IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA			
2	KAZUO OKADA,	Case No. 74519		
3	Petitioner,	District Court Case No. A-12-656710-B Electronically Filed		
$4 \mid$	VS.	Dec 01 2017 11:55 a.m.		
5	THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF	SUPPLEMENT AL APPENDIX IN SUPPORT OF REAL PREME Court		
6	NEVADA, IN AND FOR CLARK COUNTY; THE HONORABLE	PARTIES IN INTEREST KIMMARIE SINATRA AND		
7	ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT JUDGE, DEPT. 11,	WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED'S ANSWER TO PETITION FOR		
8	Respondent,	WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR ALTERNATIVELY, MANDAMUS		
9	and			
10	WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED,	VOLUME II		
11	Real Party in Interest.			
12 13				
13	DATED this 1st day of December 2	2017		
15	DiffED this ist day of December 2	2017.		
16	PISANELLI BICE PLLC			
17				
18	By:	/s/ Todd L. Bice		
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23		e Sinatra and Wynn Resorts, Limited		
24				
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PISANELLI BICE 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

CHRONOLOGICAL

DOCUMENT	VOL.	PAGE
Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim on Order Shortening Time dated March 10, 2016	I	RA0001-0212
First Amended Answer of Elaine P. Wynn to Aruze and Universal's Fourth Amended Counterclaim; Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim of Elaine P. Wynn	II	RA0213-0285
Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim on Order Shortening Time (Originally filed under seal on March 10, 2016)	II	RA0286-0311
Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim	II	RA0312-0331
Order Regarding Motions to Dismiss and Motion to Strike Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Cross claims	II	RA0332-0335
Interim Order on Wynn Resorts' Motion for Disqualification	II	RA0336-0340
Notice to Se-Set Hearing on Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim and Request for Order Shortening Time	II	RA0341-0346
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Elaine P. Wynn's Motion to Dismiss Kimmarie Sinatra's Counterclaim and Crossclaim	II	RA0354-0371

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Elaine P. Wynn's Motion to Dismiss Kimmarie Sinatra's Counterclaim and Crossclaim	II	RA0354-0371

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am a	in employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC, and
3	that on this 1st day of December 2017, I	electronically filed and served a true and
4	correct copy of the above and foregoi	ng SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX IN
5	SUPPORT OF REAL PARTIES IN IN	TEREST KIMMARIE SINATRA AND
6	WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED'S ANS	WER TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF
7	PROHIBITION OR ALTERNATIVE	LY MANDAMUS to the following:
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SERVED VIA HAND-DELIVERY The Honorable Elizabeth Gonzalez Eighth Judicial District court, Dept. XI Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Respondent /s/ Kimberly Peets An employee of PISANELLI BICE PLLC

Alun D. Column

CCAN **CLERK OF THE COURT** William R. Urga, Esq. # 1195 Email: wru@juww.com David J. Malley, Esq. #8171 Email: djm@juww.com JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 16th Floor Las Vegas, NV 89169 Telephone: (702) 699-7500 Facsimile: (702) 699-7555 6 John B. Quinn, Esq.* Email: johnquinn@quinnemanuel.com Susan R. Estrich, Esq.* Email: susanestrich@quinnemanuel.com Michael T. Zeller, Esq.* Email: michaelzeller@quinnemanuel.com Michael L. Fazio, Esq.* 10 | Email: michaelfazio@quinnemanuel.com QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP 865 South Figueroa Street, 10th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 443-3000 Telephone: Facsimile: (213) 443-3100 * pro hac vice admitted Attorneys for Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/Crossclaimant ELAINE P. WYNN DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 15 16 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada CASE NO. A-12-656710-B Corporation, 17 DEPT. NO: XI Plaintiffs, 18 ELECTRONIC FILING CASE 19 VS. FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE KAZUO OKADA, an individual, ARUZE P. WYNN TO ARUZE AND UNIVERSAL'S FOURTH AMENDED USA, Inc., a Nevada corporation, COUNTERCLAIM; FIFTH AMENDED UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation, OF ELAINE P. WYNN 22 Defendants. Date: 23 Time: ARUZE USA, INC., a Nevada corporation, Courtroom: 24 UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation, Complaint Filed: 25 Trial Date: None Set Counterclaimants. 26 27 VS. WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada 28

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Corporation, STEPHEN A. WYNN, an individual, KIMMARIE SINATRA, an individual, LINDA CHEN, an individual, RAY R. IRANI, an individual, RUSSELL GOLDSMITH, an individual, ROBERT J. MILLER, an individual, JOHN A. MORAN, an individual, MARC D. SCHORR, an individual, ALVIN V. SHOEMAKER, an individual, D. BOONE WAYSON, an individual, ELAINE P. WYNN, an individual, ALLAN ZEMAN, an individual,	
Counterdefendants.	
ELAINE P. WYNN, an individual,	
Counterclaimant and Crossclaimant,	
vs.	
STEPHEN A. WYNN, an individual, WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada Corporation, KIMMARIE SINATRA, an individual,	
Crossdefendants,	
ARUZE USA, INC., a Nevada Corporation,	
Counterdefendant.	
FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FI	-2- FTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROS

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ANSWER

Elaine P. Wynn hereby answers the Fourth Amended Counterclaim of Defendants and Counterclaimants Aruze USA, Inc. ("Aruze" or "Aruze USA") and Universal Entertainment Corporation ("Universal") (collectively, "Counterclaimants") in the above-captioned action.

Ms. Wynn denies all allegations in the headings (which are quoted here verbatim though they are denied), tables, and photographs of the Fourth Amended Counterclaim, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

Ms. Wynn is not required to respond, and does not respond, to the allegations that were not asserted against her, including: Count V by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts (paragraphs 10 | 210-219); Count VII by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts (paragraphs 233-237); Count VIII by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts (paragraphs 23 8-245); Count IX by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts, Steve Wynn, and Kimmarie Sinatra (paragraphs 246-256); Count X by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts, Steve Wynn, and Kimmarie Sinatra (paragraphs 257-268); Count XI by Aruze USA against Steve Wynn and Kimmarie Sinatra (paragraphs 269-282); Count XII by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts, Steve Wynn, and Kimmarie Sinatra (paragraphs 283-292); Count XIII by Aruze USA against Steve Wynn (paragraphs 293-308); Count XIV by Aruze USA against Steve Wynn (paragraphs 309-324); Count XV by Aruze USA against Steve Wynn (paragraphs 325-334); Count 18 | XVI by Aruze USA against Steve Wynn (paragraphs 335-345); Count XVII by Aruze USA against Steve Wynn (paragraphs 346-355); Count XVIII by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts, Linda Chen, Russel Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Boone Wayson, and Allan Zeman (paragraphs 356-364); Count XIX by Aruze USA against Wynn Resorts (paragraphs 365-372).

As to the allegations against Ms. Wynn set forth in enumerated paragraphs in the Fourth Amended Counterclaim, Ms. Wynn responds in correspondingly numbered paragraphs as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Ms. Wynn admits that the Court has jurisdiction and that venue is proper in this 1. Court. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 1, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

2. Ms. Wynn admits that this matter is properly designated as a business matter and assigned to the Business Docket under EDCR 1.61(a). Ms. Wynn denies that any business tort was committed.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 3. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts filed a complaint against Aruze USA shortly after the Board voted to redeem Aruze's stock at a meeting that took place on February 18, 2012. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that Wynn Resorts understood Aruze USA would sue upon being sued and denies that allegation on that basis. Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of footnote 1. Except as expressly admitted or otherwise denied, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 3.
- 4. Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts redeemed Aruze USA's shares at an approximately 30% discount to the market price in exchange for a promissory note of around \$1.9 billion to be paid in 10 years. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts' complaint was filed on February 19, 2012. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 4, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- 5. The allegations contained in paragraph 5 are legal conclusions which require no response. In the event these conclusions can be deemed allegations of fact, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 5.
- 6. Ms. Wynn avers that she entered into the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement dated January 6, 2010 ("January 2010 Stockholders Agreement") with Mr. Wynn and Aruze USA. Ms. Wynn avers that the Stockholders Agreement dated April 11, 2002 ("April 2002 Stockholders Agreement") and the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement speak for themselves and that the quoted excerpts of those agreements have been taken out of context, and denies any allegations inconsistent with the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement and January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies any allegations inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Mr. Wynn unilaterally amended the Articles of Incorporation without

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Aruze's consent. Ms. Wynn denies that the right of redemption does not apply to Aruze USA's shares of Wynn Resorts stock, and further denies that the Stockholders Agreement precludes redemption of Aruze USA's stock. The remainder of the allegations contained in paragraph 6 are legal conclusions which require no response. In the event these conclusions can be deemed allegations of fact, Ms. Wynn denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 6.

- 7. Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 7.
- 8. Ms. Wynn denies the allegation that there was no legitimate factual or legal basis to invoke the redemption provision. Ms. Wynn further denies the allegations of paragraph 8, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
 - 9. Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 9.
 - 10. Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 10.
 - 11. Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 11.
- 12. The allegations contained in paragraph 12 are legal conclusions which require no response. In the event these conclusions can be deemed allegations of fact, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 12.

PARTIES

- 13. Ms. Wynn denies that Aruze is currently a stockholder of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly denied, on information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of paragraph 13.
 - 14. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of paragraph 14.
 - 15. Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of paragraph 15.
- 16. Ms. Wynn admits that Stephen A. Wynn is the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Wynn Resorts. Ms. Wynn admits that Stephen A. Wynn is a resident of Nevada. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 16, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 17. Ms. Wynn admits that Kimmarie Sinatra is the General Counsel, Secretary, and a Senior Vice President of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 17, and denies the allegations on that basis.

- 18. Ms. Wynn admits that she is a director of Wynn Resorts and is Stephen Wynn's ex-spouse. Ms. Wynn admits that she is a resident of Nevada. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that she owns 9,742,150 shares of Wynn Resorts stock as of March 1, 2012.
- 19. Ms. Wynn admits that Linda Chen was a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 19, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 20. Ms. Wynn admits that Ray R. Irani is a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 20, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 21. Ms. Wynn admits that Russell Goldsmith was a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 21, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 22. Ms. Wynn admits that Robert J. Miller is a director and Chair of the Gaming Compliance Committee of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 22, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 23. Ms. Wynn admits that John A. Moran is a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 23, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 24. Ms. Wynn admits that Marc D. Schorr was a director and Chief Operating Officer of Wynn Resorts, and that Mr. Schorr had stepped down from the Board. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 24, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 25. Ms. Wynn admits that Alvin V. Shoemaker is a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 25, and denies the allegations on that basis.

- 26. Ms. Wynn admits that D. Boone Wayson is a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 26, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- 27. Ms. Wynn admits that Allan Zeman was a director of Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 27, and denies the allegations on that basis.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Kazuo Okada and Steve Wynn Launch Wynn Resorts

- A. Turned Out By Mirage Resorts, Steve Wynn Turns to Kazuo Okada to Finance
 the New Wynn Project
- 28. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn developed Mirage Resorts, Inc., which owned and operated the Mirage, Treasure Island, and the Bellagio, and that Mr. Wynn ceased being Chief Executive Officer alter Mirage Resorts, Inc. merged with MGM Grand, Inc. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 28, and on that basis denies the allegations.
- 29. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn purchased the Desert Inn casino and planned to build a new casino on that site, and that he contacted Mr. Okada about funding. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 29, and on that basis denies the allegations.
- 30. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 30, and on that basis denies the allegations.
- 31. Ms. Wynn admits that Valvino Lamore, LLC ("Valvino") was a Nevada limited liability company used to develop the Desert Inn project. Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze USA contributed \$260 million to Valvino in October 2000. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 31, in part because Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations.

32. Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze USA contributed \$120 million to Valvino in April 2002. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 32, and on that basis denies those allegations.

B. The Stockholders Agreement

- 33. Ms. Wynn admits on information and belief that in 2002 steps were taken in anticipation of Wynn Resorts going public. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 33, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 34. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn, Aruze USA, and Baron Asset Fund entered into the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement dated April 11, 2002. Ms. Wynn admits that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement purported to establish certain restrictions on the sale of stock the signatories were to receive in "NewCo." Ms. Wynn admits that NewCo was a predecessor to Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 34, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 35. Ms. Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement.
- 36. Ms. Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself and that the quoted excerpts of that agreement have been taken out of context, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Ms. Wynn avers that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement.
- 37. Ms. Wynn admits that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement purported to establish certain restrictions on the transfer of shares of Wynn Resorts common stock held by the parties to that agreement. Ms. Wynn avers that Wynn Resorts share certificates speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the share certificates. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 37, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 38. Ms. Wynn denies that the Stockholders Agreement removed Aruze USA from the purview of later-adopted redemption provisions in Wynn Resorts' Articles of Incorporation. Ms.

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Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Ms. Wynn further lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 38, and on that basis denies those allegations.

39. Ms. Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Ms. Wynn further lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 39, and on that basis denies those allegations. In addition, the allegations contained in the last sentence of paragraph 39 are legal conclusions which require no response. In the event those conclusions can be deemed allegations of fact, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of the last sentence of paragraph 39.

Wynn Resorts' Original Articles of Incorporation C.

- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 40. allegations of paragraph 40, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to forma belief as to the truth of the 41. allegations of paragraph 41, and on that basis denies those allegations.

The Contribution Agreement D.

- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that the Valvino interests were 42. converted to interests in the new Wynn Resorts entity, and that Aruze USA had contributed approximately \$380 million for its Valvino interests. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 42, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn avers that Wynn Resorts' public filings 43. include a document that purports to be a Contribution Agreement among Mr. Wynn, Aruze, Baron Asset Fund, Kenneth R. Wynn Family Trust, and Wynn Resorts, the contents of which speak for itself. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 43, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the Contribution Agreement speaks for itself and denies any 44. allegation inconsistent with the Contribution Agreement. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn

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lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 44, and on that basis denies those allegations.

After Securing Aruze USA's Contribution, Steve Wynn Unilaterally Amends E. the Articles of Incorporation

- Ms. Wynn admits that the Articles of Incorporation contain a provision that allows 45. Wynn Resorts to redeem stock under certain circumstances, and that Wynn Resorts and Mr. Wynn applied that provision to Aruze's stock in 2012. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Mr. Wynn added the redemption provision unilaterally without Aruze's consent. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 45, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement and the Contribution 46. Agreement speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with those agreements. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the additional allegations of paragraph 46, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that the Articles of Incorporation of Wynn Resorts includes a 47. provision that provides for redemption of stock held by unsuitable persons. Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speaks for itself and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Articles. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Mr. Wynn added the redemption provision unilaterally without Aruzc's consent. Except as expressly admitted, denied, or averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 47, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement and the Contribution 48. Agreement speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with those agreements. The remaining allegations of paragraph 48 are legal conclusions which require no response. To the extent the remaining allegations can be deemed allegations of fact, Ms. Wynn denies them in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any 49. allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Ms. Wynn denies that she, Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts,

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and Wynn Resorts' individual directors "improperly applied" the redemption provision to Aruze's shares of Wynn Resorts stock in February 2012. Ms. Wynn also denies that by voting to redeem Aruze's shares of Wynn Resorts stock, she and Mr. Wynn breached, and that Wynn Resorts and the individual directors interfered with, the Stockholders Agreement. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Aruze was not and could not have been aware that the redemption provision could potentially be applied to Aruze. Ms. Wynn further denies the other allegations of paragraph 49, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

50. Ms. Wynn admits that in February 2012, Wynn Resorts redeemed Aruze's stock for a note of approximately \$1.936 billion, which reflected a discount of around 30% to the trading price. The remainder of the allegations contained in paragraph 50 are legal conclusions which require no response, and in the event they can be deemed allegations of fact, Ms. Wynn denies them.

F. Wynn Resorts Goes Public

- 51. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada became a board member of Wynn Resorts in October 2002. Ms. Wynn admits that the LLC interests of Valvino were contributed to Wynn Resorts in September 2002. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 51, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 52. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that on October 25, 2002, Wynn Resorts conducted an initial public offering on NASDAQ at \$13 per share, and that shortly thereafter, Mr. Okada became Vice Chairman of Wynn Resorts' Board of Directors. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn further admits that Aruze made an additional investment in or provided further funding to Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 52, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 53. Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Las Vegas, Wynn Macau, Encore Las Vegas, and Encore Macau have been successful. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada has contributed financially to the casinos' success. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks

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information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 53, and on that basis denies those allegations.

Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of paragraph 54. 54.

The Close and Trusting Relationship of Steve Wynn and Kazuo Okada G.

- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn considered Mr. Okada a 55. close friend and a partner. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 55, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 56. allegations of paragraph 56, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 57. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 57, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 58. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn avers that, in 2006, Mr. Wynn asked Mr. Okada and Aruze to enter into an Amendment to the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement. Ms. Wynn avers that the Amendment dated November 8, 2006 ("2006 Amendment") speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that amendment. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 58, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 59. allegations of paragraph 59, and on that basis denies those allegations.

Universal Discloses and Ultimately Pursues Foreign Development Projects II.

In 2007, Universal Fully Discloses to Wynn Resorts Its Interest In Pursuing a A. Casino Project in the Philippines

On information and belief, Ms. Wynn avers that Mr. Okada has been involved with 60. business efforts in the Philippines since around 2008. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 60, and on that basis denies those allegations.

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- 61. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 61, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 62. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 62, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 63. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 63, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 64. allegations of paragraph 64, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 65. allegations of paragraph 65, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 66. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 66, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 67. allegations of paragraph 67, and on that basis denies those allegations.

With the Blessing of Wynn Resorts, Universal Commits Significant Funds and **B. Energy to the Philippine Project**

- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Universal and/or its affiliates went 68. about acquiring land in the Philippines for a planned casino. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 68, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that an entity or entities affiliated with 69. Universal or Mr. Okada purchased land near Manila Bay. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Universal complied with the laws of the Philippines regarding citizenship for landholding. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 69, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 70. allegations of paragraph 70, and on that basis denies those allegations.

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C. Steve Wynn and Elaine Wynn Divorce

- 71. Ms. Wynn admits that she and Mr. Wynn began divorce proceedings in March 2009. Ms. Wynn admits that by early 2010, Ms. Wynn and Mr. Wynn had reached an agreement regarding division of their community assets, including the Wynn Resorts stock then held in Mr. Wynn's name. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze was Wynn Resorts' largest shareholder after the division of assets between Mr. Wynn and Ms. Wynn. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 71, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that she, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze entered into the January 2010 72. Stockholders Agreement. Ms. Wynn avers that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Except as expressly admitted or averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations in paragraph 72, because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and 73. denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 73, because she lacks information sufficient to for a belief as to the truth of the allegations.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and 74. denies any allegation inconsistent with that agreement. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 74, because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 75. allegations of paragraph 75, and on that basis denies those allegations.
 - Steve Wynn and Kazuo Okada Visit the Philippines in 2010, as Wynn Resorts D. Considers Involvement with the Philippine Project
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 76. allegations of paragraph 76, and on that basis denies those allegations.

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-12-FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

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Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 77. allegations of paragraph 77, and on that basis denies those allegations.

78. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 78, and on that basis denies those allegations.

Over Kazuo Okada's Objection, Wynn Resorts Makes an Unprecedented \$135 **E.** Million Donation for Wynn Macau

- Ms. Wynn denies that the duration of Wynn Resorts' donation to Macau is 79. "suspiciou[s]." On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits the other allegations of paragraph 79.
- 80. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada, in his capacity as a Wynn Resorts director, voted against the donation to the University of Macau Development Foundation. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada raised objections to the size and the term of the donation. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 80.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of and therefore 81. denies the allegation that the alleged fact is "[n]otabl[e]," and avers that she believes she was unaware of the alleged fact at the time. Ms. Wynn admits that the head of Macau's government is also the chancellor of the University of Macau. Ms. Wynn lacks sufficient information to form a belief as to whether that individual has "ultimate oversight of gaming matters," and therefore denies that allegation. Ms. Wynn avers that Wynn Resorts' SEC filings speak for themselves and deny any allegation regarding the contents of those filings that is inconsistent with the filings themselves. Except as expressly admitted and averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 81, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts received a legal opinion that sanctioned the 82. donation to the University of Macau Development Foundation. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 82, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts has received a letter 83. from the Securities Exchange Commission regarding its Macau donation and that the SEC has made inquiries. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn avers that a regional office of the SEC has notified

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Wynn Resorts that the investigation had been completed with the office not intending to recommend any enforcement action against Wynn Resorts. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 83, and on that basis denies those allegations.

F. Steve Wynn and Kimmarie Sinatra Fraudulently Promise Kazuo Okada Financing for the Philippine Project

- Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn married his current wife in or around April 2011. 84. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn avers that Mr. Wynn contacted Mr. Okada regarding a potential sale of Ms. Wynn's stock. Except as expressly admitted or averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 84, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that, sometime in 2011, Mr. Wynn 85. asked Mr. Okada to consent to a transfer of Ms. Wynn's shares. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 85, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada was amenable to 86. allowing Ms. Wynn to transfer her stock. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 86, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 87. allegations of paragraph 87, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 88. allegations of paragraph 88, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 89, in part because she lacks 89. information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 90. allegations of paragraph 90, and on that basis denies those allegations.

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- 91. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada signed a waiver and consent granting her the option to transfer her stock. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 91, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 92. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada signed a waiver and consent granting her the option to transfer her stock. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 92, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 93. Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts has SOX compliance policies. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 93, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 94. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 94, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 95. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze stated that it would allow her to transfer her shares. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 95, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 96. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 96, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 97. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 97, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 98. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 98, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 99. Ms. Wynn admits that Bob Miller is a member of Wynn Resorts' Compliance Committee. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 99, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 99.

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G. The Chair of Universal's and Aruze Gaming America's Compliance **Committee Resigns**

- Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Schreck has a long-standing relationship with Mr. Wynn 100. and acted as a lawyer for Mr. Wynn or Wynn Resorts, that Mr. Schreck worked for Mr. Okada and/or entities affiliated with Mr. Okada, and that Mr. Schreck eventually left his position with Mr. Okada. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 100, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 101. allegations of paragraph 101, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Schreck's law farm acted as counsel for Wynn Resorts in 102. the Nevada state court action regarding Mr. Okada's document inspection demand. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 102, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations.

Steve Wynn Directs Wynn Resorts to Conduct a Pretextual Investigation for the III. Purpose of Redeeming Aruze USA's Shares

Wynn Resorts Seeks Kazuo Okada's Resignation and Threatens Redemption in Α. an Attempt to Secure a Personal Benefit for Steve Wynn

- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 103. allegations of paragraph 103, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 104. allegations of paragraph 104, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 105. allegations of paragraph 105, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 106. allegations of paragraph 106, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 107. allegations of paragraph 107, and on that basis denies those allegations.

