the case outside of the NLGA. Space Expl. Techs. Corp. 2025 WL 2396748 at *5. Because this case concerns a labor dispute, the NLGA governs.

2. The NLGA Bars Injunctive Relief.

Having found that the NLGA applies, any request for injunctive relief is governed by the statute, which generally prohibits injunctive relief for any labor dispute subject to limited exceptions that Plaintiffs have not argued. See Camping Const. Co., 915 F.2d at 1341, 1344. While Plaintiffs maintain they are not seeking

injunctive relief under the statute, they argue that the NLGA's bar on injunctive relief is narrowly limited to the list of activities in Section 104, arguing, "Congress further limited the NLGA by enumerating specific acts barring injunctive relief. See 29 U.S.C. § 104(a)-(i) (listing barred conduct.)" (ECF 27 at 14 (also referencing Vanderbilt, 749 F.Supp.3d at 837-38).) Though styled as a literal reading of Section 104, this argument cannot be squared with the controlling precedent and a plain reading of the statute. See Local 174, 203 F.3d at 909; Camping Const. Co., 915 F.2d at 1344. The Court rejects this narrow construction of the NLGA's bar to injunctive relief.

In construing the NLGA, the Court is guided by the plain meaning of the

In construing the NLGA, the Court is guided by the plain meaning of the text interpreted within its specific context, not in isolation. See Sw. Airlines Co. v. Saxon, 596 U.S. 450, 455 (2022). "Even supposing that [a party's] theory were a textually permissible way to understand the statute, [courts] do not usually pick a conceivable-but-convoluted interpretation over the ordinary one." Stanley v. City of Sanford, Fla., 606 U.S. ____, 2065-66 (2025). The surplusage canon also advises courts to presume "that each word that Congress uses is there for a reason." Advoc. Health Care Network v. Stapleton, 581 U.S. 468, 477 (2017).

Section 101 of the NLGA broadly prohibits district courts from granting injunctive relief. 29 U.S.C. § 101. Section 101 provides in relevant part:

No court of the United States [...] shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except in a strict conformity with the provisions of this chapter

Id. That general prohibition on injunctive relief is subject to statutory exceptions, specifically, Sections 107 and 109, which provide exceptional circumstances when a federal court can issue an injunction. Id. §§ 107, 109; Camping Const. Co., 915 F.2d at 1341–42. Section 104 provides, however, that for certain activities injunctive relief is never available. 29 U.S.C. § 104(a)-(i). Section 104 provides in relevant part:

No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any

restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts....

Id. Section 104 lists several examples of conduct for which Congress entirely barred injunctive relief, including striking, becoming a member of a union, aiding a person who is striking, giving publicity to the existence of a labor dispute, and encouraging anyone to do any of the listed acts. Id. Read plainly, the NLGA provides that injunctive relief is generally prohibited (Section 101), subject to certain exceptions (e.g., Sections 107, 109), and never available for the activities listed in Section 104.

Courts have recognized that Section 104's strict prohibition on enjoining certain activities does not diminish the general prohibition against injunctive relief contained in Section 101. In Camping Construction, an employer argued, similar to Plaintiffs' argument here, that the NLGA should only prohibit injunctions related to employee concerted activities listed in Section 104. 915 F.2d at 1336, 1344. In rejecting that argument, the Ninth Circuit explained that Section 104 "sets forth a list of specific acts against which the federal courts may under no circumstances issue an injunction." Id. at 1341; see also AT&T Broadband, LLC v. Int'l Bhd. of Elec. Workers, 317 F.3d 758, 760 (7th Cir. 2003) (observing that Section 104 "does not say that the prohibition of [Section 101] is limited to the sorts of activities mentioned in [Section 104]") (emphasis in original). Instead, Section 104 "is designed . . . to shout 'We really mean it!' for activities at the core of union operations." Id.; see also Marine Cooks & Stewards, 362 U.S. at 366 n. 2 (1960) (holding that the NLGA generally prohibits injunctions against conduct not listed in Section 104).

In sum, Plaintiffs' Section 104 argument fails because the Court cannot pretend that Section 101's general ban on injunctive relief does not exist and instead construe Section 104 to allow (by not banning) injunctive relief here. That

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construction would require this Court to ignore controlling case law and defy the traditional canons statutory interpretation, going beyond ordinary meaning and rendering Section 101 surplusage.