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- 108. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 108, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 109. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 109, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 110. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 110, and on that basis denies those allegations.

B. Steve Wynn and Kim Sinatra Try to Intimidate and Threaten Kazuo Okada, While Hiding Supposed Evidence of Wrongdoing

- 111. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 111, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 112. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 112, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 113. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 113, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 114. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 114, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 115. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to what "characterizations" Mr. Wynn made, and on that basis denies that allegation. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies the additional allegations of paragraph 115.
- 116. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 116, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 117. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 117, and on that basis denies those allegations.

C. <u>A Letter From Steve Wynn's Outside Lawyer Confirms that, While Wynn</u> Resorts Had Already Determined the Outcome, a Pretextual "Investigation" Was Only Just Starting

118. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 118, and on that basis denies those allegations.

119. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 119, and on that basis denies those allegations.

D. Wynn Resorts Refuses to Allow Kazuo Okada and Aruze USA to Review Any Supposed "Evidence"

120. Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 120, in part because Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations.

E. The Board Summarily Removes Kazuo Okada As Vice-Chairman

- 121. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Miller and/or others made an oral presentation regarding Mr. Okada's activities at a meeting on or around November 1, 2011. Ms. Wynn avers that Mr. Okada participated in the meeting. Except as expressly admitted or averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 121, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 122. Ms. Wynn admits that the Compliance Committee retained Freeh Sporkin & Sullivan LLP ("Free Sporkin") to conduct an investigation with respect to Mr. Okada's activities overseas. Ms. Wynn admits that the Board voted to eliminate the position of Vice Chairman and accepted the Compliance Committee's retention of Freeh Sporkin. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 122.

F. Kazuo Okada Seeks More Information Regarding Wynn Macau

123. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada has filed an action in Nevada state court to seek access to Wynn Resort's records. Ms. Wynn denies that any actions by the Board were "highly suspicious." Except as expressly admitted or denied, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 123, and on that basis denies those allegations.

G. <u>Aruze USA Nominates Directors, But Steve Wynn Refuses to Endorse Them</u> <u>Despite His Obligation to Do So</u>

124. Ms. Wynn denies the allegation that Mr. Wynn "refused" Aruze's request to endorse its slate of directors, but avers on information and belief that written communications in response to Aruze declined to take a position on the slate and said the subject would be addressed later; she

further avers that Mr. Wynn indicated at the time behind the scenes that he had no intention of supporting the Aruze slate and did not endorse it. Except as expressly denied or averred, Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of paragraph 124.

H. The Freeh Investigation Proceeds Without Seeking Any Input From Kazuo Okada

- 125. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 125, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 126. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 126, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 127. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 127, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 128. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 128, and on that basis denies those allegations.

I. Freeh Sporkin Refuses to Provide Meaningful Information Regarding the Investigation to Kazuo Okada

- 129. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 129, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 130. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 130, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 131. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 131, and on that basis denies those allegations.

J. Kazuo Okada Voluntarily Sits For A Full-Day Interview With Freeh Sporkin

- 132. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada sat for an interview with Mr. Freeh on February 15, 2012. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 132, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 133. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Freeh asked Mr. Okada about expenses paid by Universal and/or its agents or affiliates for lodging and meals at Wynn Resorts

properties, and about compliance with Philippine landownership requirements. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 133, and on that basis denies those allegations.

134. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 134, and on that basis denies those allegations.

K. Wynn Resorts Allows No Opportunity for A Reasonable Response

- 135. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 135, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 136. Ms. Wynn avers that the Second Amended Complaint filed by Wynn Resorts speaks for itself and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Second Amended Complaint.
- 137. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 137, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 138. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 138, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 139. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 139, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 140. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 140, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 141. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 141, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 142. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 142, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 143. Ms. Wynn admits that the Board voted to redeem Aruze's shares, at a valuation that reflected a discount to the trading price, on the day the directors received the Freeh Sporkin report. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 143, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- 144. Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 144, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

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L. Steve Wynn Hurriedly Schedules Board of Directors Meeting

145. Ms. Wynn admits that a board meeting of Wynn Resorts took place on Saturday, February 18, 2012, and that the Freeh Sporkin report was on the agenda. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Freeh Sporkin interviewed Mr. Okada on February 15, 2012. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 145, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

M. Steve Wynn Tries to Use the Threat of Redemption to Buy Aruze USA's Stock at a Substantial Discount

- 146. Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts redeemed Aruze's shares of Wynn Resorts stock at a valuation that reflected a discount to the trading price. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 146, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 147. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn avers that Mr. Doumani had invested in one of Mr. Wynn's properties, and that Mr. Wynn had expressed concern about Mr. Doumani's association with certain individuals. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 147, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

IV. Wynn Resorts' Unfounded and Unprecedented Redemption of More Than \$2.9 Billion of Aruze USA's Shares

A. Wynn Resorts Publicly Asserts That the Value of Aruze USA's Stock Is \$2.9 Billion

- 148. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 148, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- 149. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 149, and on that basis denies those allegations.

B. The Board Hurriedly Meets and Rushes to Redeem Aruze USA's Stock

150. Ms. Wynn avers that Mr. Okada's counsel purportedly sent a letter dated February 17, 2012 to a representative of Wynn Resorts. Ms. Wynn avers that the letter speaks for itself and denies any allegation inconsistent with the letter.

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- Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the 151. allegations of paragraph 151, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn yelled at Mr. Okada's counsel when he introduced 152. himself. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn said that Mr. Okada's counsel should not be present. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada was told that he needed to enter into a nondisclosure agreement in order to receive a copy of the Freeh Sporkin report. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada did not agree to enter into a nondisclosure agreement. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 152, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- On information and belief, My Wynn admits that a copy of the Freeh Sporkin report 153. is attached to Wynn Resorts' Complaint. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 153, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that there were translation problems during the Board meeting. 154. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada requested that the translation be provided sequentially rather than simultaneously, and that the request was denied. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 154, and on that basis denies those allegations.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Freeh made a presentation in English. Ms. Wynn admits 155. that alter Mr. Freeh completed his presentation, the Board asked if Mr. Okada had any questions. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Okada asked the Board to delay making any resolutions. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 155, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- Ms. Wynn avers that there were technical difficulties during the Board meeting. Ms. Wynn admits that the connection with Mr. Okada was lost at some point during the meeting, and that no other contact was made with Mr. Okada. Except as expressly admitted or averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 156, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

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the trading price. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 157, and on that basis denies those allegations.

158. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 158, and on that basis denies those allegations.

redeemed for a note of approximately \$1.936 billion, which reflected a discount of around 30% to

Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts gave Aruze notice that Aruze's stock was

159. Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts filed a complaint that attached a copy of the report without exhibits but is without information sufficient to form a belief about the timing and form of the filing and on that basis denies those allegations of paragraph 159.

160. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 160, and on that basis denies those allegations.

C. Aruze USA Disputes That Redemption Has Occurred

161. Ms. Wynn admits that the redemption has taken place, and that Wynn Resorts has so stated. Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze disputes the validity of the redemption. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 161.

D. The Board Redeems on False Premises

162. Ms. Wynn avers that Aruze is bound by the redemption provision, and admits that Aruze disputes that it is bound by the redemption provision. Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation.

any allegation inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze had been found previously to be "suitable" by the Nevada Gaming Commission as a shareholder of Wynn Resorts and that she did not understand the redemption to be based on a finding of unsuitability by a gaming authority. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 163, and denies the allegations on that basis.

- Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts and its affiliates have not lost, and have not been threatened by a gaming authority with the loss of, a gaming license, and that she did not understand the redemption to be based on such a loss or threatened loss. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 164, and denies the allegations on that basis.
- Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies 165. any allegation inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation. Except as expressly averred, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 165, and denies those allegations on that basis.
- Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 166, in part because she lacks 166. information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
 - Even if Aruze USA Were Subject to the Redemption Provision (Which it is not), E. the Wynn Parties are Still Liable for Breaching and/or Tortiously Interfering with the Stockholders Agreement and Amended Stockholders Agreement
- Ms. Wynn avers that the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement and the January 2010 167. Stockholders Agreement speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with those agreements. Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Mr. Wynn unilaterally amended the Articles of Incorporation without Aruze's consent. Except as expressly averred or otherwise denied, Ms. Wynn denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 167.

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F. Even if Aruze USA Was Subject to the Redemption Provision (Which it is Not), the Unilateral Blanket 30% Discount that Wynn Resorts Applied to the Stock Is Erroneous and the Promissory Note is Unconscionably Vague, Ambiguous, and Oppressive

approximately \$1.9 billion. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that the price reflected an approximately 30% discount to the trading price of Wynn Resorts stock on NASDAQ at or around the time of the redemption. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts issued a press release on February 19, 2011 regarding the redemption. Ms. Wynn avers that the press release speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the press release. Ms. Wynn denies that the Stockholders Agreement precludes the redemption of Aruze's stock. Ms. Wynn denies that she and Mr. Wynn breached the Stockholders Agreement by voting to redeem Aruze's shares of Wynn Resorts stock. Ms. Wynn admits that some of the purported contractual transfer restrictions could be found to constitute unreasonable restraints on alienability. Ms. Wynn denies that contractual transfer restrictions could not "legitimately impact" the value of Aruze's shares at the time the redemption occurred. Except as expressly admitted, averred, or otherwise denied, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 168, and denies those allegations on that basis.

169. Ms. Wynn avers that the press release speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the press release. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn denies that Mr. Wynn unilaterally added the redemption provision to the Articles of Incorporation without Aruze's consent. Except as expressly averred or denied, Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 169, and on that basis denies those allegations.

170. Ms. Wynn admits that the Board of Wynn Resorts considered a valuation opinion from Moelis & Company. Ms. Wynn admits that Moelis & Company had done business with Wynn Resorts in the past. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 170.

17.1. Ms. Wynn admits that Mr. Wynn has a long-standing professional relationship with Mr. Moelis. Except as expressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 171, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

- 172. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits that Moelis & Company opined that a 30% discount was appropriate. Ms. Wynn avers that the Stockholders Agreement speaks for itself, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Stockholders Agreement. Except as expressly admitted or averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 172, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
- interest per annum and is subordinate to other Wynn Resorts debt obligations as set forth in the promissory note.' Ms. Wynn avers that the promissory note speaks for itself and denies any allegation inconsistent with the promissory note. Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies any allegation inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation. Ms. Wynn admits that Wynn Resorts issued notes in March 2012 with principal amount of approximately \$900 million and bearing interest at 5.375%. Ms. Wynn avers that Mr. Okada did not participate in the Board's discussion of the terms of the promissory note during the Board meeting of February 18, 2012. Except as expressly admitted or averred, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 173, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
 - G. The Timing of the Redemption Demonstrates that Wynn Resorts Redeemed

 Aruze USA's Shares Based on Material, Non-Public Information that Was Not

 Incorporated Into the Redemption Price
 - 174. On information and belief, Ms. Wynn admits the allegations of paragraph 174.
- 175. Ms. Wynn avers that the Form 8-K speaks for itself and denies any allegation inconsistent with that document.
- 176. Ms. Wynn lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 176, and denies those allegations on that basis.
- 177. Ms. Wynn avers that the Form 8-K speaks for itself and denies any allegation inconsistent with that document.

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Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 177, in part because she lacks 178. rmation sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Declaratory Relief

(By Aruze USA and Universal Against Wynn Resorts and the Wynn Directors)

- Ms. Wynn reasserts her responses to paragraphs 4 through 178 above, as if fully set 179. below.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze and Universal are purportedly seeking a judicial 180. aration. Ms. Wynn denies that the declaration Aruze and Universal seek is appropriate. Except spressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 180.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze and Universal are purportedly seeking a judicial 181. aration. Ms. Wynn denies that the declaration Aruze and Universal seek is appropriate. Except spressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 181.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze and Universal are purportedly seeking a judicial 182. aration. Ms. Wynn denies that the declaration Aruze and Universal seek is appropriate. Except spressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 182.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze and Universal are purportedly seeking a judicial 183. aration. Ms. Wynn denies that the declaration Aruze and Universal seek is appropriate. Except spressly admitted, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 183.
- Ms. Wynn admits that Aruze and Universal are purportedly seeking a judicial 184. aration. Ms. Wynn admits that the valuation opinion Mr. Moelis presented to the Board did not consider whether the transfer restrictions were valid as to Aruze. Ms. Wynn denies that the declaration Aruze and Universal seek is appropriate. Ms. Wynn denies that she and Mr. Wynn breached the Stockholders Agreement by voting for the redemption of Aruze's shares of Wynn Resorts stock. Except as expressly admitted and otherwise denied, Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 184, in part because she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.

-28-FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

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1	209.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 209.
2		<u>COUNT VI</u>
3		Breach of Fiduciary Duty
4		(By Aruze USA Against the Wynn Directors)
5	220.	Ms. Wynn reasserts her responses to paragraphs 4 through 178 above, as if fully set
6	forth below.	
7	221.	The allegations of paragraph 221 are legal conclusions that do not require a response.
8	222.	The allegations of paragraph 222 are legal conclusions that do not require a response.
9	223.	Ms. Wynn avers that the Articles of Incorporation speak for themselves, and denies
10	any allegation	ns inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation.
11	224.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 224.
12	225.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 225.
13	226.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 226.
14	227.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 227.
15	228.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 228.
16	229.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 229.
17	230.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 230.
18	231.	The allegations of paragraph 231 are legal conclusions that do not require a response.
19	In any event,	Ms. Wynn denies those allegations to the extent they constitute allegations of fact, on
20	the ground th	at she lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to their truth.
21	232.	Ms. Wynn denies the allegations of paragraph 232.
22		AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES
23	Ms. V	Vynn asserts the following affirmative defenses:
24		FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
25		(Failure to State a Claim)
26	Each of Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn fails to state a claim upon which relief	
27	can be granted.	
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	FIRST AMEN	-30- IDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM
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SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unclean Hands)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part due to their unclean hands, including but not limited to their conduct and the conduct of their affiliates in the Philippines and Korea.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Estoppel)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of estoppel.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Laches)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of laches.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Waiver)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of waiver.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Election of Remedies)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of election of remedies, because *inter alia* Counterclaimants seek inconsistent remedies with respect to the Stockholders' Agreement.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Limitation on Liability)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part because Ms. Wynn's liability, if any, is limited by Wynn Resorts' Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, and Nevada law, including N.R.S. § 78.138.

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FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

1	EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
2	(Authorization by Articles of Incorporation)
3	Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part because Ms.
4	Wynn's actions are authorized by and comport with Wynn Resorts' Articles of Incorporation,
5	Bylaws, and Nevada law.
6	<u>NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE</u>
7	(Ratification)
8	Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part because
9	Counterclaimants and Mr. Okada ratified the Counterdefendants' actions, including amendments to
10	the Articles of the Incorporation.
11	TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
12	(Statute of Limitations)
13	Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part by the applicable
14	statute(s) of limitations.
15	ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
16	(Adequate Remedy at Law)
17	Counterclaimants' claims for injunctive relief against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in
18	part by the availability of adequate remedies at law.
19	TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
20	(Consent)
21	Counterclaimants' claims are barred in whole or in part because Mr. Okada consented to the
22	Counterdefendant's actions, including amendments to the Articles of Incorporation.
23	THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE
24	(Privilege)
25	The alleged acts or omissions of Ms. Wynn that allegedly give rise to liability herein, if any
26	such acts or omissions occurred, were legally privileged and cannot give rise to any liability on the
27	part of Ms. Wynn.
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FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Collateral Estoppel)

Counterclaimants' claims against Ms. Wynn are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of collateral estoppel.

RESERVATION

Ms. Wynn reserves the right to amend her answer to plead additional affirmative defenses as they become known and appropriate during the course of this litigation.

JURY DEMAND

Ms. Wynn demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

WHEREFORE, Ms. Wynn prays that judgment be entered as follows:

- 1. that Counterclaimants take nothing from Ms. Wynn by virtue of their Fourth Amended Counterclaim;
- 2. that the Fourth Amended Counterclaim and each purported cause of action set forth therein against Ms. Wynn be dismissed with prejudice;
- 3. that Ms. Wynn be awarded her costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred herein as allowed by law; and
- 4. for such further relief is deemed just and equitable.

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FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

I. Introduction

- 1. With these crossclaims, Elaine P. Wynn seeks a declaration that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, which purports to prohibit her from selling shares that she owns absent the permission of her ex-husband Stephen Wynn, is invalid and unenforceable as a matter of law. She also seeks damages for Mr. Wynn's breach of his obligations under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, including for his failure to support her renomination and reelection to the Board of Directors, and for Wynn Resorts' tortious interference with that contract. Furthermore, and in the alternative, to the extent that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is deemed valid and enforceable, Ms. Wynn seeks specific performance ordering Mr. Wynn to comply with his contractual obligations, as explicitly required by the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 2. Ms. Wynn raises these issues reluctantly: she had hoped, for the sake of her family and of the Company she helped to build, that the issues plaguing the operation of Wynn Resorts and the reckless risk-taking of its Chairman and CEO Mr. Wynn could be addressed through proper corporate processes and channels. They cannot be. Mr. Wynn has intentionally kept the Wynn Resorts Board in the dark and has turned the General Counsel of the Company into his co-conspirator. He has engaged in reckless, risk-taking behavior, leaving himself vulnerable to allegations of serious wrongdoing—that he made a multi-million dollar payment and used Company resources to silence and that he did not properly disclose to the Board of Directors. This and other such decisions have left the directors and the Company vulnerable to potential liability and regulatory exposure.
- 3. Every time Elaine Wynn sought information, as a director should, she confronted a "tone at the top" that punished inquiry, even by her, a major shareholder, director and co-founder of Wynn Resorts. Mr. Wynn operates the Company without the effective checks and balances that the law requires, beginning with independent and effective Board members. Ms. Wynn and her fellow Board members were intentionally fed misinformation by Mr. Wynn and Kimmarie Sinatra, the Company's General Counsel, a process that depended on the deficiencies in the internal controls and their intentional circumvention with regard to the decisions of the Chairman and CEO. Although

bound by the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement to support Elaine Wynn's director candidacy, Mr. Wynn instead engineered her removal from the Board in retaliation for her challenging his decisions and questioning his judgment. Ms. Wynn cannot sit by idly and accept punishment for doing what is right and daring even to inquire about Mr. Wynn's reckless operation of the Company.

- 4. The ostensible purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was to place restrictions on the stock held by Mr. Okada (through his company, Aruze USA, Inc.) to preserve the Wynn-Okada alliance and avoid the kind of takeover that the Wynns faced at the Mirage. Mr. Wynn induced Ms. Wynn to sign the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement by a series of false representations, both professional and personal, including that the purpose was to restrict Mr. Okada, not her, and that she would serve on the Board for at least as long as the restrictions applied so that she could protect her stock in the Company, which is Ms. Wynn's largest asset.
- 5. Now that the shares held by Mr. Okada's company have been redeemed, the ostensible purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement has been frustrated. If the purpose was indeed to impose limits on Mr. Okada, as Mr. Wynn and his counsel maintained, then there is no legitimate basis for continuing to enforce the Agreement's restrictions on Ms. Wynn's shares.
- As is now clear, Mr. Wynn is misusing the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement to exert full and perpetual control over his former wife's life and legacy. A contract restricting alienability in perpetuity is unreasonable and unlawful. In this case, Ms. Wynn's agreement was also fraudulently induced. Ms. Wynn entered into the Agreement reasonably believing that Mr. Wynn would of course provide for their family. Mr. Wynn actively promoted that impression and misrepresented his intentions. Only later did Mr. Wynn share with his daughters through conversations that they, and their families, should expect only Ms. Wynn to provide support and any inheritance, and that he did not plan to include them in his will. At the same time as he has been delivering this message to his daughters, Mr. Wynn has refused Ms. Wynn's requests to enter into the kind of responsible joint estate planning that would provide a legacy for their family and also for the community; if he has a will or other instrument that provides for his family, he has refused to acknowledge it or reveal any of its terms so that Ms. Wynn can reasonably plan her own estate. By refusing to allow Ms. Wynn to sell or transfer her stock, Mr. Wynn would force their daughters to

liquidate most of or all of Ms. Wynn's other assets to pay estate tax on stock that they cannot sell either. In her own lifetime, Ms. Wynn, who is a committed philanthropist, is further denied the right to spend what is hers in support of the causes she passionately believes in. To the extent that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement imposes restrictions on the sale of Ms. Wynn's shares, it is unreasonable and constitutes an unenforceable, perpetual and unlawful restraint on alienability.

- 7. If the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is found to have any continuing validity (and it should not be), Mr. Wynn materially breached that Agreement. Ms. Wynn agreed to restrictions on her stock to help her partner of 41 years and the father of her children maintain the alliance with, and the restrictions on, Mr. Okada. Mr. Wynn in turn agreed that Ms. Wynn would be able to oversee and protect her interests as a major investor and shareholder with a seat on the Board. Among other things, Mr. Wynn was obligated to endorse and support Ms. Wynn's nomination and election for director of Wynn Resorts, which he failed to do.
- 8. Neither Mr. Wynn nor Ms. Sinatra made any effort to hide their antipathy for Ms. Wynn's insistence on carrying out her duties as a director. For her part, Ms. Wynn became increasingly concerned about the pattern of reckless risk-taking by the Chairman and CEO, unconstrained by proper internal controls; the "tone at the top" that discouraged any challenge to Mr. Wynn; the fact that Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra decided what would and would not be disclosed to the Board; and the fact that they made decisions based not on what was best for the shareholders, but what was best for management, specifically the Chairman and CEO. No other plausible explanation could justify the decision to keep secret from the Board and other Company counsel besides Ms. Sinatra the fact that the Chairman and CEO had engaged in alleged misconduct on Company property against at least one Company employee serious enough to warrant a multimillion dollar payment and thereby to expose the Company and other directors to liability without their knowledge or consent.
- 9. The Wynn Board may be the most compliant board of any major public company. In only three instances in the history of the Company has a director voted against Mr. Wynn's position on any issue. The only time Mr. Wynn's purported position has ever been "defeated" was when it came to electing Ms. Wynn to the Board of Directors in 2015. She is a near 10 percent shareholder.

Case Designation II.

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The Parties III.

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questions about the management of the Company, she would of course have a seat on the Board. Although Mr. Wynn formally voiced that he was voting the shares he controlled in Ms. Wynn's favor, he engineered the Nominating Committee's recommendation to reduce the Board's size and not to renominate Ms. Wynn and the Board's decision to follow that recommendation. Ms. Wynn is the only director in the Company's history who was involuntarily "retired." She is the only director to seek renomination and not to receive it. Dogged by a campaign that "Steve wanted her off" – a campaign Mr. Wynn and his co-conspirators devised and executed – Ms. Wynn no longer sits on the Board; Mr. Wynn maintains complete voting control over her stock; and the vast bulk of her stock is totally restricted from transfer, including to the point that she cannot protect herself or provide for a reasonable estate plan for the benefit of her children. Elaine Wynn is a sophisticated business woman. This is not the agreement she made. She sought to protect the Company and her family and to do no harm to her children's father. It is impossible to draw any conclusion other than that Mr. Wynn intentionally sought to do just the opposite.

If her name were not "Wynn," and if she did not know as much as she does and had not raised proper

10. This matter is properly designated as a business court matter and assigned to the Business Docket under EDCR 1.61(a) as the claims alleged herein are based on or will require decision under Chapter 78 of the Nevada Revised Statutes or other similar statutes, and arise from a stockholder's right to engage in the purchase or sale of the stock of a business.

- Counterdefendant, counterclaimant, and crossclaimant Elaine P. Wynn is and was, at 11. all relevant times, a citizen of Nevada.
- Counterdefendant and crossdefendant Stephen A. Wynn is and was, at all relevant 12. times, a citizen of Nevada.
- Counterdefendant and crossdefendant Kimmarie Sinatra is and was, at all relevant 13. times, a citizen of Nevada.
- Plaintiff, counterdefendant, and crossdefendant Wynn Resorts Limited ("Wynn 14. Resorts") is a company organized and existing under the laws of Nevada.

15. Defendant, counterclaimant, and counterdefendant Aruze USA, Inc. ("Aruze") is a company organized and existing under the laws of Nevada. On information and belief, Aruze is and was controlled by Kazuo Okada at all relevant times, and is the entity Mr. Okada used to hold shares in Wynn Resorts.

IV. General Allegations

- 16. Elaine Wynn married Stephen Wynn in 1963, when they were both 21. They divorced in 1986, and remarried in 1991. They divorced again eighteen years later, in 2010.
- 17. Ms. Wynn made major contributions to the success of Wynn Resorts. She worked tirelessly to turn visions into reality, to help create the unique ambiance and experience that have made Wynn Resorts so successful. Mr. Wynn never contested, at the time of divorce, that Ms. Wynn was entitled to 50 percent of the stock in Wynn Resorts.
 - 18. Between 1977 and 2000, Ms. Wynn served as a director of Mirage Resorts.
 - 19. Ms. Wynn served as a director of Wynn Resorts from October 2002 until April 2015.

A. Creation of Wynn Resorts

- 20. In 2000, Mr. Wynn purchased the Desert Inn in Las Vegas. The Desert Inn site eventually was rebuilt as Wynn Resorts. The entity Mr. Wynn used to hold the Desert Inn property was the Nevada limited liability company Valvino Lamore, LLC ("Valvino"), which Mr. Wynn formed in April 2000.
- 21. Mr. Wynn turned to Mr. Okada to help finance this new project. In October 2000, Aruze contributed \$260 million to Valvino and became a member of Valvino.
 - 22. In April 2002, Aruze contributed a further \$120 million to Valvino.
- 23. As of April 2002, Mr. Wynn and Aruze each held a 47.5 percent interest in Valvino. Baron Asset Fund ("Baron"), a Massachusetts business trust, held a 5 percent interest in Valvino.
- 24. Mr. Wynn, Aruze and Baron agreed to contribute their interests in Valvino to a new entity, to be named Wynn Resorts. On April 11, 2002, Mr. Wynn, Aruze, and Baron executed a Stockholders Agreement (the "April 2002 Stockholders Agreement") with respect to their shares in the new entity.

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- 25. Mr. Wynn became Wynn Resorts' Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in June 2002.
- 26. In October 2002, Ms. Wynn became a director, Mr. Okada became Vice Chairman, and Wynn Resorts conducted an initial public offering of Wynn Resorts stock (ticker symbol WYNN) on the NASDAQ exchange.

B. The 2002 and 2006 Stockholders Agreements

- 27. In 2002 and 2006, the stockholders executed two agreements intended to ensure that their unified voting strength would be used to keep control in the hands of the Wynn-Okada alliance. A third agreement was signed in 2010 after the Wynns divorced.
- 28. Section 2(a) of the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement sets forth a voting agreement between Mr. Wynn and Aruze. Section 2(a) provides that Mr. Wynn would designate a majority of all nominees to the Board of Wynn Resorts; Aruze would designate a minority slate of directors; and Mr. Wynn and Aruze would vote the shares held by them to elect the designated nominees.
- 29. Section 9 of the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement set forth a right-of-first-refusal restriction on the transfer of stock by Mr. Wynn, Aruze and Baron. Generally, Section 9 provided that each contracting party who wished to sell stock must, with certain exceptions, provide notice of the proposed terms of sale to the other parties to the agreement, and that each other party would have the right to purchase the offered shares according to certain procedures.
- 30. Section 4 of the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement stated that "Shares may not be transferred or sold by any Stockholder unless the transferee (including a Permitted Transferee) both executes and agrees to be bound by this Agreement."
- 31. On March 15, 2005, Wynn Resorts stated in its Form 10-K filing that "Mr. Wynn and Aruze USA, Inc. each own approximately 25% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, Mr. Wynn and Aruze USA, Inc., to the extent they vote their shares in a similar manner, effectively are able to control all matters requiring our stockholders' approval, including the approval of significant corporate transactions."
 - 32. In the same Form 10-K, Wynn Resorts further stated: "Mr. Wynn and Aruze USA,

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27 28 Inc., together with Baron Asset Fund, have entered into a stockholders' agreement. Under the stockholders' agreement, Mr. Wynn and Aruze USA, Inc., have agreed to vote their shares of our common stock for a slate of directors, a majority of which will be designated by Mr. Wynn, of which at least two will be independent directors, and the remaining members of which will be designated by Aruze USA, Inc. As a result of this voting agreement, Mr. Wynn, as a practical matter, controls the slate of directors to be elected to our board of directors."

- In or about 2006, Mr. Wynn asked Mr. Okada to agree to further restrictions on 33. Aruze's ability to sell Wynn Resorts stock. On November 8, 2006, Mr. Wynn and Aruze executed an Amendment to Stockholders Agreement ("2006 Amendment").
- The 2006 Amendment added the following: "Mutual Restriction on Sale of Shares. 34. Neither [Mr.] Wynn nor Aruze (nor any of their respective Permitted Transferees) shall Transfer, or permit any of their respective Affiliates to Transfer, any Shares Beneficially Owned by such Person without the prior written consent of both [Mr.] Wynn and Aruze." This type of restriction on stock transfers is known as a consent restriction and purported to apply to all shares subject to the agreement.

Division of the Wynn Shares C.

- Elaine and Stephen Wynn finalized their divorce in 2010 after having been married 35. for a total of 41 years. Under Nevada law, Ms. Wynn was entitled to an equal division of community assets, including their Wynn Resorts stock.
- Mr. Wynn insisted that he could not transfer shares to Ms. Wynn unless she signed 36. the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. Mr. Wynn and his lawyers represented to Ms. Wynn that because the shares to be divided between Mr. Wynn and Ms. Wynn were subject to the 2002 and 2006 Agreements, Ms. Wynn had no choice but to be added as a party to the pre-existing Stockholders Agreement and to execute the Irrevocable Proxy in order to maintain the restrictions on Mr. Okada; that the purpose of the restrictions was to restrict Mr. Okada's transfer of his shares, not Ms. Wynn's; that if she did not agree to the same restrictions that applied to Mr. Okada, Mr. Okada would seize that as an opportunity to reopen negotiations; and that Mr. Okada's doing so

could undermine their joint control of Wynn Resorts and potentially diminish the value of their holdings.

- 37. Mr. Wynn also led Ms. Wynn to believe that he would engage in responsible joint estate planning with Ms. Wynn to provide a legacy for their family and also for the community. These representations were false.
- 38. Mr. Wynn also made certain business commitments to Ms. Wynn, who now separately held nearly 10 percent of the stock in the Company: that is, like any such large stakeholder, and particularly one restricted from freely selling the vast majority of her stake, she was entitled to serve, and he committed to her serving, on the Board of Directors.
- 39. In reliance on the representations made to her by Mr. Wynn and his counsel, Ms. Wynn signed the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, as described further below.

D. The January 2010 Stockholders Agreement

- 40. On January 6, 2010, Mr. Wynn and Ms. Wynn, on the one hand, and Mr. Okada's company Aruze, on the other hand, signed the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement ("January 2010 Stockholders Agreement"). As represented to Ms. Wynn, the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was to ensure that Mr. Okada did not transfer his shares without the permission of Mr. Wynn and Ms. Wynn.
 - 41. Section 2(a) of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement provides as follows:

Voting Agreement. On any and all matters relating to the election of directors of Wynn (including the filling of any vacancies), the Designated Stockholders each agree to vote all Shares held by them and subject to the terms of this Agreement (or the holders thereof shall consent pursuant to an action by written consent of the holders of capital stock of Wynn) in a manner so as to elect to Wynn's Board of Directors each of the nominees contained on each and every slate of directors endorsed by [Mr. Wynn].

[Mr. Wynn] agrees to include [Ms. Wynn] as one of his endorsed nominees so long as she is not "unable to serve" or "unfit to serve." As used herein, "unable to serve" shall mean medically incapacitated so as to be unable to serve as a director, and "unfit to serve" shall mean a violation of rules and laws so as to prohibit one from serving as a director of a public company engaged in the gaming business. In the event of a disagreement between [Mr. Wynn] and [Ms. Wynn] regarding these matters, determination of either of the preceding conditions shall be made and confirmed by an independent third party to be jointly selected by [Mr. Wynn] and [Ms. Wynn].

[Mr. Wynn] also agrees to endorse a slate of directors that includes nominees approved by Aruze and to vote [Mr. Wynn's] and [Ms. Wynn's] Shares in favor of such directors so long as such slate results in a majority of all directors at all time being director candidates endorsed by [Mr. Wynn].

- 42. The Irrevocable Proxy, attached as Exhibit A to the January 2010 Stockholders
 Agreement and executed by both Ms. Wynn and Aruze, grants Mr. Wynn voting rights to all shares
 subject to the Agreement and provides that such proxy is to be exercised "for the election of
 directors as more specifically provided and in a manner consistent with this Agreement."
- 43. Section 2(b) of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement provides that, with certain exceptions, "none of [Ms. Wynn], [Mr. Wynn,] or Aruze (nor any of their respective Permitted Transferees) shall Transfer, or permit any of their respective Affiliates to Transfer, any Shares Beneficially Owned by such Person without the prior written consent of each of the others." The restrictions of Section 2(b) contain no time limitation.
- 44. Section 4 of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement states that "[s]hares may not be transferred or sold by the Designated Stockholder unless the transferee (including a Permitted Transferee) both executes and agrees to be bound by both this Agreement and the Proxy." The restrictions of Section 4 contain no time limitation and provide that any transferee must be bound by the restrictions in the agreement.
- 45. Section 9 of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement provides for a right-of-first-refusal restriction on stock transfers. Generally, Section 9 provides that each party who wishes to sell stock must, with certain exceptions, provide notice of the proposed terms of sale to the other parties to the Agreement, and that each other party will then have the right to purchase the offered shares according to a specified procedure. The restrictions of Section 9 contain no time limitation and provide that the transferee must be bound by the restrictions in the agreement.
- 46. Section 14(b) of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement requires that the stock certificates bear the "following restrictive legend" that includes: "ANY PERSON ACCEPTING ANY INTEREST IN SUCH SHARES SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE AGREED TO AND SHALL BECOME BOUND BY ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS AGREEMENT."

47. Section 14(c) of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement provides that "[a]ny transfer or sale of any Shares in violation of this Agreement shall be null and void *ab initio*."

E. Wynn Resorts Redemption of Aruze's Stock

- 48. On or about October 29, 2011, Wynn Resorts' Compliance Committee retained Louis Freeh, former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to investigate Mr. Okada's activities overseas, including his activities in the Philippines.
- 49. On February 18, 2012, Mr. Freeh made a presentation to the Board of Wynn Resorts regarding Mr. Okada's overseas activities. Based on Mr. Freeh's presentation, the Board of Wynn Resorts adopted a resolution finding Aruze, Mr. Okada, and Universal Entertainment Corporation to be Unsuitable Persons under Wynn Resorts' Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation ("Articles"). The Board caused Wynn Resorts to redeem Aruze's shares in Wynn Resorts.
- 50. With the redemption of Mr. Okada's interest, the purpose and intent of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement fails. Mr. Wynn does not need Ms. Wynn's shares to protect him from Mr. Okada. The risk posed by Mr. Okada and his shareholdings simply does not exist in light of the redemption. The January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was never intended to give Mr. Wynn a perpetual unlimited "get out of jail free" card, guaranteeing Ms. Wynn's support against any and all comers. This was an agreement with its roots and its execution in the Wynn-Okada alliance. With Mr. Okada out of the picture, the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement no longer serves its purpose and is invalid and unenforceable.

F. Mr. Wynn's Abandonment of His Promises to Ms. Wynn and Pattern of Reckless Behavior

51. Working very long days, and trusting that (whatever Mr. Wynn might do in his personal life) Mr. Wynn would not put the Company they had co-founded and so painstakingly worked to build at risk, Ms. Wynn cannot say with any certainty when Mr. Wynn's reckless risk-taking began or accelerated. But beginning at the time of her divorce, and for obvious reasons, Ms. Wynn began examining the extent to which Mr. Wynn was withholding information from the Board on critical issues and using a public company to fund his lavish lifestyle and personal politics.

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Mr. Wynn, along with Ms. Sinatra, effectively undermined the role and proper decision-making authority of the Board by withholding information from or affirmatively misleading the Board, including on matters that indisputably should have been reported by the Board, and by retaliating against Ms. Wynn for raising proper inquiries into the conduct of the Company, including by Mr. Wynn.

- Among other things, Ms. Wynn learned that Mr. Wynn, using the services of a 52. private criminal defense attorney and a private gaming attorney, had previously made a multimillion dollar payment after apparently being threatened with allegations of serious misconduct occurring on Company property against a Wynn Resorts employee. When Ms. Wynn made inquiries of Ms. Sinatra, the Company's General Counsel, Ms. Sinatra stated that Mr. Wynn had decided that the matter should not be disclosed to the Board or other Company counsel - even though Mr. Wynn, as the Chairman and CEO of a public company, had exposed himself to sufficiently serious allegations of wrongdoing that he had been forced to pay millions of dollars and had used Company resources to conceal the allegations.
- Ms. Wynn also learned, from Mr. Wynn himself, that his prior representations to her 53. about providing for their family - misrepresentations made to secure her signature on the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement – and all the assumptions upon which they were based were a sham. Mr. Wynn has rebuffed her efforts even to discuss what would be an appropriate approach to balancing the legacy they leave for their family with the responsibility Ms. Wynn has long felt to give back to the community. Mr. Wynn has now repeatedly confirmed to both Ms. Wynn and their two children that the children should look to Ms. Wynn, and only Ms. Wynn, for support and that he has no intention of including them in any significant way in his will or otherwise. He has refused Ms. Wynn's requests that they meet together to discuss estate planning for the benefit of their family and their foundation, leaving no doubt that he knew at the time he secured her signature on the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement that he would never do so. Even if Mr. Wynn has created a will or other mechanism to provide for his family, he has refused to acknowledge it or reveal any of its terms so that Ms. Wynn can reasonably plan her own estate.

54. Ms. Wynn also learned that Mr. Wynn's judgment as to the promotion and retention of senior officials of the Company was dangerously flawed, with potentially serious implications for the Company, its directors and its gaming licenses. Mr. Wynn surrounded himself with senior management many of whom, it has emerged, were elevated more for their loyalty than their integrity and ability. For example, for many years, Marc D. Schorr, Mr. Wynn's hand-picked selection for Chief Operating Officer ("COO") of Wynn Resorts in 2001, was one of Mr. Wynn's closest associates. When Ms. Wynn objected to Mr. Schorr's election to the Board because of questions about his ethics, Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra rebuffed her and retaliated against her. As it turned out, Ms. Wynn's concerns were well-founded, but Mr. Wynn misled the Board about the reason for Mr. Schorr's sudden decision to retire.

- named Tim Poster, who was as close to Mr. Schorr as Mr. Schorr was to Mr. Wynn. Mr. Poster initially was hired to explore potential business opportunities for Wynn Resorts in internet gambling; when Mr. Wynn decided not to pursue that direction, he assigned Mr. Poster to a prominent position in casino marketing. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Wynn personally chose and announced Mr. Poster's promotion to COO of Wynn Las Vegas. But before Mr. Poster could even begin to assume his full duties, Mr. Wynn was forced to accept his resignation when it was revealed that Mr. Poster was under investigation for participating in illegal gambling. The Nevada Gaming Control Board subsequently rejected Mr. Poster's application for preliminary findings of suitability based on this and other misconduct.
- 56. Mr. Schorr's and Mr. Poster's well-known pattern of joint betting activity then raised concerns about whether Mr. Schorr might have participated in similar, illegal activities. Within weeks, Mr. Wynn announced to the Board that Mr. Schorr, despite having recently received a contract extension and additional compensation at Mr. Wynn's direction, had now decided to resign voluntarily because he was ready to retire. This same claim was made in SEC filings. In its subsequent SEC Form 8-K filed March 27, 2013, and echoing Mr. Wynn's misrepresentation to the Board, Wynn Resorts falsely and deceptively reported that Mr. Schorr's departure from Wynn Resorts was the result of Mr. Schorr's notice to the Company of his "his intention to retire." In fact,

Mr. Schorr was terminated by Mr. Wynn because of his participation in illegal gambling, something every gaming executive knows will not be tolerated by authorities. Even after these events, Mr. Wynn again hired Mr. Schorr as a paid consultant for Wynn Resorts. When Ms. Wynn voiced her concerns about Mr. Schorr's retention as a consultant, she again was made to feel her concerns were baseless. When she brought her concerns to the attention of other senior management, Mr. Schorr's consultancy was suspended – but since then Mr. Schorr has again been engaged by Wynn Resorts to consult periodically.

- 57. Both Wynn Resorts and Mr. Wynn entertain lavishly, which is common in the gaming industry. The dollar volume of such entertaining, not to mention the costs of a fleet of jets, and the overlap between what is personal and what should be a business expense, demand effective internal controls including careful review by the Audit Committee. Mr. Wynn misused Company resources to support his legendary lifestyle. There was no effective protocol, or at least none approved by the Board, to oversee entertainment and travel expenditures, and Ms. Wynn's inquiries were rebuffed. On information and belief, on no occasion did the Audit Committee of the Board ever investigate or even conduct an in-depth review of the Company's internal controls governing such large expenditures; certainly, no such reports have been produced, and there is evidence of regular shredding of audit committee materials and notes. The tone at the top of senior management, in particular Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra, was to discourage even Board members from questioning the unilateral apportionment decisions of Mr. Wynn. Again, Ms. Wynn's efforts to act as a truly independent director were stonewalled: she was specifically barred from sitting in on a meeting of the Audit Committee.
- 58. The knowledge that dissent was not tolerated at the Board level means that it was not tolerated anywhere. Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra intentionally created a tone at the top that was not and is not conducive to proper functioning of internal controls. This is true as well with respect to Mr. Wynn's increasing profile in partisan politics, conveyed in media interviews that were often conducted on Company property. As an individual, Mr. Wynn is free to support whatever party or candidate he chooses, whether or not that serves the Company's interest. But acting as Chairman and CEO, and using Company resources, he is responsible to the Board and ultimately to the

shareholders; the issue is not whether Stephen Wynn supports the Republican Party, but whether it is in the best interests of the Company to take sides in partisan politics. Ms. Wynn expressed her concerns to Company counsel, which likewise were rebuffed. At least one other director, on information and belief, expressed similar concerns. Nevertheless, the issue was never raised at the Board level, and Mr. Wynn has only increased the Company's partisan profile to the detriment of the Company.

59. Mr. Wynn has exerted, and continues to exert, control over his Board, including by exercising control over their access to information and by retaliating against Ms. Wynn for her proper inquiries into Company matters, as described previously. All Wynn Resorts directors who have ever served on the Board have been, without exception, selected by Mr. Wynn. In only three instances in the history of the Company – with one of them being Ms. Wynn's renomination (where the board was following Mr. Wynn's signals but not his vote) and the other two being lone dissenting votes from Ms. Wynn on one occasion and Mr. Okada on the other – has a director voted against Mr. Wynn's intentions at any time or on any subject.

G. Mr. Wynn's Disregard of His Agreement and of His Repeated Assurances to Engineer Elaine Wynn's Removal from the Board of the Company She Built

- On information and belief, Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra, including by using the Nominating and Governance Committee, engineered the 2015 removal of Elaine Wynn from the Board of the Company she co-founded, worked tirelessly to create, and in which she owns a significant shareholder stake. Doing so violated both the written and oral agreements between the Wynns. It was Ms. Wynn's punishment for asking too many questions that Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra did not want to answer. Mr. Wynn no longer wanted Ms. Wynn's participation, despite his obligations under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and even as he insisted on his absolute right to control her property.
- Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of Wynn Resorts voted to recommend that Ms.

 Wynn not be renominated to the Board, recommending instead that the size of the Board be decreased by one and that only directors J. Edward Virtue and John J. Hagenbuch be renominated.

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- of the Board by one, the one being Ms. Wynn. Although Mr. Wynn professed to vote formally against this act of expulsion, he made it clear that the only reason he did not vote with the directors he had hand-selected and guided was because he was contractually obligated to vote otherwise. The message was lost on no one. Mr. Wynn carried the day. Based on false and pretextual justifications, the Nominating Committee recommended against the renomination of Ms. Wynn as director, and the Board controlled by Mr. Wynn ratified that recommendation.
- 63. Although Ms. Wynn then attempted to solicit proxies, the effort was doomed. Mr. Wynn failed to take reasonable steps during the ensuing proxy contest to communicate to shareholders any endorsement of Ms. Wynn's candidacy. To the contrary, he undermined support for Ms. Wynn. For example, after Mr. Wynn stated in a televised interview on April 15, 2015 that he did not agree with the Board's decision not to renominate Ms. Wynn, Ms. Wynn issued a press release thanking him for his endorsement. Rather than leave it at that, Wynn Resorts quickly issued a press release stating that Mr. Wynn's comments should not be misconstrued and that he had great respect for the care the Board took in making its decisions. Or, as the AP reported on April 17, 2015, Mr. Wynn was not in fact endorsing Ms. Wynn.
- 64. Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra wanted Ms. Wynn expelled from the Board in retaliation for her proper inquiries into Company activities, including without limitation those involving Mr. Wynn as described above. Indeed, in the entire history of the Company, Ms. Wynn was the only director who wanted to stay on the Board who was not renominated and reelected.