By declining to seek relief under Section 107, Plaintiffs have given up their only avenue for injunctive relief. (ECF Nos. 13, 53 at 5.) Section 107 provides for limited circumstances under which a district court can grant preliminary injunctive relief in a labor dispute, subject to rigid requirements.² 29 U.S.C. §§ 107-09; see also VHS Acquisition, 2024 WL 4817175 at *4 ("If a labor dispute is at play, the Court asks whether this is one of the few cases that can satisfy the rigid requirements for an injunction under the Act."); Amazon.com Servs. LLC v. NLRB, No. 2:24-cv-09564-SPG-MAA, 2025 WL 466262, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2025) (considering request for injunctive relief under § 107), appeal docketed, No. 25-886 (9th Cir. Feb. 11, 2025). To obtain such relief, the Court must make findings after an adversarial evidentiary hearing, which Plaintiffs declined here. 29 U.S.C. § 107; (ECF No. 53 at 5.). Section 107 also requires a finding that absent injunctive relief a "substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow." Id. § 107(b); see Amazon, 2025 WL 466262, at *5; VHS Acquisition, 2024 WL 4817175 at *5. Unlike in those cases, Plaintiffs did not seek alternative relief under the NLGA, instead arguing that it does not apply at all. (ECF No. 13.) Having concluded that the NLGA applies and broadly strips this Court of jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief here, the Court rejects Plaintiffs' argument in favor of injunctive relief.

3. Congress Lawfully Limited Lower Courts' Jurisdiction to Issue Injunctions in Cases Arising Out of Labor Disputes.

Plaintiffs argue that federal district courts may always issue injunctions based on constitutional claims, despite explicit jurisdiction-stripping statutes like

² Section 109 specifies additional procedural safeguards and a limitation on the substantive scope of any injunction ultimately issued. 29 U.S.C. § 109.

the NLGA. Plaintiffs' argument rests on the incorrect premise that the NLGA bars judicial review. The Court rejects Plaintiffs' arguments because the NLGA merely bars injunctive relief, not judicial review, and Congress's power to explicitly strip courts of certain remedies is well-settled. Here, that means that this Court has jurisdiction to decide Plaintiff's constitutional challenges but cannot order injunctive relief.

It is well-established that Congress can limit courts' jurisdiction, as it does in the NLGA. See Lauf v. E.G. Shinner & Co., 303 U.S. 323, 329-30 (1938). In Lauf, the Supreme Court held that a district court injunction violated the NLGA because the court failed to make "findings which the [NLGA] makes prerequisites for the exercise of jurisdiction." Id. at 329. The Court plainly confirmed Congress's power to limit by statute the availability of injunctive relief, stating: "[t]here can be no question of the power of Congress thus to define and limit the jurisdiction of the inferior courts of the United States." 303 U.S. 323, 330 (1938); see also Lockerty v. Phillips, 319 U.S. 182, 187 (1943) (internal citations omitted) ("Congressional power . . . includes the power of . . . withholding jurisdiction from [lower courts] in the exact degrees and character which to Congress may seem proper for the public good.").

The NLGA limits injunctive relief but does not bar judicial review. Statutes that prohibit district courts from issuing injunctions against allegedly unconstitutional agency actions are regularly upheld by the Supreme Court. See Bob Jones Univ. v. Simon, 416 U.S. 725, 749–50 (1974) (holding district court lacked jurisdiction to issue injunctive relief on constitutional challenges to "Anti-Injunction Act," 26 U.S.C. § 7421); Garland v. Aleman Gonzalez, 596 U.S. 543, 548–52 (2022) (affirming interpretation that statute strips lower courts of jurisdiction to issue class-wide injunctions on constitutional claims). Though Plaintiffs argue that a statute barring injunctions of "unconstitutional agency actions" "would also be unconstitutional" (ECF No. 27 at 13 n. 7), they provide

no citations to support this proposition which appears to conflict with wellestablished precedent.

Because the NLGA permits judicial review, Plaintiffs' reliance on Staacke v. Sec'y of Labor, 841 F.2d 278, 281 (9th Cir. 1988), is misplaced. Staacke concerned workers compensation claims under the Federal Employees Compensation Act ("FECA"). FECA provides that workers' compensation decisions under the Act are "not subject to review by . . . a court by mandamus or otherwise." Id. (citing 5 U.S.C. § 8128(b)). Although Staacke did not involve a constitutional claim, the court stated that "where [a] statutory provision absolutely bars judicial review . . . courts maintain jurisdiction to consider constitutional claims." Id. (citing Rodrigues v. Donovan, 769 F.2d 1344, 1348 (9th Cir. 1985)). Staacke concerns finality provisions that can be read "to take the 'extraordinary' step of foreclosing jurisdiction over constitutional claims." See Rodrigues, 769 F.2d at 1347–48 (collecting cases).

Unlike the FECA provision at issue in *Staacke*, the NLGA does not "absolutely bar" judicial review. The NLGA only limits this Court from issuing an injunction; it does not remove subject-matter jurisdiction to hear constitutional challenges. *See Camping Const. Co.*, 915 F.2d at 1348 (NLGA "conditions and delays the exercise of jurisdiction, but certainly does not destroy it"); *Amazon*, 2025 WL 466262, at *5 (contrasting subject-matter jurisdiction to hear claim and lack of jurisdiction to issue an injunction under NLGA); *see also Biden v. Texas*, 597 U.S. 785, 798 (2022) (provision stripping jurisdiction to issue injunctions does not diminish subject-matter jurisdiction of district courts). In cases like *Staacke*, the district court lacked jurisdiction to consider the plaintiff's claim for declaratory relief. *See* 841 F.2d at 280. Here by contrast, this Court retains jurisdiction under the NLGA to decide Plaintiffs' claim for declaratory relief. This point was made clear in *VHS Acquisition*, where the court explained that it lacked jurisdiction under the NLGA to grant injunctive relief, but had jurisdiction to

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decide the plaintiff's claim for declaratory relief. VHS Acquisition Subsidiary No. 7 v. NLRB, 759 F.Supp.3d 88, 100 (D.D.C. 2024), subsequent determination of VHS Acquisition Subsidiary No. 7 v. NLRB, No, 1:24-cv-02577, 2024 WL 4817175.