V. Claims for Relief

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(Discharge and/or Rescission for Frustration of Purpose)

- 65. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 66. An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.

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- 67. The redemption of Aruze's stock has frustrated the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and its predecessor agreements (i.e., the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement and the 2006 Amendment).
- 68. The stated purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was for Aruze to support and avoid undermining Mr. Wynn's position as controlling shareholder and to support the existing alliance and agreement between Mr. Wynn and Mr. Okada—an alliance and agreement predicated on the substantial holding of Wynn Resorts stock by Mr. Okada's company Aruze. On information and belief, all parties to the agreement understood this was the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and its predecessor agreements.
- 69. Following the redemption of Aruze's shares, Mr. Okada (through Aruze) no longer holds Wynn Resorts stock, and there is no longer a need for an alliance between Mr. Okada's and Mr. Wynn's stockholdings. Therefore, the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and its predecessor agreements has been eliminated.
- 70. In light of the above, performance by other parties of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement has become valueless for Ms. Wynn and the purpose of all parties has been defeated.
- 71. Ms. Wynn bore no fault for the events that gave rise to the unforeseeable Aruze redemption. She did nothing in her capacity as a director or otherwise that was a but for cause of the redemption. Nor did she take any action with respect to the redemption as a result of any purpose or desire to affect the obligations of any parties under any stockholders agreement; any actions she took in that regard resulted from the discharge of her fiduciary duties in the best interests of the corporation.
- 72. Accordingly, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that all of Ms. Wynn's contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(Unreasonable Restraint on Alienability in Violation of Public Policy)

73. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.

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- 74. An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.
- 75. The January 2010 Stockholders Agreement contains unreasonable and onerous restrictions on the alienability of Ms. Wynn's stock, including without limitation:
- (a) Section (2)(b), which provides that, with certain exceptions, "none of [Ms. Wynn], [Mr. Wynn,] or Aruze (nor any of their respective Permitted Transferees) shall Transfer, or permit any of their respective Affiliates to Transfer, any Shares Beneficially Owned by such Person without the prior written consent of each of the others." This provision continued the consent restriction agreed to by Mr. Wynn and Mr. Okada's company Aruze in the 2006 Amendment.
- (b) Section 4, which states that: "Shares may not be transferred or sold by the Designated Stockholder unless the transferee . . . both executes and agrees to be bound by" the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 76. The restrictions are an unlawful and unenforceable restraint on alienation. There are no temporal limits to the material restrictions. They purport to burden the shares in perpetuity by tying up the shares and preventing Ms. Wynn or her estate from disposing of the shares during her lifetime and beyond. The restrictions are unenforceable as they unduly interfere with the alienability of Ms. Wynn's shares.
- 77. The restrictions are independently unlawful and unenforceable pursuant to statute, including without limitation pursuant to NRS 78.355, which provides that proxies are not effective for a term of more than 7 years, and pursuant to NRS 78.365, which provides that voting agreements are not effective for a term of more than 15 years.
- 78. For these reasons, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that the restrictions are unenforceable as an unreasonable restraint on alienation in violation of public policy and statute.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(Forfeiture)

79. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.

- 80. An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.
- 81. The restrictions set forth in the January 2010 Stockholders agreement are invalid as effecting an unlawful forfeiture. They purport unduly to restrict, and indeed to prevent altogether absent the inevitably withheld consent of an ex-husband, Ms. Wynn's ability to dispose of her shares of Wynn Resorts common stock during her lifetime and beyond.
- 82. Mr. Wynn continues to contend that the restrictions are valid and that Ms. Wynn's ability to sell the vast majority of her shares does not exist absent his consent.
- 83. The practical effect of the restrictions is that Ms. Wynn is unable to sell her shares of common stock in Wynn Resorts. Accordingly, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that the restrictions are unenforceable as an unlawful forfeiture in violation of public policy.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(Unilateral Mistake)

- 84. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 85. An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.
- 86. At the time the parties entered into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Ms. Wynn made a mistake as to fundamental assumptions on which she agreed to the restrictions set forth therein. Specifically, the fundamental assumptions about which Ms. Wynn was mistaken were that: (1) Mr. Wynn would provide for their children as part of his estate planning and otherwise; and (2) the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was to restrict the transfer of Mr. Okada's shares, thereby ensuring Mr. Wynn's continued control of the Company, and not to independently to restrict Ms. Wynn's ability to transfer the vast majority of her shares if Mr. Okada was no longer a party to the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.

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- These mistaken fundamental assumptions made by Ms. Wynn had a material effect 87. on the agreed exchange of performances that is adverse to Ms. Wynn. Ms. Wynn did not knowingly bear the risk of this mistake.
- 88. Mr. Wynn knew of Ms. Wynn's mistake – namely because he had assured her repeatedly that he had the intention of providing for their children's interests, whereas in reality he had no such intent, and because Mr. Wynn represented to Ms. Wynn that the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was to restrict Mr. Okada's shares, not hers. Mr. Wynn's fault caused Ms. Wynn's mistake.
- Accordingly, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that the restrictions in the January 2010 89. Stockholders Agreement are voidable by Ms. Wynn so that she can transfer her shares, including without limitation to provide for her children.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(Discharge and/or Rescission for Failures of Consideration or Performance)

- Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above. 90.
- An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to 91. the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.
- At the time the parties entered into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Ms. 92. Wynn was in the process of divorcing Mr. Wynn and was entitled to ownership of the shares of Wynn Resorts common stock that were transferred to her under the agreement pursuant to the community property laws of the State of Nevada.
- In exchange for Ms. Wynn's performance of the continuing covenants of the January 93. 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Ms. Wynn was supposed to receive as valuable consideration the performance agreed to by the other Designated Stockholders - including Aruze's continuing performance and Mr. Wynn acting to ensure the renomination and reelection of Ms. Wynn to the Wynn Resorts Board. Ms. Wynn would never have agreed to enter the voting agreement, execute the Irrevocable Proxy in favor of Mr. Wynn, and agree to restrictions on the sale or transfer of the

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vast majority of her shares of Wynn Resorts common stock without Aruze's participation and without Mr. Wynn's contractual agreement that he would endorse and support Ms. Wynn's nomination and election as director, which he failed to do.

- 94. The failures of other Designated Stockholders to perform their continuing obligations under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement had a material effect on the agreed exchange of performances that is adverse to Ms. Wynn and resulted in the unilateral imposition of burdensome covenants on Ms. Wynn without any corresponding, bargained-for, and beneficial covenants being performed by the other Designated Stockholders. The failures of consideration or performance include, without limitation, Mr. Wynn's, Aruze's, and Wynn Resorts' (as Aruze's successor) failures to comply with their continuing contractual obligations under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 95. Ms. Wynn is under no continuing obligation to perform her covenants under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement because failures of consideration excuse her performance. The failures of other Designated Stockholders to perform concerned matters of prime importance. Ms. Wynn would not have entered into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement if she had expected or contemplated such failures.
- 96. Accordingly, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that her contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUDULENT INDUCEMENT

(Against Stephen Wynn)

- 97. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 98. An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.
- 99. Prior to and during the course of negotiation and execution of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Mr. Wynn led Ms. Wynn to believe that he would jointly provide for their

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children and concealed from Ms. Wynn the fact that he had no intention of leaving anything of value to their children upon his passing, and that their children would actually be required to obtain all future financial support from Ms. Wynn. Mr. Wynn also led Ms. Wynn to believe that the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was to restrict Mr. Okada's (Aruze's) shares, but concealed from Ms. Wynn that the actual purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was, in fact, to ensure Mr. Wynn's control of Ms. Wynn's shares.

- Mr. Wynn's materially misleading statements and material omissions, combined 100. with the restrictions prohibiting alienability of Ms. Wynn's shares of Wynn Resorts common stock as set forth in the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, mean that upon Ms. Wynn's death, their children will have no testamentary support because the restrictions make it impossible for Ms. Wynn to leave their children any material sum. More specifically, Ms. Wynn's estate will owe substantial inheritance tax on Ms. Wynn's shares of Wynn Resorts common stock—stock that even her children cannot sell because of the purported continuing effect of the restrictions. Such tax will need to be funded from the other assets of Ms. Wynn's estate, thereby depleting virtually the entirety of her estate.
- In forming the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Mr. Wynn had a duty to be 101. candid with Ms. Wynn and to disclose to Ms. Wynn material facts known or accessible only to him because such facts were uniquely known to him. Mr. Wynn knew that the facts regarding his true intentions relating to the children were not known to or reasonably discoverable by Ms. Wynn. Mr. Wynn also knew the facts relating to his actual intent in inducing Ms. Wynn to enter into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement - to control Ms. Wynn's shares - were not known to or reasonably discoverable by Ms. Wynn.
- Ms. Wynn would not have entered into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement 102. containing restrictions that, in effect, limited her ability properly to plan her testamentary estate if she had known that Mr. Wynn had no intention of providing for their children upon his death, and that Ms. Wynn would be the sole source of future financial support for their children. Ms. Wynn also would not have entered into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement if she had known that

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Mr. Wynn's true purpose of inducing her to enter into the agreement was to ensure Mr. Wynn's full and perpetual control over Ms. Wynn's shares.

- 103. Mr. Wynn misled Ms. Wynn and concealed these material facts from Ms. Wynn with the intent to induce her to enter into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 104. In addition, Mr. Wynn made a further affirmative misrepresentation of material fact to Ms. Wynn with the intention of inducing her to enter into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. Specifically, during negotiation of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Mr. Wynn made an oral representation to Ms. Wynn that he would use his control of Wynn Resorts to assure that she would continue to be a director of the Company. This representation was false.
- 105. At the time Mr. Wynn made this representation to Ms. Wynn, he had knowledge of and believed that the representation was false because Mr. Wynn intended all along to remove Ms. Wynn from the Board in retaliation for, among other things, her having raised questions about Mr. Wynn's risk-taking and Mr. Wynn's misconduct.
- 106. Mr. Wynn's false representations to Ms. Wynn were made with the intention to induce her to enter into and to consent to the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 107. Ms. Wynn justifiably relied upon Mr. Wynn's misrepresentations and material omissions in entering into the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 108. Mr. Wynn willfully and knowingly acted to damage Ms. Wynn's interests. He did so with malice, oppression, and fraud, and in conscious disregard of Ms. Wynn's rights.
- 109. As a result of Mr. Wynn's intentional misrepresentations and material omissions, Ms. Wynn has been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial. Ms. Wynn is entitled to an award of said damages, as well as an award of punitive damages.
- 110. In addition to compensatory and punitive damages, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was procured by fraud and therefore is voidable.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF

(Discharge by Aruze)

111. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.

- 112. An actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. The controversy is ripe for adjudication.
- 113. In this action, Aruze has filed claims against Mr. Wynn (Counts XV and XVI of Aruze's Fourth Amended Counterclaim) alleging breach of contract and seeking to be excused and discharged from any further performance of its obligations with respect to the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement. In those claims, Aruze asserts that the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement has been frustrated.
- 114. The stated purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was to support the existing alliance and agreement between Mr. Wynn and Mr. Okada—an alliance and agreement predicated on the substantial holding of Wynn Resorts stock by Mr. Okada's company, Aruze. On information and belief, all parties to the agreement understood this was the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and its predecessor agreements.
- 115. If Aruze successfully obtains a discharge of its obligations under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and is no longer bound thereby, then Ms. Wynn seeks a corresponding declaration that her duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are likewise discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF CONTRACT

(Against Stephen Wynn)

- 116. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 117. Ms. Wynn alleges that Mr. Wynn breached the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement in two respects: by violating his obligations under the voting agreement contained in section 2(a) and under the consent restriction contained in section 2(b).
- 118. Mr. Wynn's obligation to "include [Ms. Wynn] as one of his endorsed nominees" required him to "endors[e]" Ms. Wynn's candidacy, before the Board of Directors and its relevant committees in their deliberations concerning her renomination and before the shareholders in the

contested proxy contest. This endorsement obligation required that he take reasonable affirmative steps to persuade the Board, the relevant Board committees, and the shareholders that she be renominated and reelected and to secure her renomination and reelection. It further prohibited him from taking steps to undermine her candidacy.

- 119. Because Mr. Wynn controlled the Board of Wynn Resorts, Mr. Wynn's promises to support and endorse Ms. Wynn amounted to assurances that she would, at a minimum, continue to be nominated as a director of the Company. The reason Ms. Wynn agreed to permit Mr. Wynn to vote her stock to elect Mr. Wynn's nominees pursuant to Section 2(a) of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was because of these assurances that Ms. Wynn would be included in the endorsed nominees and would remain a director.
- 120. Mr. Wynn failed to endorse Ms. Wynn and failed to take reasonable steps to persuade the Nominating Committee and the members of the Board to renominate Ms. Wynn. To the contrary, on information and belief, Mr. Wynn communicated to the Nominating Committee and the members of the Board directly or indirectly that he did not want her to continue on the Board. Once Mr. Wynn conveyed his desire to have Ms. Wynn ousted from the Board, the other Board members supported his decision as they have nearly every other decision in the history of the Company. The other Board members never would have acted not to renominate and not to reelect Ms. Wynn without Mr. Wynn's approval.
- 121. At the Board meeting in which Ms. Wynn's renomination was considered, Mr. Wynn failed to make a motion to include Ms. Wynn as a nominee. Further, when he voted against the motion to shrink the size of the Board, he expressly stated that he was doing so only because he was contractually obligated to support Ms. Wynn's candidacy. This conveyed that Mr. Wynn was not genuinely endorsing her candidacy. Mr. Wynn's lack of support for Ms. Wynn, which on information and belief Mr. Wynn had also previously conveyed to other Board members, caused those other members to exclude Ms. Wynn from the Board.
- 122. Mr. Wynn, Ms. Sinatra, and Wynn Resorts generated transparently false and pretextual reasons for not renominating Ms. Wynn to the Board. These reasons included things like Ms. Wynn's demeanor and body language at Board meetings reasons that were not communicated

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to Ms. Wynn but were asserted for the first time only after Ms. Wynn filed claims based on her improper ouster from the Board. The Directors' reliance on these demonstrably false – and after-the-fact – justifications shows that they were not exercising any independent judgment, or any judgment at all, but were merely doing Mr. Wynn's bidding.

- 123. In addition, Mr. Wynn's decision to vote for Mr. Hagenbuch and against Mr. Virtue was not made on the merits of the two candidates but was part of a calculated effort to maximize the success of the effort not to reelect Ms. Wynn at the shareholders' meeting. As Mr. Wynn and his advisors correctly predicted, Mr. Virtue secured more votes than Mr. Hagenbuch, so Mr. Wynn's support for the weaker candidate was deliberately calculated to increase Mr. Hagenbuch's chances of defeating Ms. Wynn.
- 124. Mr. Wynn breached the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement by undertaking the foregoing measures to oust Ms. Wynn from the Board.
- 125. These actions in breach of Mr. Wynn's contractual obligations were material breaches of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and are sufficient to excuse Ms. Wynn from any future performance of obligations purportedly imposed on her under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 126. As a result of Mr. Wynn's material breaches of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Ms. Wynn has been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial. Ms. Wynn is entitled to an award of said damages.
- 127. In addition to compensatory damages, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that her contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF THE IMPLIED COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

(Against Stephen Wynn)

128. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 and paragraphs 116 to 127 above.

- 129. The January 2010 Stockholders Agreement contained an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing that required Mr. Wynn not to do anything to undermine or injure Ms. Wynn's right to receive the benefits of the contract, namely, her renomination and reelection to the Board of Directors.
- 130. Mr. Wynn's conduct alleged above was unfaithful to the purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and Ms. Wynn's justified expectations and, as a result, breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- 131. Mr. Wynn's actions in breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing were material and sufficient to excuse Ms. Wynn from any future performance of obligations purported to be imposed on her under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 132. As a result of Mr. Wynn's breaches of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Ms. Wynn has been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial. Ms. Wynn is entitled to an award of said damages.
- 133. In addition to compensatory damages, Ms. Wynn seeks a declaration that her contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

(Against Stephen Wynn)

- 134. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 135. Ms. Wynn has fully performed and has complied with all material obligations of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- Performance" provides that "a breach by any party hereto of any covenants or agreements contained in this Agreement will cause the other parties hereto to sustain damages for which they would not have an adequate remedy at law for money damages, and therefore . . . the parties shall be entitled to the remedy of specific performance." This remedy is consistent with the unique character and nature of a director position on the Wynn Resorts Board of Directors. The wrongful loss of Ms.

Wynn's director position cannot be duplicated or replaced in any fashion except by ordering Mr. Wynn to comply with his obligations to Ms. Wynn in a new director election.

137. Ms. Wynn requests an order compelling Mr. Wynn to comply with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, including without limitation his obligations to assure the nomination and election of Ms. Wynn to the Board of Directors.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS

(Against Kimmarie Sinatra and Wynn Resorts)

- 138. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 139. Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts knew of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, including Ms. Wynn's rights to nomination and election to the Wynn Resorts Board of Directors. Despite their knowledge of these contractual rights, Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts took actions with the intent to disrupt and frustrate performance of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 140. Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts intentionally interfered with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement by interfering with Mr. Wynn's obligation to renominate and reelect Ms. Wynn to the Board of Directors, including without limitation by inventing pretextual reasons for Ms. Wynn not to continue as a director and by cancelling the redeemed shares held by Mr. Okada. Had the shares not been cancelled, they would have been voted in Ms. Wynn's favor.
- 141. The foregoing actions were intentionally taken by Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts to interfere with Ms. Wynn's rights under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.
- 142. Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts willfully and knowingly acted to damage Ms. Wynn's interests. They did so with malice, oppression, and fraud, and in conscious disregard of Ms. Wynn's rights.
- 143. As a result of Ms. Sinatra's and Wynn Resorts' intentional interference with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Ms. Wynn has been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial. Ms. Wynn is entitled to an award of said damages, as well as an award of punitive damages.

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TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY

(Against Stephen Wynn)

- 144. Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above.
- 145. At all relevant times, Mr. Wynn was a controlling shareholder of Wynn Resorts, as he exercised actual control over Wynn Resorts by dominating its affairs, including but not limited to the corporate decision-making process of Wynn Resorts and the process of nominating and electing directors. Mr. Wynn had, and continues to have, such voting and managerial power that, as a practical matter, he is no differently situated than if he had actual majority shareholder voting control.
- 146. Mr. Wynn's position is that the purported corporate purpose underlying the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is to ensure that Mr. Wynn retains control over Wynn Resorts.
- 147. Mr. Wynn, as a director and controlling shareholder of Wynn Resorts, owed fiduciary duties to Ms. Wynn, a fellow director and minority shareholder of Wynn Resorts.
- 148. Mr. Wynn breached his fiduciary duties to Ms. Wynn by taking actions to eliminate her voice in the management of Wynn Resorts and to dilute her role as a minority shareholder by making sure that Ms. Wynn was ousted from the Board. Mr. Wynn, along with Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts, flouted Mr. Wynn's obligations under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement including without limitation by generating transparently false, pretextual, and post hoc reasons for not renominating Ms. Wynn to the Board and thereby ensured that she would not be reelected.
- 149. Mr. Wynn willfully and knowingly acted to damage Ms. Wynn's interests by eliminating her minority shareholder's voice in the management of Wynn Resorts. He did so with malice, oppression, and fraud, and in conscious disregard of Ms. Wynn's rights.
- 150. As a result of Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duty, Ms. Wynn has been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial. Ms. Wynn is entitled to an award of said damages, as well as an award of punitive damages.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION 2 AIDING AND ABETTING BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY (Against Kimmarie Sinatra and Wynn Resorts) 3 Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 and paragraphs 4 151. 144 to 150 above. 5 152. Mr. Wynn breached his fiduciary duties, as set forth in paragraph 148 above. 6 Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts knowingly participated in and substantially assisted 153. Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duties owed to Ms. Wynn as explained above. 9 Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts willfully and knowingly acted to damage Ms. Wynn's interests. They did so with malice, oppression, and fraud, and in conscious disregard of Ms. Wynn's rights. 11 As a result of Ms. Sinatra's and Wynn Resorts' aiding and abetting of Mr. Wynn's 12 breaches of fiduciary duty, Ms. Wynn has been damaged in an amount to be proved at trial. Ms. Wynn is entitled to an award of said damages, as well as an award of punitive damages. 14 **FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION** 15 PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF 16 Ms. Wynn re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 64 above. 17 156. To enforce the judicial declarations Ms. Wynn seeks in paragraphs 65 to 133 and to 157. 18 secure her rights declared thereunder, Ms. Wynn further seeks an injunction that enjoins Mr. Wynn from instructing Wynn Resorts not to register shares sold or transferred by or otherwise prevent the 20 Transfer, as defined in the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, of shares by Ms. Wynn, and that 21 provides such other injunctive relief against Mr. Wynn and/or Aruze that the Court deems necessary and appropriate to enforce the declaratory relief granted. **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 24 Ms. Wynn hereby demands trial by jury pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b). 25 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 26 WHEREFORE, Ms. Wynn demands judgment against Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts, Aruze, 27

and Ms. Sinatra as follows:

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- A declaration that Ms. Wynn's contractual duties under the January 2010 1. Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded because the redemption of Aruze's stock frustrated the principal purpose of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement and its predecessor agreements (i.e., the April 2002 Stockholders Agreement and the 2006 Amendment);
- A declaration that the restrictions on alienability as set forth in paragraph 75 above 2. are unenforceable as an unreasonable restraint on alienation in violation of public policy and statutes;
- A declaration that that the restrictions are unenforceable as an unlawful forfeiture in 3. 10 | violation of public policy;
 - A declaration that the restrictions are voidable by Ms. Wynn because she made a 4. unilateral mistake (known to Mr. Wynn) as to a fundamental assumption, or assumptions based on which she agreed to the restrictions;
 - A declaration that that Ms. Wynn's contractual duties under the January 2010 5. Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded because of failures of consideration and/or performance;
 - Judgment in favor of Ms. Wynn and against Mr. Wynn based on Mr. Wynn's 6. fraudulent inducement and a declaration that the restrictions are voidable by Ms. Wynn because Mr. Wynn made false representations to Ms. Wynn with the intention to induce her to enter into and to consent to the formation of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement;
 - If Aruze successfully obtains a discharge of its obligations under the January 2010 7. Stockholders Agreement, a declaration that Ms. Wynn's contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded;
 - Judgment in favor of Ms. Wynn and against Mr. Wynn based upon Mr. Wynn's 8. breaches of contract, and a declaration that Ms. Wynn's contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders

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Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded because Mr. Wynn materially breached the agreement;

- 9. Judgment in favor of Ms. Wynn and against Mr. Wynn based upon Mr. Wynn's breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and a declaration that Ms. Wynn's contractual duties under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement are discharged or, alternatively, that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is subject to rescission and is rescinded because Mr. Wynn materially breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing;
- 10. An order compelling Mr. Wynn to comply with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, including without limitation his obligations to assure the nomination and election of Ms. Wynn to the Board of Directors;
- 11. Judgment in favor of Ms. Wynn and against Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts based on Ms. Sinatra's and Wynn Resorts' intentional interference with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement;
- 12. Judgment in favor of Ms. Wynn and against Mr. Wynn based on Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duty;
- 13. Judgment in favor of Ms. Wynn and against Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts based on Ms. Sinatra's and Wynn Resorts' aiding and abetting of Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duty;
- 14. Preliminary and/or permanent injunctions as the Court deems necessary and appropriate to enforce the declarations prayed for, including an injunction that prohibits Mr. Wynn from instructing Wynn Resorts not to register shares sold or transferred by or otherwise to prevent the Transfer, as defined in the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, of shares by Ms. Wynn, as well as such other injunctive relief against Mr. Wynn and/or Aruze that the Court deems necessary and appropriate;
 - 15. For compensatory damages in an amount to be proved at trial;
- 16. For punitive and exemplary damages in a sum sufficient to punish Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts, and Ms. Sinatra, and to deter similar wrongdoing by others; and
 - 17. Costs of suit and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: March 10, 2016

JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE

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Will RM By

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Facsimile: (213) 443-3100 *Pro hac vice admitted

Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	1 hereby certify that on the 10th day of March, 2016, I caused the foregoing FIRST
3	AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE P. WYNN TO ARUZE AND UNIVERSAL'S FOURTH
4	AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM
5	OF ELAINE P. WYNN to be served as follows:
6	[X] by the Court's ECF System through Wiznet:
7 8 9 10	Bryce K. Kunimoto, Esq. Brian G. Anderson, Esq. J. Stephen Peek, Esq. Robert J. Cassity, Esq. Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
11 12 13	Benjamin B. Klubes, Esq. Joseph J. Reilly, Esq. Buckley Sandler LLP 1250 24 th Street NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20037
14 15	Attorneys for Kazuo Okada, Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp.
16 17 18	James J. Pisanelli, Esq. Todd L. Bice, Esq. Debra Spinelli, Esq. Jarrod L. Rickard, Esq. Pisanelli Bice, LLC 400 S. Seventh Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
19 20	and
21	Paul K. Rowe, Esq. Grant R. Mainland, Esq.
22	Bradley R. Wilson, Esq. Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz 51 West 52 nd Street
23	New York, NY 10019
24	and
25	Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. Glaser Weil, et al.
2627	10250 Constellation Blvd., 19 th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067

-67FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

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-68-FIRST AMENDED ANSWER OF ELAINE WYNN; FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM

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1	REDV		
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14	* pro hac vice admitted		
15	Attorneys for Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN		
16	DICTDI	CT COURT	
17	DISTRI	CI COURI	
18	CLARK CO	UNTY, NEVADA	
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19	WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada	CASE NO. A-12-656710-B	
20	Corporation,	Dept. No.: XI	
21	Plaintiffs,	REDACTED VERSION OF ELAINE P.	
21	Traintins,	WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE	
22	Vs.	FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM	
23	KAZUO OKADA, an individual; ARUZE	AND CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME (ORIGINALLY	
	USA, INC., a Nevada corporation,	FILED UNDER SEAL ON MARCH 10,	
24	UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation,	2016)	
25		ELECTRONIC FILING CASE	
26	Defendants.		
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27	AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS.		
28		 }	

1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>			
2	I hereby certify that on the 4 th day of April, 2016, I caused the foregoing REDACTED			
3	VERSION OF ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED			
4	COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME			
5	(ORIGINALLY FILED UNDER SEAL ON MARCH 10, 2016) to be served as follows:			
6				
7	[X] by the Court's ECF System through Wiznet:			
8	Bryce K. Kunimoto, Esq. Brian G. Anderson, Esq.			
9	J. Stephen Peek, Esq.			
10	Robert J. Cassity, Esq. Holland & Hart LLP			
11	9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134			
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15	Benjamin B. Klubes, Esq. Joseph J. Reilly, Esq.			
16	Buckley Sandler LLP 1250 24 th Street NW, Suite 700			
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20	Todd L. Bice, Esq. Debra Spinelli, Esq.			
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22	400 S. Seventh Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101			
23	and			
24	Paul K. Rowe, Esq.			
25	Grant R. Mainland, Esq. Bradley R. Wilson, Esq.			
26	Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz 51 West 52 nd Street New York, NY 10019			
27				
28	and			
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1 2 3 4 5 6	Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. Glaser Weil, et al. 10250 Constellation Blvd., 19 th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067 Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson and Allan Zeman	
7	Donald J. Campbell, Esq.	
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10	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	^
10	Attorneys for Stephen A. Wynn	\mathcal{O}
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13		An Employee of JOZLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE
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	Las Vegas, NV 89169 Telephone: (702) 699-7500	CLEAN OF THE COURT
6	Facsimile: (702) 699-7555	orean or the court
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14	* pro hac vice admitted	
15	Attorneys for Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN	
16	DISTRIC	T COURT
17	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
18	CLARK COU.	FUS
19	WARENI DESCOUTS I INTETED A MANAGA	CASE NO. A-12-656710-B
20	WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada Corporation,	Dept. No.: XI
21	Plaintiffs,	ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED
22	vs. KAZUO OKADA, an individual; ARUZE	ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME
24	USA, INC., a Nevada corporation, UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT	Hearing Date: 03/22/16
25	CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation,	Hearing Time: 8-30-
26	Defendants.	Trial Date: February 6, 2017, 1:30 p.m.
27	AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS.	ELECTRONIC FILING CASE
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ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME

478888.DOC

1	Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn") moves this Court for leave to amend her Answer to Aruze		
2	USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corporation's Fourth Amended Counterclaim in order to		
3	assert a Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crosso	claim. This Motion is made and based on the	
4	attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities	, the Declaration of William R. Urga and all	
5	exhibits attached, all pleadings and documents on file, and any oral argument the Court may		
6	choose to hear.		
7			
8			
9	Dated: March 10, 2016	JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE	
10		By Will My	
11		WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. #1195	
12		Email: wru@juww.com DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. #8171	
13	·	Email: djm@juww.com 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 16th Floor	
14		Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Telephone: (702) 699-7500	
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16		QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP	
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24		Attorneys for Counterdefendant/	
25		Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN	
26		TYNY 211 ATA T * AA T 1 A1 A	
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ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND

CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME

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DECLARATION OF WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. IN SUPPORT OF ORDER SHORTENING TIME

- I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada. I am a partner of 1. the law firm of Jolley Urga Woodbury & Little, counsel for Elaine P. Wynn in this proceeding.
- I am authorized to make this Declaration and have personal knowledge of the 2. matters set forth herein. Pursuant to EDCR 2.26, I offer this declaration in support of Ms. Wynn's Application for an Order Shortening Time.
- 3. The deadline to seek leave to amend pleadings set forth in the parties' September 22, 2014 Stipulated Scheduling Order as well as the Court's November 17, 2014 2nd Amended Business Court Scheduling Order is April 1, 2016, which is also the current initial expert disclosure deadline.
- Given that the case was stayed for one year, and certain depositions were separately 4. stayed for nearly six more months, only three depositions were taken prior to 2016: those of Mr. Okada, James Stern (Wynn Resorts' Vice President of Security), and Toji Takeuchi (the Rule 30(b)(6) witness for Aruze USA, Inc.). Only six additional depositions have so far been taken in 16 2016.
- There is a substantial amount of discovery that needs to be completed in this case, 5. including completing the depositions of the Wynn Resorts officers and directors. More than 20 depositions are presently scheduled constituting over 40 deposition days, including a week-long trip to Japan next week and a separate week-long trip to Macau tentatively scheduled for August 2016, a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Wynn Resorts itself, and depositions of Ms. Wynn and Mr. Wynn. In addition, the parties continue to serve written discovery and notice additional 23 depositions on an ongoing basis.
 - On February 26, 2016, counsel for Ms. Wynn served a redline version of a form of 6. the proposed amended pleading on counsel for Mr. Wynn and requested that they stipulate to the proposed amendment. They declined to stipulate. On March 9, 2016, counsel for Ms. Wynn circulated a proposed amended pleading on counsel for all parties to this action, and requested that they stipulate to the proposed amendment. Counsel for the Aruze Parties stipulated to the

 amendment, but counsel for Mr. Wynn declined to stipulate, and counsel for Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra did not respond as of the time of this filing.

- 7. Stephen A. Wynn served his Third Supplemental Disclosures Pursuant to NRCP 16.1 on January 19, 2016; the Aruze Parties served a Sixth Request for Production of Documents to Wynn Resorts, Limited on March 1, 2016; and the Wynn parties served their First Request for Production of Documents to Elaine P. Wynn on February 4, 2016.
- 8. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of Ms. Wynn's proposed Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim.
- 9. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the deposition transcript of Robert J. Miller, Vol. III, taken February 11, 2016, and designated Highly Confidential.
- 10. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the deposition transcript of D. Boone Wayson, Vols. I & II, taken February 16 & 17, 2016, and designated Highly Confidential.
- 11. Attached hereto as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the deposition transcript of Dr. Ray R. Irani, Ph.D., Vols. I & II, taken February 23 & 25, 2016, and designated Highly Confidential.
- 12. Attached hereto as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of a letter from Debra L. Spinelli, Esq. to Michael T. Zeller, Esq., dated March 7, 2016.
- 13. Attached hereto as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of a letter from Debra L. Spinelli, Esq. to Michael T. Zeller, Esq., dated March 7, 2016.
- 14. Attached hereto as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of excerpts from the deposition transcript of Alvin V. Shoemaker, Vols. I & II, taken January 28 & 29, 2016, and designated Highly Confidential.
- 15. Having this Motion heard and decided before the conclusion of these depositions is important so that all matters at issue in this case can be fully examined by each of the parties. In open court on March 9, 2016, the Court stated that this Motion could be heard on shortened time and instructed the parties to meet and confer on a date for such hearing. The parties met and

1	conferred, and counsel for Ms. Wynn proposed that this Motion be heard March 22 or 24, 2016.
2	Counsel for Mr. Wynn responded that they would see whether they could make either date.
3	Counsel for Ms. Wynn received no other response.
4	16. Accordingly, Ms. Wynn requests that the Court set this matter for hearing on
5	shortened time, preferably to be heard on March 22 or 24, 2016.
6	I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
7	DATED this // th day of March, 2016.
8 9	William R. Urga, Esq.
10	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
11	GOOD CAUSE APPEARING, it is hereby ordered that the foregoing Motion for Leave to
12 13	File Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim shall be heard on shortened time on the 222
14	day of Manch 2016, at the hour of 8:30 4. m. in Department XI.
15	DATED this 10th day of March 2016.
16	ELIZABETH GONZALEZ (60)
17	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
18	Submitted by:
19	JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE
20	
21	By: Will R. h
22	William R. Urga David J. Malley
23	QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP
24	John B. Quinn
25	Susan R. Estrich Michael T. Zeller
26	Michael L. Fazio Jennifer D. English
27	Attorneys for Counterdefendant, Counterclaimaint, and Cross-Claimant
28	ELAINE P. WYNN -5-
	ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND

CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Preliminary Statement

The Court should grant Elaine Wynn leave to file her proposed amended pleading, which is attached as Exhibit A. The proposed amendment is timely. The parties stipulated, and the Court ordered, that amendments to pleadings may be requested until April 1, 2016. Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that leave to amend "shall be freely given when justice so requires." (emphasis added). As the United States Supreme Court held in interpreting identical Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), "[i]f the underlying facts or circumstances relied upon by a plaintiff may be a proper subject of relief, [s]he ought to be afforded an opportunity to test h[er] claim on the merits." Fomen v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). That is all Ms. Wynn seeks.

There can be no credible claim of prejudice by Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts or Kimmarie Sinatra, the only parties addressed by these amended crossclaims. Discovery is just now getting underway. As Mr. Wynn recently put it, "the bulk of discovery—including the depositions of Mr. Wynn and Ms. Wynn—ha[s] yet to occur in this case," As a consequence, each of the cross-defendants will have ample time to take discovery and develop their defenses to the amended pleading. Furthermore, the few depositions that have been taken in recent weeks—consisting mostly of Wynn Resort Directors—revealed new facts that were not previously disclosed to Ms. Wynn. Those depositions revealed that

Those Director depositions

furthermore revealed for the first time that

23 In addition, this same recent Director testimony revealed that

ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND

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At the time Foman was decided, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) was identical to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a). The federal rule now reads: "The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." F.R.C.P. 15(a)(2). The change from "shall" to "should" was "intended to be stylistic only." *Id.* 2007 Advisory Committee Note.

² Reply in Support of Stephen A. Wynn's Motion to Strike the Jury Demands of Elaine P. Wynn and Aruze USA, Inc. (Feb. 17, 2016) at 4.

And while Ms.

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Wynn did not have access to those facts until the other Directors recently were deposed, no one on Mr. Wynn's side can claim to be surprised by Ms. Wynn's amended allegations: Mr. Wynn and Wynn Resorts are far more familiar with the threat the Company faces from the pattern of misconduct detailed in the amended pleading than Ms. Wynn, a co-founder of Wynn Resorts and a significant shareholder who was ousted from her Director position for asking too many questions about the Company's governance and losing the favor of the controlling shareholder.

The deadline for amendment is now less than one month away. Ms. Wynn cannot afford the risk that if she does not amend her pleadings, Mr. Wynn will argue (wrongly) that she is barred by res judicata from ever raising her claims. Accordingly, Ms. Wynn now requests leave of Court to try all her crossclaims on the merits.

Procedural History

Complaint, Removal, & Remand. This case was filed on February 19, 2012. Defendants Mr. Okada and the Aruze Parties promptly removed the case to federal court. See Notice of 16 | Removal (Mar. 12, 2012). The case was remanded from federal court on June 21, 2012. See 17 | Minutes of Court, Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Okada, No. 2:12-CV-400-LRH-PAL (D. Nev. June 21, ||2012), ECF No. 102.

Department of Justice Investigation and Discovery Stays. Following remand, the Department of Justice moved for a total stay of all discovery while it investigated possible criminal charges against Mr. Okada. See United States of America's Motion to Intervene and for Temporary and Partial Stay of Discovery and for Order Shortening Time (Apr. 5, 2013). This Court granted that motion. See Order Granting United States of America's Motion to Intervene and for Temporary and Partial Stay of Discovery and For Order Shortening Time (July 8, 2013). All discovery was stayed for six months, until November 4, 2013. Id. at 3. Ms. Wynn sought 26 partial relief from the Court's stay order, but her motion was denied. See Order Denying Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Partial Relief From Stay Order (Aug. 20, 2013). This Court then extended the stay for an additional six months, to May 5, 2014. See Order Granting United States of America's

Motion for Extension of Temporary Stay of Discovery and for Order Shortening Time (Dec. 26, 2013) at 3.

The Nevada Supreme Court's Stay Orders. The Nevada Supreme Court ordered a stay of Mr. Okada's deposition from July 1, 2015 to September 9, 2015. See Order Staying Deposition and Directing Answer, Okada v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, No. 68310 (Jul. 1, 2015); Order Denying Petition for Writ of Prohibition or Mandamus and Vacating Stay, Okada v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, No. 68310, 2015 WL 5313418 (Sept. 9, 2015) (unpublished disposition); see Okada v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 83, 359 P.3d 1106 (2015) (opinion accompanying order). This Court entered a third stay in this action with regard to discovery against Wynn Resorts on August 14, 2015. See Order Granting Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion to Stay Pending Petition for Writ of Prohibition on an Order Shortening Time (Aug. 14, 2015) at 2. That stay was continued by another stay from the Nevada Supreme Court. See Order Granting Stay and Scheduling Oral Argument, Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, No. 68439 (Oct. 1, 2015). The stay was lifted on November 12, 2015. See Order Denying Petition, Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, No. 68439, 2015 WL 7193763, (Nov. 12, 2015) (unpublished disposition).

Commencement of Discovery. Given that the case was stayed for one year, and certain depositions were separately stayed for nearly six more months, only three depositions were taken prior to 2016: those of Mr. Okada, James Stern (Wynn Resorts' Vice President of Security), and Toji Takeuchi (the Rule 30(b)(6) witness for Aruze USA, Inc.). Urga Decl. ¶ 4.3 Only six additional depositions have so far been taken in 2016. *Id.*

There is a substantial amount of discovery that needs to be completed in this case, including completing the depositions of the Wynn Resorts officers and directors. *Id.* ¶ 5. More than 20 depositions are presently scheduled constituting over 40 deposition days, including a week-long trip to Japan next week and a separate week-long trip to Macau tentatively scheduled

³ "Urga Decl." means the Declaration of William R. Urga filed concurrently herewith and its exhibits.

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for August 2016, a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Wynn Resorts itself, and depositions of Ms. Wynn and Mr. Wynn. *Id.* In addition, the parties continue to serve written discovery and notice additional depositions on an ongoing basis. *Id.* Ms. Wynn has recently retained new counsel as this action resumes discovery.⁴

Ms. Wynn's Proposed Amendment. The underlying legal theories posed by Ms. Wynn's counterclaims are the same as they have always been: does Mr. Wynn have the power to control his ex-wife's shareholdings against her will, based on an Agreement that he fraudulently and in bad faith induced her to sign; that was supposed to apply only to the Wynn-Okada alliance; and that he breached by engineering her ouster from the Board in retaliation for her raising questions about Company controls and the CEO's judgment. The January 2010 Stockholders Agreement has been at the heart of Ms. Wynn's claims, as it is here. Every one of the allegations in this complaint go to the validity of that Agreement or its breach, including its breach by Mr. Wynn in retaliation for Ms. Wynn's questioning his authority and judgment. Ms. Wynn's proposed amended crossclaims involve Mr. Wynn fraudulently inducing Ms. Wynn to enter into that Agreement; Ms. Wynn's right to the specific performance of Mr. Wynn's contractual duties, under that agreement, to nominate and vote for her in a Director election; additional grounds for invalidating the impermissible restrictions on Ms. Wynn's ability to dispose of any of her Wynn Resorts common stock; additional breaches of contract by Mr. Wynn; breaches of fiduciary duty by Mr. Wynn; and intentional interference with contract and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty claims implicating both Wynn Resorts and its general counsel, Kimmarie Sinatra.

Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra Refuse To Stipulate To Amendment. On February 26, 2016 and times thereafter, counsel for Ms. Wynn provided counsel for Mr. Wynn with proposed amended pleadings and requested that they stipulate to the proposed amendment. Urga Decl. ¶ 6. They declined to stipulate. *Id.* On March 9, 2016, counsel for Ms. Wynn

⁴ See, e.g., Motion to Associate Counsel on Order Shortening Time (Michael T. Zeller, Esq.) (Jan. 25, 2016).

⁵ As used herein, "January 2010 Stockholders Agreement" means the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement dated January 6, 2010.

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circulated a proposed amended pleading on counsel for all parties to this action, and requested that they stipulate to the proposed amendment. Id. Counsel for the Aruze Parties stipulated to the amendment, but counsel for Mr. Wynn declined to stipulate, and counsel for Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra did not respond as of the time of this filing. Id.

Argument

NEVADA RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 15(a) SETS A HIGH BAR FOR DENYING A PARTY LEAVE TO AMEND.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that "leave shall be freely given when 9 | justice so requires." (emphasis added). This "mandate is to be heeded." Foman, 371 U.S. at 182. 10 | Notably, because the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure are "based in large part upon their federal counterparts," federal cases interpreting federal Rule 15(a) are "strong persuasive authority." 12 Exec. Mgmt., Ltd. v. Ticor Title Ins. Co., 118 Nev. 46, 53, 38 P.3d 872, 876 (2002).

Courts interpreting federal Rule 15(a) hold that "[w]here there is a lack of prejudice to the opposing party and the amended complaint is obviously not frivolous, or made as a dilatory 15 maneuver in bad faith, it is an abuse of discretion to deny" leave to amend. Hurn v. Ret. Fund 16 Trust of Plumbing, Heating & Piping Indus. of S. Cal., 648 F.2d 1252, 1254 (9th Cir. 1981). "The 17 | mere fact that [a party] could have moved at an earlier time to amend does not by itself constitute 18 an adequate basis for denying leave to amend." Howey v. United States, 481 F.2d 1187, 1191 (9th 19 | Cir. 1973). Accordingly, without a "sufficient justifying reason" for denial, Rule 15 requires 20 | leave to amend. King v. Kramer, 763 F.3d 635, 643 (7th Cir. 2014) (quotation marks omitted); see also City of Miami v. Bank of Am. Corp., 800 F.3d 1262, 1286 (11th Cir. 2015) ("Unless a 22 || substantial reason exists to deny leave to amend, the discretion of the district court is not broad enough to permit denial.") (quotation marks and brackets omitted). "[T]he district court may and should liberally allow an amendment to the pleadings if prejudice does not result." Schwartz v. Schwartz, 95 Nev. 202, 205, 591 P.2d 1137, 1139 (1979).

In addition, Nevada courts have a "general policy to decide cases upon their merits." Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc., 119 Nev. 1, 23, 62 P.3d 720, 736 (2003). Liberal application of Rule 15(a) "furthers the mandate that the rules of procedure are intended to allow cases to be

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decided on the merits rather than on mere technicalities." Costello v. Carter, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 2 | 36, 254 P.3d 631, 635 (2011). See Boileau v. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 730 F.2d 929, 938 (3d Cir. 1984) ("The commentaries on Rule 15 amendments support not only a liberal interpretation of this rule, but specifically address the liberal use of Rule 15 to amend complaints so as to state 5 | additional causes of action."). Here, there is no reason to deny effect to the parties' stipulation and 6 | the Court's earlier scheduling order that permits amended pleadings until April 1, 2016. This timely motion should be granted.