Because the NLGA explicitly strips this Court's jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief, Axon does not apply. 598 U.S. at 175. Plaintiffs argue that Axon stands for the premise that "a statutory review scheme 'does not preclude' a district court's consideration of constitutional challenges to an agency's structure." (ECF No. 27 at 14 (citing Axon, 598 U.S. at 180, 182) (internal citations omitted).) Axon addressed a different statutory issue, namely, administrative review schemes that implicitly strip jurisdiction from a district court, which are different from the explicit jurisdiction-stripping provision at issue here. Axon, 598 U.S. at 185-86 (Congress may explicitly strip jurisdiction "in so many words that district court jurisdiction will yield"); see also Bohon v. FERC, 92 F.4th 1121, 1124 (D.C. Cir. 2024), cert. denied, 144 S. Ct. 2563 (2024) (Axon does not apply to "explicit jurisdiction stripping"). Axon does not apply in this case because Congress, through the NLGA, explicitly withdrew this Court's power to grant an injunction in a case arising out of a labor dispute, and "[w]hen Congress withholds jurisdiction, we must respect its choice." Axon, 598 U.S. at 217 (Gorsuch, J., concurring).

Finally, Reuter v. Skipper is inapplicable here. 4 F.3d 716, 720 (9th Cir. 1993), as amended (Oct. 7, 1993); (ECF No. 27 at 15.). In Reuter, the plaintiff employee sued to enjoin her employer from firing her and argued "that because her action is founded upon an alleged constitutional violation under [42 U.S.C. §] 1983, her case is not a 'labor dispute' within the meaning of Norris-LaGuardia." 4 F.3d at 719. The Ninth Circuit explicitly rejected this argument, noting that the firing was "directly related to the terms and conditions of her employment" and that under NLGA's broad definition, "this is a labor dispute." Id. The Ninth Circuit then fashioned an exception to the statute for Section 1983 claims because "[i]f

a constitutional right is violated in a labor dispute between a municipal government and its employee, the [§] 1983 claim will invariably be made by the employee." *Id.* at 720. This is not a Section 1983 claim; Plaintiffs are not employees; and *Reuter*'s exception does not apply. Further, *Reuter* acknowledges that constitutional claims can arise out of or involve a labor dispute. Accordingly, *Reuter* supports finding that this case involves a labor dispute.

In sum, this case arises out of or involves a labor dispute, the NLGA broadly prohibits injunctive relief, and Plaintiffs have declined to seek injunctive relief on the bases permitted under the NLGA. The NLGA applies and lawfully limits this Court's authority to grant injunctive relief. Because Plaintiffs have not argued that an exception permitting injunctive relief applies, this Court denies Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction for lack of jurisdiction. (ECF No. 13.)

V. CONCLUSION

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Seventh Amendment claim is dismissed for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunctive relief is denied. (ECF No. 13.)

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' motion to file excess pages in its motion for a preliminary injunction is granted. (ECF No. 12.)

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all parties' motions for leave to file supplemental authority regarding their motions and oppositions are granted. (ECF Nos. 28, 36, 49, 54.)

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the NLRB's and Union's motion to strike and motion for leave to file documents are granted. (ECF Nos. 33, 38.)

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DATED THIS 30th day of September, 2025.

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ANNE R. TRAUM UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Ramed Ru

Hello, my name is Matthew Lopez. I'm 29 years-old, and I work as a bellman at Station Casinos' Green Valley Ranch.

I was raised over the hill in Boulder City and started working at Green Valley Ranch in 2016 at 21-years-old.

As a bellman, not only do we deliver carts full of luggage and coolers through long hallways, we also drive high rollers all over the Las Vegas Valley - to and from the airports, casinos, and almost anywhere they want.

I make just a little over minimum wage. Minimum wage is twelve dollars per hour and my hourly wage is two dollars eleven over that.

In the last nine years, my co-workers and I voted to go union with a 78% vote YES. However, in these last few years our feeling of being disrespected has only grown.

The raises are insufficient and rare, our hours are inconsistent, and the appreciation days are basically glorified pizza parties.

I believe that one job should enough so myself and my coworkers earn fair wages with predictable guaranteed wage increases and job security with consistent scheduling.

This isn't just about our present, but our future too.

When someone enjoys what they do it's easy to ignore the bad.

In situations like these, I hope the company sees that I am more than just a number.

I appreciate your time and thank you for listening.