П. BECAUSE NO PREJUDICE WILL RESULT, THE COURT SHOULD ALLOW MS. WYNN'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendment will not prejudice any party to this action, which alone is sufficient to grant leave to amend. Absent prejudice, the trial court "may and should liberally allow" the amendment. Schwartz, 95 Nev. at 205, 591 P.2d at 1139. Ms. Wynn brings this motion to amend three weeks before the deadline to do so. Given that discovery has only recently commenced in earnest (and indeed the depositions of any Wynn Resorts Directors began only in the past few weeks), the parties will have more than ample opportunity to conduct discovery related to Ms. Wynn's proposed amendment. In all events, Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra are far more familiar with the matters raised here than they would ever allow the Directors, or Ms. Wynn in particular, to be.

The Parties Have Ample Opportunity To Prepare For Trial On Ms. Wynn's A. Amended Crossclaims.

Mr. Wynn will be hard-pressed to point to a single one of Ms. Wynn's new allegations as to which he does not have far more access to evidence than she. None should surprise him. In any event, as Mr. Wynn recently observed (on his motion to strike Ms. Wynn's jury demand), it is "nearly eight months before the September 1, 2016 discovery cut-off date and more than one year before the February 6, 2017 trial date," and "the bulk of discovery-including the depositions of

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Mr. Wynn and Ms. Wynn—ha[s] yet to occur in this case." As of the filing of this motion, only nine depositions have been taken, and more than 20 are presently scheduled over 40 deposition days, including a week-long trip to Japan next week and a separate week long trip to Macau tentatively scheduled for August 2016, a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Wynn Resorts itself, and depositions of Ms. Wynn and Mr. Wynn. Urga Decl. ¶ 5.7 The Directors of Wynn Resorts in particular have recently begun to collect and produce documents on their own behalf.8

The deadline to seek leave to amend pleadings, as set forth in the parties' September 22, 2014 Stipulated Scheduling Order as well as the Court's November 17, 2014 2nd Amended Business Court Scheduling Order is April 1, 2016, which is also the current initial expert 10 disclosure deadline. Urga Decl. ¶ 3. This deadline was set with discovery in mind: "one hundred 11 twenty (120) days before the discovery cut-off date." Stipulated Scheduling Order (Sept. 22, 12 | 2014) at 2. (As Mr. Wynn states, supra, the discovery cut-off has since been extended by one 13 month to September 1, 2016.) In so stipulating, the parties agreed upon a sufficient time period to 14 investigate claims pleaded before the deadline. Accordingly, leave should be granted.

Reply in Support of Stephen A. Wynn's Motion to Strike the Jury Demands of Elaine P. Wynn and Aruze USA, Inc. (Feb. 17, 2016) at 4.

⁷ In fact, the parties are at this moment in the midst of requesting, collecting, and producing additional documents. For example, Stephen A. Wynn served his Third Supplemental Disclosures Pursuant to NRCP 16.1 on January 19, 2016; the Aruze Parties served a Sixth Request for Production of Documents to Wynn Resorts, Limited on March 1, 2016; and the Wynn parties served their First Request for Production of Documents to Elaine P. Wynn on February 4, 2016. Urga Decl. ¶ 7. To the extent the proposed amendment requires the parties to collect and produce any additional documents, they will be able to do so as part of this ongoing process.

See, e.g., Urga Decl. Ex. E (Letter from D. Spinelli, Esq. to M. Zeller, Esq. (Mar. 7, 2016)) at 2 ("in light of Mr. Shoemaker's testimony that

[;] Urga Decl. Ex. F (Letter from D. Spinelli, Esq. to M. Zeller, Esq. (Mar. 7, 2016)) at 2 ("Governor Miller produced responsive documents on and before December 31, 2015"); id. at 3 ("Governor Miller supplemented his prior productions . . . on February 18").

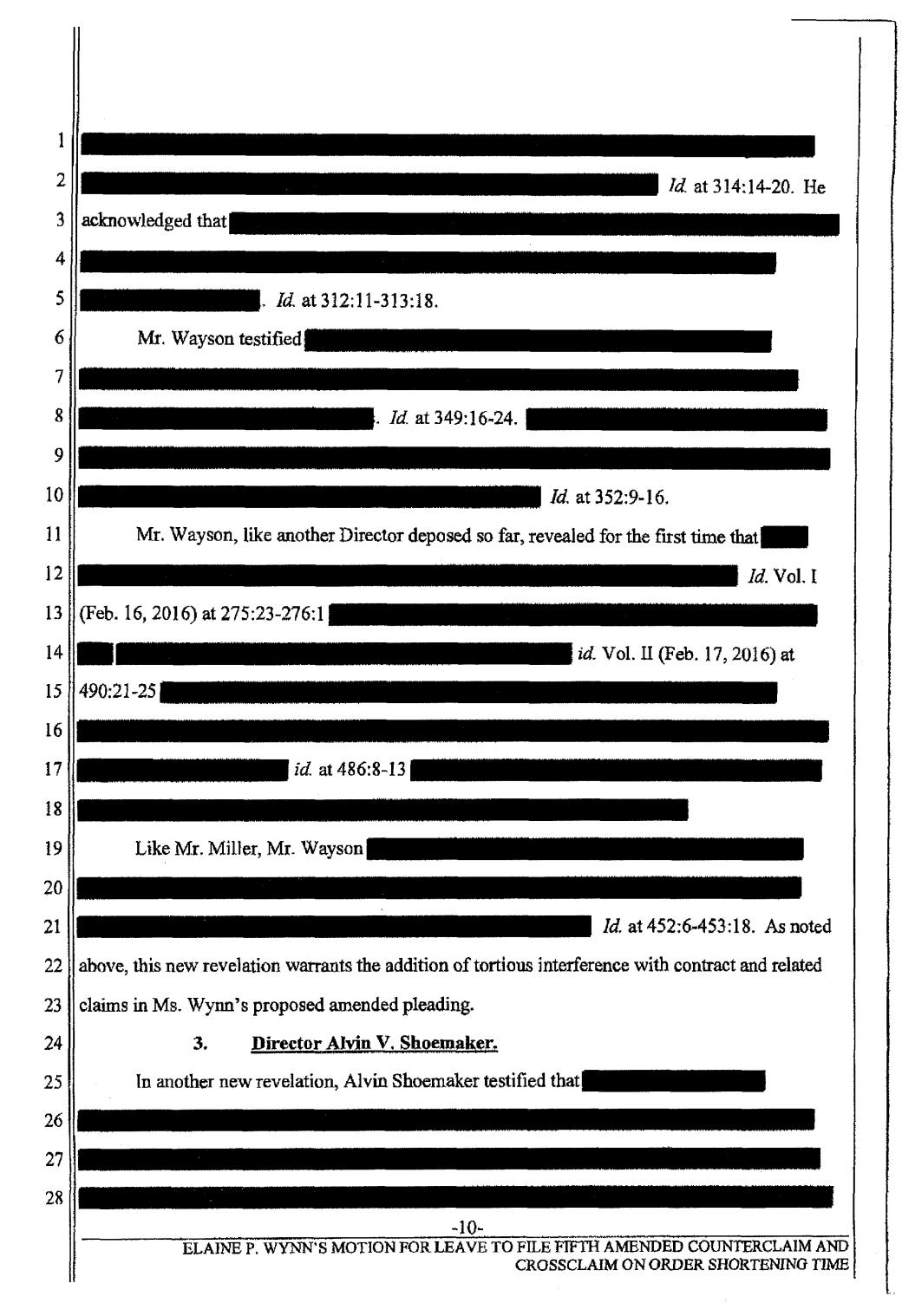
Notably, both Wynn Resorts and the Aruze Parties previously have requested leave to amend their pleadings on the ground that there was no prejudice because the parties were (then and now, given the stays) just beginning discovery in earnest. See Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion for Leave to Amend Second Amended Complaint (Feb. 27, 2013) at 7 (noting that prejudice is unlikely when "the parties have only recently started document discovery"); Aruze

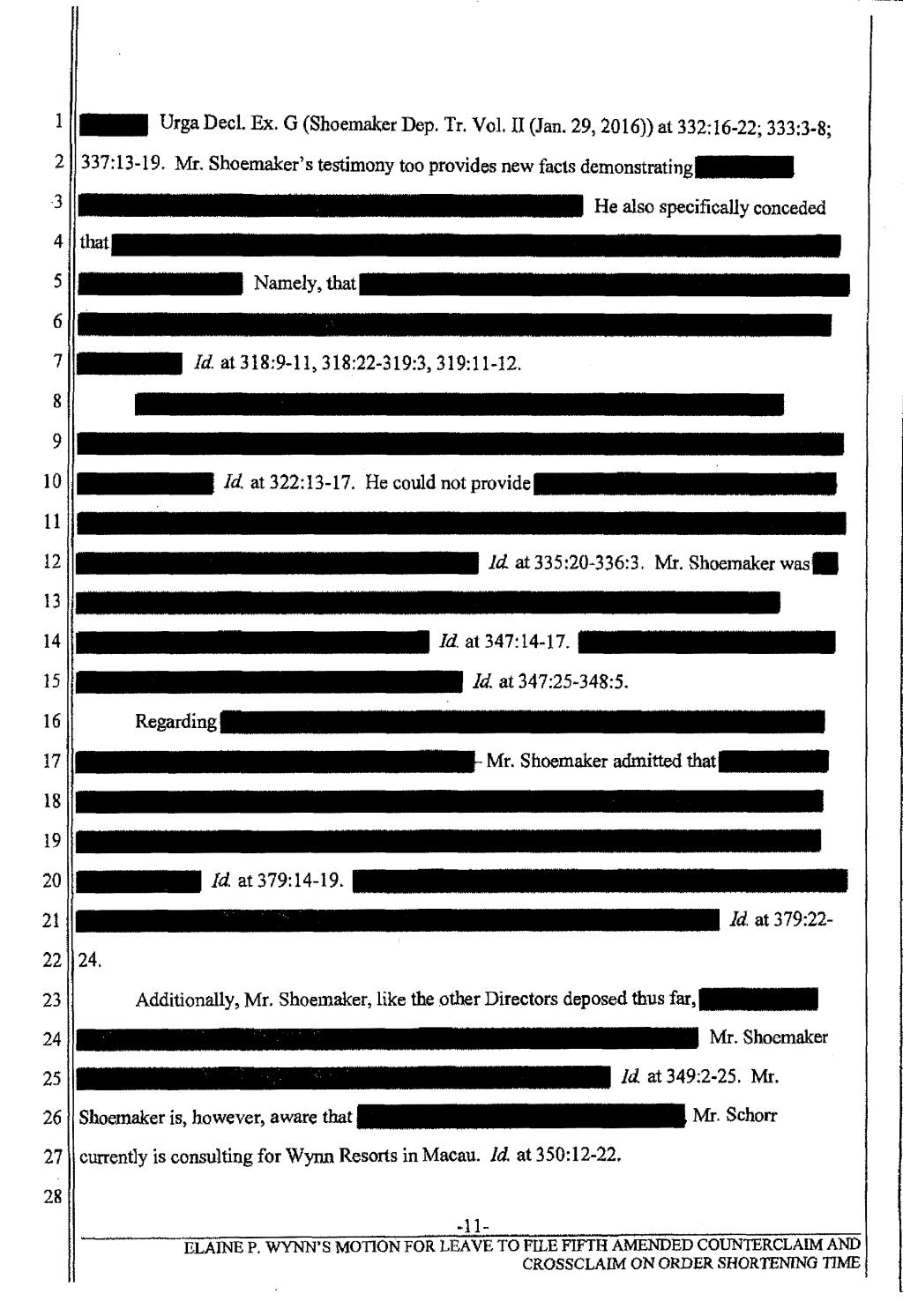
B. Recently Discovered Facts Also Support the Right to Amend.

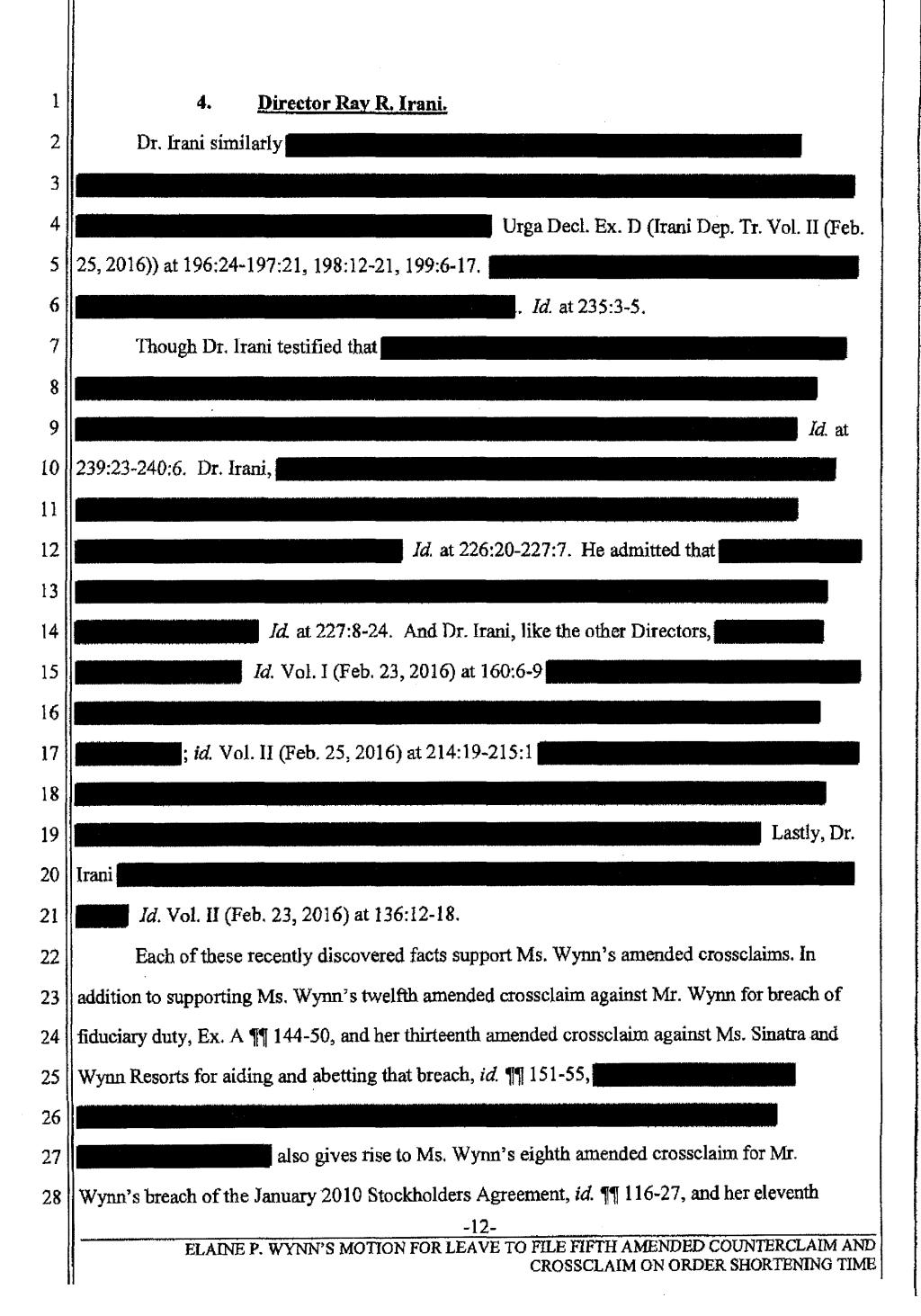
2	Permitting amendment of pleadings to conform to the facts as revealed during discovery is
3	among the most common reasons that courts give for exercising their discretion to allow
4	amendment. See Whealon v. Strong, 121 Nev. 662, 665-66, 119 P.3d 1241, 1243-44 (2005)
5	(affirming grant of leave to amend an answer to include dispositive affirmative defenses revealed
6	during discovery). Here, that reason is particularly compelling. Now that discovery has finally
7	begun, startling admissions by Wynn Resorts Directors disclosed new facts giving rise to Ms.
8	Wynn's proposed amendment. Among other things, deposition testimony has begun to reveal
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10	Indeed, and based upon
11	the Director testimony obtained thus far,
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14	Notably, deposition testimony by these Directors revealed that
15	
16	Director
17	testimony also confirms
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20	1. <u>Director Robert J. Miller.</u>
21	In his deposition less than a month ago, Director Robert J. Miller
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25	Urga Decl. Ex. B (Miller Dep. Tr. Vol. III (Feb. 11, 2016)) at 492:7-19;
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27 28	USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp.'s Motion for Leave to File Third Amended Counterclaim (June 12, 2013) at 4 (arguing that "[l]eave is particularly appropriate" when "[d]iscovery remains in its early stages"). Those statements still remain substantially true today.
	-8- ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND

CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME

1	502.16 502.6 No. No. 11.
2	502:16-503:5. Mr. Miller was asked
3	77 -4 400 7 10
<i>3</i>	Id. at 492:7-19.
5	Mr. Miller also noted that
6	WII, Wither also noted that
7	
8	506:15-23. But Mr. Miller conceded that
9	Id. at 541:5-22. It became clear
0	
1	Id. at 486;7-487:6. This new revelation of
2	
3	Notably, and further supporting a
4	tortious interference claim, Mr. Miller also admitted that
5	
6	Id. at 457:21-458:3. He additionally conceded that
7	(id, at 462:20-
8	463:16),
9	
20	2. <u>Director D. Boone Wayson.</u>
21	The deposition of another Director, D. Boone Wayson, that was taken less than a month
22	ago provided additional new evidence showing
23	Mr. Wayson could not recall
24	but testified
25	that
26	Urga Decl. Ex. C
27	(Wayson Dep. Tr. Vol. II (Feb. 17, 2016)) at 311:11-23; 313:19-314:13; 325:11-16. When asked
28	
	-9- ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCI AIM ON ORDER SHOPTENING TIME
	CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME







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amended crossclaim against Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra for intentionally interfering with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, id. ¶¶ 138-43.

Ms. Wynn also adds a crossclaim arising from Wynn Resorts' decision to cancel Aruze's shares once redeemed rather than vote them, as they were required to do under the January 2010 Shareholders Agreement, in favor of Ms. Wynn. See Ex. A ¶¶ 140-41. This testimony gives rise to and/or supports Ms. Wynn's fifth amended crossclaim for discharge through failure of consideration or performance, Ex. A ¶¶ 90-96, her tenth amended crossclaim against Stephen Wynn for specific performance, id. ¶¶ 134-37, and her eleventh amended crossclaim against Wynn Resorts and Kimmarie Sinatra for intentional interference with contractual relations, id. ¶ 138-43.

Discovery will surely shed further light on these issues. The documents produced to date, especially Board documents, are curiously sparse and silent as to many of the issues raised here.

That may turn out to be additional evidence of

Leave to amend is "particularly" appropriate "when important evidence was solely in the possession of one party," as is clearly the case here. Nutton v. Sunset Station, Inc., 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 34, 357 P.3d 966, 970 (2015).

Leave To Amend To Plead Alternative Legal Theories Related To The Core Issues In The Case Serves The Interests Of Justice.

Leave to amend to "state an alternative theory of recovery" is in the interests of justice, because parties "ought to be afforded an opportunity to test [their] claim[s] on the merits." Foman, 371 U.S. at 182. Rule 15(a)'s purpose is most "obviously" served by permitting additional causes of action "arising out of the same occurrence as that set forth in the original 25 | pleading, thereby insuring that the defendant knew of the action's commencement and of its nature 26 in time to avoid any prejudice to his defense on the merits." Davis v. Piper Aircraft Corp., 615 F.2d 606, 614 (4th Cir. 1980). Indeed, both Wynn Resorts and the Aruze Parties successfully sought leave to amend their pleadings on precisely this basis. See Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal

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Entertainment Corp.'s Motion for Leave to File Third Amended Counterclaim (June 12, 2013) at 4 (noting that "[1]cave is particularly appropriate" for amendments which "add[] causes of action and legal bases based on the same core facts"); Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion for Leave to Amend Second Amended Complaint (Feb. 27, 2013) at 6 (requesting leave to file an amended pleading that "clarifies Wynn Resorts' claim for breach of fiduciary duty by refocusing it on Mr. Okada's wrongful conduct"). 10

Here, Ms. Wynn seeks leave to add alternative legal theories arising from facts already pled. Her prior pleadings directly challenged the enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement on the grounds that it has been frustrated, discharged, or breached, and that it is unenforceable. See Fourth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim of Elaine P. Wynn (Aug. 28, 2015) (hereinafter 4AXC) ¶¶ 69-105. Ms. Wynn now seeks to amend her crossclaims to include additional legal theories attacking the enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement.

First, Ms. Wynn's third amended crossclaim that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement is an illegal forfeiture challenges the enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders 15 Agreement on public policy grounds. Ex. A. ¶¶ 79-83. Ms. Wynn previously pled that "[a]n actual controversy exists among Ms. Wynn, Mr. Wynn, and Aruze with respect to the validity and/or enforceability of the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement." 4AXC ¶ 79. This amended crossclaim presents an alternative legal theory arising from facts already pled.

Second, Ms. Wynn adds crossclaims challenging the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement on the ground that it lacks the elements of an enforceable contract: her fourth amended crossclaim for rescission due to unilateral mistake, Ex. A. ¶ 84-89, and her sixth amended crossclaim that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was procured by fraud, id. ¶¶ 97-110. 23 Mr. Okada has already pleaded that the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement was induced by fraud. See Fourth Amended Counterclaim of Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp.

No one opposed these requests for leave to amend, although the Aruze Parties later characterized Wynn Resorts' amendment as "fundamentally chang[ing] its story' regarding the 2012 redemption. Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp.'s Motion for Leave to File Third Amended Counterclaim (June 12, 2013) at 4.

(Nov. 26, 2013) ¶¶ 293-308.) Ms. Wynn should be allowed to challenge enforceability on the additional legal ground that it does not meet the required elements of a contract, especially since proving that the contract is enforceable would already require negating these grounds. See Certified Fire Prot. Inc. v. Precision Constr., 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 35, 283 P.3d 250, 255 (2012) ("Basic contract principles require, for an enforceable contract, an offer and acceptance, meeting

of the minds, and consideration.").

Finally, Ms. Wynn adds crossclaims arising from Wynn Resorts' redemption and cancellation of Aruze's shares: her eleventh amended crossclaim against Wynn Resorts and Ms. 9 | Sinatra for intentional interference with the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement, Ex. A ¶ 138-10 43, and her tenth amended crossclaim against Mr. Wynn for specific performance, id. ¶ 134-37. Mr. Okada, for his part, has alleged claims challenging the validity of that redemption. See Fourth Amended Counterclaim of Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp. (Nov. 26, 2013) ¶¶ 179-87. The legal effect of the redemption are already at issue, and these additional legal theories should be adjudicated as part of that inquiry. All claims and defenses related to the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement should be tried on the merits, and leave should be granted to plead Ms. Wynn's additional crossclaims.

Ms. Wynn Brings This Motion In Good Faith And Without Undue Delay. D.

Leave to amend should be freely given unless there is evidence of "undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant." Foman, 371 U.S. at 182. There is no such evidence here.

To the contrary and, as detailed above, Ms. Wynn sought to prevent this case from evolving into one in which these additional crossclaims would ever need to be litigated. And, at 23 least some of Ms. Wynn's amended crossclaims depend on recent depositions that were stayed as 24 || part of the multiple discovery stays in this case. The proposed amendment is brought in good faith, in advance of the stipulated deadline to amend, and will not prejudice any party. There is no reason to deny leave to amend.

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on the 10th day of March, 2016, I caused the
3	foregoing ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIFTH AMENDED
4	COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME to be served as
5	follows:
6	[X] by the Court's ECF System through Wiznet:
7	Bryce K. Kunimoto, Esq.
8	Brian G. Anderson, Esq. J. Stephen Peek, Esq.
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27	and
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. Glaser Weil, et al. 10250 Constellation Blvd., 19th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067 Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson and Allan Zeman Donald J. Campbell, Esq. J. Colby Williams, Esq. Campbell & Williams 700 S. 7th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	
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Hun J. Colin **MLEV** WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. #1195 **CLERK OF THE COURT** |Email: wru@juww.com DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. #8171 Email: djm@juww.com JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway, 16th Floor Las Vegas, NV 89169 (702) 699-7500 Telephone: Facsimile: (702) 699-7555 6 JOHN B. QUINN, ESQ.* Email: johnquinn@quinnemanuel.com MICHAEL T. ZELLER, ESQ.* Email: michaelzeller@quinnemanuel.com SUSAN R. ESTRICH, ESQ.* Email: susanestrich@quinnemanuel.com MICHAEL L. FAZIŎ, ESQ.* 10 || Email: michaelfazio@quinnemanuel.com QUINN EMANUEL ŬRQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP 865 S. Figueroa Street, 10th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017 Telephone: (213) 443-3000 (213) 443-3100 Facsimile: | * pro hac vice admitted 13 Attorneys for Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN 15 **DISTRICT COURT** 16 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 17 18 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada CASE NO. A-12-656710-B 19 Dept. No.: XI corporation, Plaintiff, **ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR** 20 LEAVE TO FILE SIXTH AMENDED 21 COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM VS. KAZUO OKADA, an individual, ARUZE Date: USA, Inc., a Nevada corporation, UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT Time: CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation, 24 **ELECTRONIC FILING CASE** Defendant. 25 AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS 26 27

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Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn") moves this Court for leave to amend her Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim to assert a Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim. This Motion is made and based on the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and all exhibits attached, all pleadings and documents on file, and any oral argument the Court may choose to hear.

Dated: May 27, 2016

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Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN

NOTICE OF MOTION

1	NOTICE OF MOTION
2	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Motion for Leave to
3 4	File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim on for hearing before the above-entitled Court or CHAMBERS
5	the 01 day of JULY 2016, at the hour ofm. in Department XI or as soon
6	thereafter as counsel maybe heard.
7	DATED this 27th day of May 2016.
8	JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE
9	
10	By: Will R.M
11	WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. #1195
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27	ELAINE P. WYNN
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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Introduction

The Court should grant Ms. Wynn leave to file this proposed amended pleading. The Court expressly granted Ms. Wynn leave to file this Motion in response to its ruling dismissing Ms. Wynn's claims for tortious interference and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty as to Wynn Resorts, Limited ("Wynn Resorts") and Ms. Sinatra. Although this is Ms. Wynn's sixth amended pleading, this is the first amendment to these particular claims which in any event arise from deposition testimony taken only a few months ago. The amended pleading cures the limited defects identified by the Court.

First, it alleges that Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra tortiously interfered with the 2010 Stockholders Agreement by conspiring with Mr. Wynn to effectively negate the contractual provisions obligating Mr. Wynn to support Ms. Wynn's Board candidacy. Both Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra were fully aware of these provisions but instead of respecting them, wrongfully developed and implemented a scheme to oust Ms. Wynn from the Board, contrary to the provisions of the agreement. Simply put, that was tortious interference with the agreement.

Second, it repleads Ms. Wynn's claim for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty to clarify that the duties arising from Mr. Wynn's status as a controlling shareholder are *legally* separate and distinct from any contractual obligations, thus responding to the Court's concerns as to this point.

Third, this amended pleading alleges further facts as to Wynn Resorts' and Ms. Sinatra's knowing participation in Mr. Wynn's breaches of his duties. This includes Ms. Sinatra's orchestration of the nominations process that led to Ms. Wynn's ouster, including her development and propagation of pretextual reasons for her ouster, as well as devising and executing a plan to cancel Mr. Okada's shares with the intent to prevent those shares from being voted in favor of

¹ The Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim is attached as Exhibit A. A redline of the proposed Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim showing the changes as against the Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

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Ms. Wynn. Ms. Sinatra clearly acted with purpose, and her "contributions" were substantial. Nevada tort law provides Ms. Wynn a cause of action for these intentional acts.

Granting Ms. Wynn leave to file the proposed pleading will not prejudice any party. The factual issues that underlie the tort claims Ms. Wynn seeks to replead are already at issue with other claims in the litigation so discovery into those issues is already being taken and the amendment will not cause any unfair surprise or delay the recently extended schedule.

Ms. Wynn has properly pleaded all of the elements of these claims, and should be granted leave to file her Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim.

Facts And Procedural History

Retaliatory Ouster From The Board. Ms. Wynn was a member of the Wynn Resorts Board of Directors from the Company's founding until she was ousted in April 2015. Exh. A, Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim ("6ACC") ¶ 19. As a Director, her duties included overseeing Wynn Resorts' management, investigating any red flags suggesting corporate wrongdoing, and of course keeping herself informed about the management of the Company for the benefit of shareholders. *Id.* ¶¶ 2-3, 8. Mr. Wynn did not welcome the oversight of Directors or the requirements of corporate governance of a public company. *Id.* ¶ 51-61. Ms. Sinatra was key to his manipulations, and none was more important than their successful effort to oust Ms. Wynn, who had too many questions for management.

One of those questions related to the multi-million dollar payment that had been made by the CEO arising out of what he now claims were "extortionate threats" against him involving a Company employee on Company property. *Id.* \P 52. While the payment was made in 2005, Ms. Wynn did not learn about it until 2009. Ms. Wynn asked Ms. Sinatra why the Board had not been informed about the extortion of its CEO? Surely this was important to the Company and might signal that the Company was vulnerable as well. A multi-million dollar payment can hardly be dismissed as a nuisance matter. Ms. Sinatra told Ms. Wynn that, as a Director, it was none of her business and none of the Board's business. Pushed further, Ms. Sinatra told Ms. Wynn that what was and was not disclosed to the Board was something that the CEO decided with her. This was the "tone at the top" in 2009. Ms. Sinatra earned \$10.5 million that year, the middle of the

recession. *Id.* ¶ 57. When the man who set her salary (working for Mr. Wynn of course) suddenly "resigned" in 2013 after he learned he might be a target of an investigation into illegal gambling, Ms. Sinatra, no doubt with the approval of Mr. Wynn, decided to give him 200,000 shares that had not yet vested as cash dividends, neither of which she was required to do; and she falsely stated on regulatory filings that he had voluntarily resigned. *Id.* ¶ 56-57.

Ms. Sinatra's advice to the Board was clearly based on who was asking the questions. She falsely told the Board that Ms. Wynn's objection to a stock grant to Mr. Wynn would require an amended proxy statement, for instance, when it clearly would not have. *Id.* ¶ 58. More important, Ms. Sinatra, knowing that the real goal was to eliminate Elaine Wynn from the Board because she asked too many questions and was willing to challenge Mr. Wynn, played a key role in developing both the process and the pretexts to be used against her with Board members and investors. *Id.* ¶ 62-66.

Ms. Wynn's Fifth Amended Pleading. This campaign to oust Ms. Wynn was executed at the highest levels and concealed until depositions of Board members in early 2016. *See* Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave To File Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim on Order Shortening Time (Mar. 10, 2016) at 8-13. After uncovering this information at depositions, Ms. Wynn sought leave of Court to file an amended pleading, which the Court granted. *Id.*; 3/24/16 Hr'g Tr. at 52:19-20.

Motions To Dismiss. Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts, and Ms. Sinatra moved to dismiss Ms. Wynn's amended claims.² The Court denied Mr. Wynn's motion in its entirety. 5/5/16 Telephonic Hr'g Tr. at 9:8. The Court granted Wynn Resorts' and Ms. Sinatra's motions to dismiss the eleventh claim for intentional interference with contractual relations against them due to "concern[s] with the more distantly related entities to [the Stockholders Agreement] which was

² See Stephen A. Wynn's Motion To Dismiss Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim; Motion To Strike Certain Allegations (Apr. 14, 2016) ("Wynn MTD"); Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion To Dismiss the Eleventh and Thirteenth Causes of Action in Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim (Apr. 14, 2016) ("Wynn Resorts MTD"); Kimmarie Sinatra's Motion To Dismiss The Eleventh and Thirteenth Causes of Action in Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim (Apr. 14, 2016) ("Sinatra MTD").

negotiated as part of the divorce." 5/5/16 Telephonic Hr'g Tr. at 8:4-6. The Court also granted Wynn Resorts' and Ms. Sinatra's motions to dismiss the thirteenth claim for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty against them, expressing concern that "the nature of the allegations" had too much "overlap with the contract claims." *Id.* at 6:11-17, 9:4-6. The Court granted Ms. Wynn leave to file this Motion. 5/5/16 Hr'g Tr. at 34:2-4.

Legal Standard

"The State of Nevada has a policy of permitting amendments unless there is futility." 3/24/16 Hr'g Tr. at 52:20-21. A court considering a futility argument must do so "with great care and with considerable deference to the pleadings," and "to err on the side of caution and permit amendments that appear arguable or even borderline." *Nutton v. Sunset Station, Inc.*, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 34, 357 P.3d 966, 975 (2015). Whether a proposed amendment states a cause of action is a question of law. *Anderson v. Mandalay Corp.*, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 82, 358 P.3d 242, 247-48 (2015).

Leave to amend is governed by a "good cause" standard when requested after the court-set deadline for motions to amend. *Nutton*, 357 P.3d at 970; NRCP 16(b). Good cause is satisfied by a showing of "the diligence of the party seeking the amendment." *Id.* at 971. Once good cause is shown to consider an amended pleading, leave to amend is governed by Rule 15(a). *Id.* at 972. Under that rule, Nevada policy requires that "leave shall be freely given when justice so requires." NRCP 15(a).

Whether to grant leave to amend is within the Court's discretion. *Anderson*, 358 P.3d at 247-48. However, "[w]here there is a lack of prejudice to the opposing party and the amended complaint is obviously not frivolous, or made as a dilatory maneuver in bad faith, it is an abuse of discretion to deny" leave to amend. *Hurn v. Ret. Fund Trust of Plumbing, Heating & Piping Indus. Of S. Cal*, 648 F.2d 1252, 1254 (9th Cir. 1981).

Argument

I. <u>LEAVE SHOULD BE GRANTED TO RESTATE THE TWO CLAIMS DISMISSED</u> WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A. This Motion Is Properly Before The Court.

The Court expressly granted Ms. Wynn "leave to file a motion to amend." 5/15/16 Telephonic Hr'g Tr. at 9:8-11. Thus, there should be no dispute as to whether this Motion is properly before this Court. However, even if the normal good cause standard set forth in Rule 16(b) were to apply, it is met here. The "basic inquiry" under Rule 16(b) is to examine "whether the filing deadline cannot reasonably be met despite the diligence of the party seeking the amendment." *Nutton*, 357 P.3d at 971.

Here, Ms. Wynn raised her claims for intentional interference with contractual relations and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty well in advance of the April 1, 2016, filing deadline, in her proposed Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim ("FACC"). The Court ruled on the motions to dismiss the FACC claims on May 5, 2016, which meant that this Motion to cure the pleading defects identified by the Court could not have been brought by the earlier April 1 deadline. In such circumstances, courts find good cause exists to grant leave to amend. See Inge v. Rock Fin. Corp., 281 F.3d 613, 626 (6th Cir. 2002) ("[P]rompt effort to remedy pleading deficiencies identified by the district court in the dismissal order" constitutes good cause under Rule 16(b), and denying such an effort is an abuse of discretion.); Pinnacle Great Plains Operating Co., LLC v. Wynn Dewsnup Revocable Trust, No. 4:13-CV-00106-EJL-CWD, 2015 WL 759003, *2 (D. Idaho Feb. 23, 2015) (finding good cause for amendment when a "somewhat unique procedural posture" resulted in "[t]he deadline expir[ing] approximately two months before the Court resolved [defendant's] motion to dismiss").

Moreover, Nevada's "general policy to decide cases upon their merits" necessitates that "[l]eave to amend should be freely given when justice requires." *Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc.*, 119 Nev. 1, 22-23, 62 P.3d 720, 735 (2003). Leave to amend should be granted unless the pleading "could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts." *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000). Thus "when a complaint can be amended to state a claim for relief,

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leave to amend, rather than dismissal, is the preferred remedy." *Cohen*, 119 Nev. at 22, 62 P.3d at 735.

B. The Amended Pleading Will Not Prejudice Any Party.

The proposed pleading merely remedies limited pleading deficiencies articulated by the Court with respect to two claims against Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra; it does not insert new claims or parties. See Inge, 281 F.3d at 626 (no prejudice as the "request to amend was a prompt effort to remedy pleading deficiencies identified by the district court in the dismissal order—as opposed to an effort to add new claims or parties."); see also Ross v. Pioneer Life Ins. Co., 545 F. Supp. 2d 1061, 1065 (C.D. Cal. 2008) ("Because the proposed amendment merely rests upon those allegations and pleadings already made, such amendment in no way prejudices Defendants' ability to defend against the Complaint."). The new facts alleged are all within the scope of what has been addressed by both parties and will continue to be. Indeed, because the Court denied the motion to dismiss by Mr. Wynn in its entirety, the underlying facts are already at issue in this litigation; thus, there is no unfair surprise, discovery will not be impacted and the recently extended schedule will not otherwise be delayed. See C.F. ex rel. Farnan v. Capistrano Unified Sch. Dist., 654 F.3d 975, 984 (9th Cir. 2011) (leave to amend granted when amendment "created no meaningful case management issues" and did not "infringe on the efficient adjudication of the litigation") (quotation marks omitted); see also Hood v. Hartford Life & Accident Ins. Co., 567 F. Supp. 2d 1221, 1225-26 (E.D. Cal. 2008) (amendment requested after Rule 16 deadline will be allowed for good cause absent showing "that discovery will need to be reopened, that trial will be delayed, or that defendant will be prejudiced by allowing the amendment").

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that "leave *shall* be freely given when justice so requires." (emphasis added). This "mandate is to be heeded." *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). Under Rule 15(a), "[w]here there is a lack of prejudice to the opposing party and the amended complaint is obviously not frivolous, or made as a dilatory maneuver in bad faith, it is an abuse of discretion to deny" leave to amend. *Hurn*, 648 F.2d at 1254. Therefore, "the district court may and should liberally allow an amendment to the pleadings if prejudice does not result." *Schwartz v. Schwartz*, 95 Nev. 202, 205, 591 P.2d 1137, 1139 (1979). As shown

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above, Ms. Wynn promptly brought this motion in response to the Court's ruling and allowing the amended pleading will not prejudice any party. There is no reason to deny Ms. Wynn her right to have her claims decided on the merits.

II. THE AMENDED PLEADING ADDRESSES THE COURT'S CONCERNS AND PLEADS FACTS SETTING FORTH THE ELEMENTS OF MS. WYNN'S TORT CLAIMS.

In Nevada, a pleading "need only broadly recite the 'ultimate facts' necessary to set forth the elements of a cognizable claim." *Nutton*, 357 P.3d at 974. The "particular 'evidentiary facts' that will be employed to prove those allegations" need not be included. *Id.* That standard is amply satisfied by Ms. Wynn's proposed amended pleading.

A. The Amended Pleading Sufficiently Pleads Intentional Interference With Contractual Relations.

The Nevada Supreme Court stated the elements of tortious interference with contractual relations in *Hilton Hotels Corp. v. Butch Lewis Prods., Inc.*, 109 Nev. 1043, 1048, 862 P.2d 1207, 1210 (1993): "(1) a valid and existing contract; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the contract; (3) intentional acts intended or designed to disrupt the contractual relationship; (4) actual disruption of the contract; and (5) resulting damage." Interference liability is properly imposed upon "anyone who intentionally conspired and acted . . . contrary to the intendment of the parties under the . . . contract." 109 Nev. at 1048-49, 862 P.2d at 1210-11. The amended pleading clearly and specifically alleges that both Ms. Sinatra and Wynn Resorts, with full knowledge of the 2010 Stockholders Agreement, intentionally conspired and acted with Mr. Wynn to disrupt that contractual relationship. Under *Hilton Hotels*, that sufficiently pleads this claim.³

For clarity, the amended pleading separates the claim, previously pleaded jointly against Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra, into individual claims against both cross-defendants. See 6ACC ¶¶ 140-45 (claim against Wynn Resorts); id. ¶¶ 146-51 (claim against Ms. Sinatra).

1. <u>Ms. Wynn's Tortious Interference Claim Against Wynn Resorts Satisfies</u> <u>The Hilton Hotels Elements.</u>

Wynn Resorts knew of the Stockholders Agreement, including the obligations by Mr. Wynn to keep Ms. Wynn on the Board. 6ACC ¶ 141. Wynn Resorts intentionally interfered with this contractual provision with the purpose of disrupting it, including by:

- (i) "expelling Ms. Wynn from the Board, contrary to her entitlement under the 2010 Stockholders Agreement, in retaliation for her proper inquiries into Company activities;
- (ii) interfering with Mr. Wynn's obligation to renominate and reelect Ms. Wynn to the Board of Directors, including without limitation by devising and executing a campaign to ensure Ms. Wynn's ouster from the Board;
- voting to recommend that Ms. Wynn not be renominated to the Board, recommending instead that the size of the Board be decreased by one and that only directors J. Edward Virtue and John J. Hagenbuch be renominated;
- (iv) reducing the size of the Board by one, with the one being Ms. Wynn;
- (v) issuing a press release written by the Company's public relations department stating that Mr. Wynn's comments that 'he did not agree with the Board's decision not to renominate Ms. Wynn' should not be misconstrued and that he had great respect for the care the Board took in making its decision not to renominate her;
- (vi) convincing investors to vote against Ms. Wynn based on false, pretextual reasons; and
- (vii) cancelling the redeemed shares held by Mr. Okada. Had the shares not been cancelled, they would have been voted in Ms. Wynn's favor."

Id. ¶ 142.

The agreement that Ms. Wynn would be able to protect her restricted shares by serving as a member of the Board was at the core of the Stockholders Agreement. *Id.* ¶ 7. She never would have agreed to give Mr. Wynn the right to vote her shares or restrict her sale of those shares without retaining the ability to protect the value of those shares as a member of the Board. Wynn Resorts' interference by ousting Ms. Wynn was intentionally directed at the very essence of that bargain. *Id.* ¶ 143. With the help of its co-conspirators Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra, Wynn Resorts succeeded in disrupted the contractual provisions of the 2010 Stockholders Agreement, which damaged Ms. Wynn. *Id.* ¶¶ 143-45.

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2. Ms. Wynn's Tortious Interference Claim Against Ms. Sinatra Satisfies The Hilton Hotels Elements.

Ms. Sinatra was aware of the 2010 Stockholders Agreement and specifically the contractual provision obligating Mr. Wynn to support Ms. Wynn's candidacy. *Id.* ¶ 147. Ms. Sinatra also knew that as long as Ms. Wynn was on the Board, as that Agreement provided, both she and Mr. Wynn risked exposure of their misrepresentations to the Board, including the very pretext of any form of corporate governance at the company. She intentionally conspired with Mr. Wynn and acted to disrupt the very core of the contractual relationship. *Id.* ¶ 147-48. Her acts included, for example:

- (i) "engineering and orchestrating Board actions to expel Ms. Wynn from the Board, contrary to her entitlement under the 2010 Stockholders Agreement, in retaliation for her proper inquiries into Company activities;
- (ii) inventing false, pretextual reasons to justify Ms. Wynn's ouster as a director and providing such reasons as if they were legitimate to senior executives and members of the Wynn Resorts Board of Directors;
- (iii) developing the scheme to reduce of the size of the Board by one seat to further ensure Ms. Wynn's expulsion and engineered its execution;
- (iv) sanctioning and encouraging Board members' attempts to convince investors to vote against Ms. Wynn; and
- conspiring to propose the redeemed shares held by Mr. Okada be cancelled to (v) ensure they were not voted in Ms. Wynn's favor and to convince the Board to vote to do so."

Id. ¶ 148. Ms. Sinatra did so "with the intent and design to disrupt Ms. Wynn's rights under the January 2010 Stockholders Agreement." Id. ¶ 149. Her conduct succeeded in disrupting the contractual provisions of the 2010 Stockholders Agreement, and it damaged Ms. Wynn. Id. ¶ 149-51.

Just as in Hilton Hotels, this is a case where interference liability is properly imposed on "anyone who intentionally conspired and acted . . . contrary to the intendment of the parties under the . . . contract." 109 Nev. at 1048-49, 862 P.2d at 1210-11. The contract at issue in Hilton Hotels intended for a boxing match with a particular boxer, although it did not specifically name

him. *Id.* The contracting defendants subsequently found a more lucrative match for that boxer and attempted to get out of the contract with the help of third parties by having the boxer disqualified from the relevant league. *Id.* This disrupted the performance of the contract: "the purpose of the contract was frustrated by deliberate maneuvering to secure more lucrative matches outside the Unification Series scheduled to take place at the Hilton." *Id.* The court held that "[a]nyone who intentionally conspired and acted" with the contracting parties to disqualify the boxer "or otherwise promote matches that were contrary to the intendment of the parties under the Hilton/Duo contract" was liable for tortious interference. *Id.* Under controlling law, third parties who frustrate that purpose, preventing a contracting party from receiving the benefit of her bargain, are liable in tort.⁴

Just as in *Hilton Hotels*, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra interfered with the performance of the Stockholders Agreement, did so with the intention to disrupt it and by doing so, deprived Ms. Wynn of her benefits under that contract. The contract's intended benefit was disrupted when Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra took the specified actions in order to eliminate Ms. Wynn's Board seat, inform shareholders that Mr. Wynn's endorsement was not genuine, and cancel the redeemed shares which that would have been voted for her, among other things. 6ACC ¶¶ 142, 148. Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra are liable in tort for their acts undermining the Stockholders Agreement and depriving Ms. Wynn of the benefit she bargained for. Ms. Wynn has certainly sufficiently alleged all of the elements required.

B. The Proposed Amended Pleading Sufficiently Pleads Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty.

The Nevada Supreme Court recognized the tort of aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty in *In re Amerco Derivative Litig.*, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 252 P.3d 681, 701-02 (2011). To plead this tort, a plaintiff must show the breach of a fiduciary duty resulting in damages and that

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The *Hilton Hotels* Court imposed interference liability even when "the express terms of the contract . . . were not breached." 109 Nev. at 1048, 862 P.2d at 1210.

 the aider and abettor "knowingly participated" in that breach. *Id.* at 702.⁵ The amended pleading alleges that both Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra aided and abetted Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duty and that his breach was not related to the Stockholder Agreement.⁶

In ruling on the motions to dismiss, the Court held that Ms. Wynn's prior claim for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty was "not appropriate" because it was "based on the contractual issues that we're dealing with." 5/5/16 Hr'g Tr. at 33:4-5. The amended pleading clarifies that Mr. Wynn's fiduciary duties arise from his role as a controlling shareholder of the Company and are separate and distinct from his contractual duties under the Stockholders Agreement. 6ACC ¶ 155. Neither Wynn Resorts nor Ms. Sinatra offered any disagreement with the proposition that Mr. Wynn owes fiduciary duties to the Company's minority shareholders, including Ms. Wynn. See Wynn Resorts MTD at 13-16; Sinatra MTD at 17-21. Mr. Wynn breached his duty by "taking actions to eliminate her voice in the management of Wynn Resorts and to dilute her role as a minority shareholder by making sure that Ms. Wynn was ousted from the Board," 6ACC ¶ 156. Ms. Wynn's claims against Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty arise from Ms. Wynn's status as a shareholder and director, not from any contract. Id. ¶ 153-55, 160, 166.

The amended pleading alleges Wynn Resorts knowingly participated in and substantially assisted Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duties owed to Ms. Wynn by, among other things, doing the following:

(i) "conceiving and implementing a scheme to have Ms. Wynn removed from the Board, contrary to Mr. Wynn's fiduciary duty to Ms. Wynn;

The Nevada Supreme Court recently clarified that tortfeasors are liable even for "substantially . . . encourag[ing]" a breach of fiduciary duty. *Guilfoyle v. Olde Monmouth Stock Transfer Co.*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 78, 335 P.3d 190, 198 (2014). While the 6ACC pleads Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra's knowing participation in Mr. Wynn's breach of his fiduciary duty, there can be no doubt whatsoever that they substantially encouraged that breach.

Again for clarity, the amended pleading separates the claim, previously pleaded jointly against Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra, into individual claims against both cross-defendants. See 6ACC ¶¶ 159-64 (claim against Wynn Resorts); id. ¶¶ 165-70 (claim against Ms. Sinatra).

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- (ii) intentionally acting and conspiring with Mr. Wynn to oust Ms. Wynn from the Board of Directors, including by recommeding against her renomination at the Committee and then at the Board level;
- (iii) actively soliciting investors and encouraging them to vote against Ms. Wynn;
- (iv) knowingly and intentionally reducing the size of Board by one seat with the intent to ensure Ms. Wynn was not renominated to the Board;
- (v) conceiving and approving a press release written by the Company's public relations department stating that Mr. Wynn's comments that "he did not agree with the Board's decision not to renominate Ms. Wynn" should not be misconstrued and that he had great respect for the care the Board took in making its decision not to renominate her; and
- (vi) knowingly and intentionally voting to cancel Mr. Okada's shares with the intent to prevent those shares from being voted in favor of Ms. Wynn."

Id. ¶ 162.

With respect to Ms. Sinatra, the proposed pleading alleges she also knowingly participated in and substantially assisted Mr. Wynn's breaches of fiduciary duties owed to Ms. Wynn. It alleges she did so by doing the following acts, among others:

- (i) conceiving and implementing a scheme to have Ms. Wynn removed from the Board, contrary to Mr. Wynn's fiduciary duty to Ms. Wynn;
- (ii) intentionally concealing misconduct by Mr. Wynn that should have been disclosed the Board, and could have exposed the Company to liability, or other losses, putting the interests of Mr. Wynn ahead of those of shareholders;
- (iii) promoting and enforcing a tone at the top that punished proper inquiry into corporate governance decisions and Company activities;
- (iv) putting the interests of Mr. Wynn ahead of all others, including by manipulating the Board and its members, including without limitation by:
 - (a) failing to truthfully tell Ms. Wynn about the circumstances surrounding the 2005 payment when asked about it by Ms. Wynn and instead misrepresenting that it had been appropriately handled, when in fact company counsel at the time had been not been properly informed, among other reasons;
 - (b) falsely telling the Board that a proxy statement that had been issued would have to be amended and reissued because of conduct by Ms. Wynn; and
 - (c) misrepresenting to the Board and others the reason for the Company's COO's departure, as if it were nothing more than a decision to retire, and

claiming he was retiring when he in fact was terminated for his connections to illegal gambling;

- (v) engineering and assisting in the execution of a scheme to ensure Mr. Okada's redeemed shares were cancelled in an intentional effort to ensure they were not voted in favor of Ms. Wynn; and
- (vi) acting knowingly and intentionally to advance Mr. Wynn's scheme to oust Ms. Wynn from the Board in violation of his fiduciary duties.

Id. ¶ 168.

The amended pleading further alleges that both Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra "willfully and knowingly acted to damage Ms. Wynn's interests" and that their actions resulted in harm to Ms. Wynn. *Id.* These allegations sufficiently plead the elements of an aiding and abetting breach of a fiduciary duty claim under Nevada law. Once a plaintiff has pleaded the existence of a fiduciary duty, its breach, and damages (which Ms. Wynn has done here, *id.* ¶¶ 159-64), liability is properly imposed so long as the remaining element is pleaded: defendant's knowing participation in that breach. *RFK Retail Holdings, LLC v. Eastern Real Estate LLC*, No. 2:15-cv-01446-RCJ-CWH, 2016 WL 659717, at *5 (D. Nev. Jan. 18, 2016); *New England Life Ins. Co. v. Lee*, No. 2:14-CV-1797 JCM NJK, 2015 WL 1413391, at *7 (D. Nev. Mar. 27, 2015). The amended pleading adequately alleges a claim for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty.

The amended pleading also makes clear, if it were not already, the common purpose of the three and the substantiality of their assistance to Mr. Wynn. Mr. Wynn, for all his power, relied on Ms. Sinatra's legal skills and savvy; on her relationships with Board members and co-workers and their willingness to follow her lead, as she followed his. Ms. Wynn's ouster was clearly a joint effort:

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⁷ By contrast, Wynn Resorts has itself pleaded a claim for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, although its pleading is in the most conclusory terms imaginable: "Universal and Aruze USA knowingly participated in Mr. Okada's breaches of fiduciary duty by facilitating and/or actively participating in the unethical, unlawful, and/or criminal conduct described herein, which conduct has threatened to undermine Wynn Resorts' reputation as well as its existing and prospective gaming licenses." Wynn Resorts, Ltd. Second Amended Complaint (Apr. 22, 2013) ¶ 77.

- "The Board relied on Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra to bring wrongdoing by company executives and other employees to their attention, and they relied on their representations to them. Nonetheless, Ms. Sinatra, conspiring with Mr. Wynn, purposefully did precisely the opposite they hid misconduct from the Board and falsely represented information to the Board." 6ACC ¶ 54.
- When Ms. Wynn asked about Mr. Wynn's multimillion dollar payment, "Ms. Sinatra falsely led her to believe that it had been properly handled by the Company even though Mr. Wynn, the Chairman and CEO of a public company, had exposed himself to sufficiently serious allegations of wrongdoing that he had been forced to pay millions of dollars and had used Company personnel and resources to conceal the allegations." 6ACC ¶ 52.
- "Furthermore, in order to advance Mr. Wynn's own personal interests ahead of the Company's and without proper disclosures to the Board, Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra chose to vest 200,000 of Mr. Schorr's unvested shares and to pay him associated accrued cash dividends, even though, as an executive who was terminated for cause, Mr. Schorr was not entitled to either. Mr. Wynn and Ms. Sinatra did so not only because Mr. Schorr was a close personal friend of Mr. Wynn, but also because Ms. Sinatra owed him for the above-any-average compensation she received while working for Mr. Schorr as well as access to the perks Mr. Wynn treated himself to, such as personal use of Company aircraft and unchecked reimbursement for personal expenses." 6ACC ¶ 57.
- "[I]n March 2014, the Company issued a proxy statement announcing the Board's approval of a change to Mr. Wynn's compensation package, altering the mix of cash and equity by decreasing the cash and increasing the equity. Mr. Wynn wanted the additional shares he was receiving to be free from the contractual restrictions that applied to them under the 2010 Stockholders Agreement and sought Ms. Wynn's agreement to waive the contractual restriction as to these shares. After negotiations, however, they could not reach an agreement. Ms. Sinatra falsely told the Board that because of Ms. Wynn's refusal to agree, the Company would need to amend the proxy statement that had been issued to state that

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1	the additional shares Mr. Wynn was receiving were subject to the contractual restrictions					
2	of the 2010 Stockholders Agreement. Ms. Sinatra made these deliberately false statements					
3	knowing that the prospect of preparing and releasing an amended proxy statement would					
4	not be well received by the Board and was ultimately used as a pretextual reason to oust					
5	Ms. Wynn." 6ACC ¶ 58.					
6	Conclusion					
7	Ms. Wynn's Motion for Leave To File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim					
8	should be granted.					
9						
10	Dated: May 27, 2016 JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE					
l 1						
ا 2	By: Will Kolf					
13	WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. #1195 Email: wru@juww.com					
ا 4	DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. #8171 Email: djm@juww.com					
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16	Telephone: (702) 699-7500 Facsimile: (702) 699-7555					
ا 17	QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP					
18	JOHN B. QUINN, ESQ.* Email: johnquinn@quinnemanuel.com					
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20	SUSAN R. ESTRICH, ESQ.* Email: susanestrich@quinnemanuel.com					
21	MICHAEL L. FAZIO, ESQ.* Email: michaelfazio@quinnemanuel.com					
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23	Telephone: (213) 443-3000 Facsimile: (213) 443-3100					
24	*pro hac vice admitted					
25	Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant					
26	ELAINE P. WYNN					
27						

1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>						
2	I hereby certify that on the 27th day of May, 2016, I caused the foregoing ELAINE P.						
3	WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SIXTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND						
4	CROSSCLAIM to be served as follows:						
5	[X] by the Court's ECF System through Wiznet:						
7	Bryce K. Kunimoto, Esq.						
8	Brian G. Anderson, Esq. J. Stephen Peek, Esq.						
9	Robert J. Cassity, Esq. Holland & Hart LLP						
10	9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134						
11							
12	Richard A. Wright, Esq. Wright Stanish & Winckler						
13	300 S. 4 th Street, Suite 701 Las Vegas, NV 89101						
14	Benjamin B. Klubes, Esq.						
15	Joseph J. Reilly, Esq. Buckley Sandler LLP						
16	1250 24 th Street NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20037						
17	Washington, DC 20057						
18	Attorneys for Kazuo Okada, Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp.						
19	James J. Pisanelli, Esq.						
20	Todd L. Bice, Esq.						
21	Debra Spinelli, Esq. Jarrod L. Rickard, Esq.						
22	Pisanelli Bice, LLC 400 S. Seventh Street, Suite 300						
23	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101						
24	and						
25	Paul K. Rowe, Esq.						
26	Grant R. Mainland, Esq. Bradley R. Wilson, Esq.						
27	Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz 51 West 52 nd Street						
28	New York, NY 10019						

1	and
2	Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. Glaser Weil, et al.
4	10250 Constellation Blvd., 19 th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067
5	and
6	Mitchell J. Langberg, Esq.
7	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
8	100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106
9	Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited
10	Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller,
11	John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie
12	Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson and Allan Zeman
13	
14	Melinda Haag, Esq. James N. Kramer, Esq.
15	Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe The Orrick Building
16	405 Howard Street
17	San Francisco, CA 94105
18	Attorneys for Kimmarie Sinatra
19	Donald J. Campbell, Esq.
20	J. Colby Williams, Esq. Campbell & Williams
21	700 S. 7 th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
22	
23	Attorneys for Stephen A. Wynn
24	Senda Schone
25	An Employee of JOLLEY URGA
26	WOODBURY & LITTLE

then to before **ORDR** 1 James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 **CLERK OF THE COURT** JJP@pisanellibice.com
Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534 2 TLB@pisanellibice.com 3 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 DLS@pisanellibice.com 4 PISANELLI BICE PLLC 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702.214.2100 6 Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. (pro hac vice admitted) 7 RS@glaserweil.com GLASER WEIL FINK HOWARD 8 **AVCHEN & SHAPIRO LLP** 10250 Constellation Boulevard, 19th Floor 9 Los Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: 310.553.3000 10 Mitchell Langberg, Esq., Bar No. 10118 11 mlangberg@bhfs.com BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK 12 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 13 Telephone: 310.500.4631 14 Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited, Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, 15 John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson, and Allan Zeman 16 DISTRICT COURT 17 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 18 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada Case No.: A-12-656710-B 19 Dept. No.: XI Corporation, 20 Plaintiff, ORDER REGARDING MOTIONS TO DISMISS AND MOTION TO STRIKE VS. 21 ELAINE P. WYNN'S FIFTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIMS KAZUO OKADA, an individual, ARUZE 22 USA, INC., a Nevada corporation, and UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT CORP., 23 a Japanese corporation, 24 Defendants. 25 Date of Hearing: May 5, 2016 AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS. 26 Time of Hearing 8:30 a.m. 27

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The following motions came before this Court on May 5, 2016:

- 1. Plaintiff Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion to Dismiss the Eleventh and Thirteenth Causes of Action in Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim ("Wynn Resorts' Motion to Dismiss") and Notice of Joining Motions to Dismiss of Stephen Wynn and Kimmarie Sinatra ("Wynn Resorts' Joinder to Motions to Dismiss");
- Counter-defendant Kimmarie Sinatra's Motion to Dismiss the Eleventh and 2. Thirteenth Causes of Action in Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim ("Ms. Sinatra's Motion to Dismiss") and Notice of Joining Motions to Dismiss of Wynn Resorts, Limited and Stephen Wynn ("Ms. Sinatra's Joinder to Motions to Dismiss"); and
- Counterdefendant Stephen A. Wynn's Motion to Dismiss Elaine P. Wynn's Fifth 3. Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim ("Mr. Wynn's Motion to Dismiss"); [and] Motion to Strike Certain Allegations ("Motion to Strike");
- 4. Kimmarie Sinatra's Joinder to Stephen A. Wynn's Motion to Strike ("Ms. Sinatra's Joinder to Motion to Strike"); and
- Wynn Resorts, Limited's Joinder to Stephen A. Wynn's Motion to Strike 5. ("Wynn Resorts' Joinder to Motion to Strike").

James J. Pisanelli, Esq. and Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., of Pisanelli Bice PLLC, appeared on behalf of Plaintiff/Counterdefendant Wynn Resorts, Limited, Counterdefendants Kimmarie Sinatra, and Counterdefendants Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, D. Boone Wayson, and Allan Zeman (the "Wynn Parties"). Donald J. Campbell, Esq. and J. Colby Williams, Esq. of Campbell & Williams, appeared on behalf of Counterdefendant/Cross-defendant Stephen A. Wynn ("Mr. Wynn"). William R. Urga, of Jolley Urga Woodbury & Little, and Michael Zeller of Quinn behalf of Counterdefendant/ appeared on LLP, & Sullivan Emanuel Urquhart Counterclaimant/Crossclaimant Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn"). And, J. Stephen Peek, Esq. and

and Allan Zeman

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HOLLAND & HART LLP

By:

J. Stephen Peek, Esq. (1758)

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Attorneys for Kazuo Okada, Aruze USA, Inc., and Universal Entertainment Corp.

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Before this Court are the following additional submittals related to Wynn Resorts, Limited's ("Wynn Resorts" or the "Company") Motion to Disqualify Quinn Emanuel and for Order Requiring Turnover of Privileged Matter, Injunctive Relief, Protection and Other Appropriate Relief on an Order Shortening Time (the "Disqualification Motion"):

- 1. Elaine Wynn's Notice of Submission of Materials for In Camera Review;
- 2. Elaine P. Wynn's Request for a Ruling on Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion to Disqualify Quinn Emanuel;
- 3. List of communications submitted by Elaine P. Wynn and Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan, LLP *In Camera* Pursuant to the Court's June 7, 2016 and June 17, 2016 Orders;
- 4. Elaine Wynn's *In Camera* Submission of Materials by Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan, LLP and Elaine P. Wynn Pursuant to the Court's June 7, 2016 and June 17, 2016 Orders;
- 5. Notice of Declarations of Aruze Attorneys in Response to Wynn Resorts' Motion to Disqualify Quinn Emanuel;
 - 6. Wynn Resorts' Response to In Camera Submission; and
- 7. Declaration of Ian S. Shelton, Esq. (Quinn Emanuel of counsel) in Support of Elaine P. Wynn's Opposition to Wynn Resorts' Motion to Disqualify Quinn Emanuel.

In its Response to In Camera Submission, Wynn Resorts asks this Court to impose a protocol to protect and preserve its privileges. Specifically, Wynn Resorts asks this Court to implement four protocols to address its privileged communications which may be in the possession of its adversary, Elaine Wynn, including that which may be in the possession of her counsel.

Based upon the Disqualification Motion and the recent submittals by the respective parties, the Court concludes that it will convene an evidentiary hearing on Wynn Resorts' Disqualification Motion. Before doing so, the Court finds it appropriate to implement the protocol requested by Wynn Resorts, subject to certain modifications, to establish and catalogue all information over which Wynn Resorts may claim privilege. As the Nevada Supreme Court

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has held in Las Vegas Sands v. Eighth Judicial District Court, 331 P.3d 905, 910-11 (Nev. 2014). Wynn Resorts' current management is the holder of the Company's privileges, and current management is entitled to determine who may possess and use such information. While she may be a former director of Wynn Resorts, Elaine Wynn has no rights relative to the Company's privileged and protected information.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- Elaine P. Wynn and her counsel shall deposit all documents, including any 1. electronic hard drives or other electronic storage devices that contain any type of company information, including Elaine Wynn's use of Wynn Resorts' email, with a Court-approved third-party ESI administrator. Elaine Wynn and Wynn Resorts are directed to meet and confer to see if they can reach an agreement on a third-party administrator that has an agreed protocol on how all data deposited with the third-party administrator can thereafter be searched for claims of privilege. If Elaine Wynn and Wynn Resorts cannot reach agreement, the Court will select a vendor and establish a protocol based upon the parties' submissions.
- 2. Elaine Wynn and Wynn Resorts shall meet and confer and establish a briefing schedule, if any, to resolve any claims of privilege by Elaine Wynn as to her use of Wynn Resorts' email and computer to communicate with her separate counsel.
- 3. At this point, the Court has not yet determined whether it will appoint a special master to address communications between Elaine Wynn and her counsel to determine if and to what degree she has disseminated privileged information. The Court will take up this issue again as the soon-to-be-established protocol for viewing Elaine Wynn's data is implemented and progressing.
- 4. The Court will await setting the date for an evidentiary hearing upon an assessment of the progress and satisfaction of the other provisions of this Order.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that because of the potential for irreparable harm stemming from a potential misuse of privileged information, a stay of discovery in this proceeding is required at this time, except as otherwise ordered by the Court. DATED: JIZABETH GONZALEZ L DISTRICT COURT Respectfully submitted by: BICE PLLC PISANELLY By: Lisanelli, Esq., Bar No. 4027 Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar No. 4534 Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., Bar No. 9695 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice) GLASER WEIL FINK HOWARD AVCHEN & SHAPIRO, LLP 10259 Constellation Boulevard, 19th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067 Mitchell J. Langberg, Esq., Bar No. 10118 BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited, Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson, and Allan Zeman

Approved as to form and content by: CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS HOLLAND & HART LLP Donald J. Campbell, Esq., (1216) Bryce K. Kunimoto, Esq. (7781) Robert J. Cassity, Esq. (9779) 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor J. Colby Williams, Esq., (5549) 700 South Seventh Street Las Vegas, NV 89109 Las Vegas, NV 89134 Attorneys for Stephen A. Wynn Benjamin B. Klubes, Esq. (pro hac vice) David S. Krakoff, Esq. (pro hac vice) Adam Miller, Esq. (pro hac vice) BUCKLEYSANDLER LLP 1250 - 24th Street NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20037 Attorneys for Kazuo Okada, Aruze USA, Inc., and Universal Entertainment Corp.

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then & Lower **NOTC** WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. **CLERK OF THE COURT** Nevada Bar No. 1195 Email: wru@juww.com | DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8171 Email: djm@juww.com JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE 330 S. Rampart Blvd., Suite 380 Las Vegas, NV 89145 Telephone: (702) 699-7500 Facsimile: (702) 699-7555 7 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP JAMES M. COLE, ESQ. * Email: jcole@sidley.com 1501 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 736-8246 Facsimile: (202) 736-8711 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ. * Email: sstein@sidley.com One South Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60603 | Telephone: (312) 853-7520 Facsimile: (312) 853-7036 14 Attorneys for Counterdefendant, Counterclaimant and Crossclaimant ELAINE P. WYNN 15 *admitted pro hac vice 16 17 **DISTRICT COURT** 18 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 19 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, etc., 20 Case No.: **A-12-656710-B** Dept. No.: XI 21 Plaintiff, NOTICE TO RE-SET HEARING ON 22 ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR VS. **COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM** KAZUO OKADA, etc., et al., AND REQUEST FOR ORDER **SHORTENING TIME** 24 Defendants. 25 Date of Hearing: AND RELATED CLAIMS Time of Hearing: 26 27 28

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On May 27, 2016, Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn") filed her Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim (the "Motion"). Wynn Resorts, Limited and Kimmarie Sinatra filed their Oppositions to the Motion on June 16, 2016, and Ms. Wynn filed reply briefs on June 21, 2016. The original hearing on the Motion was vacated due to the stay entered on June 23, 2016. Now that the stay has been lifted, and due to the limited time remaining to conduct discovery, Ms. Wynn requests that the Motion to re-set for hearing on shortened time.

DATED this ______ day of April, 2017.

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(702) 699-7500

Facsimile:

(702) 699-7555

Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ Counterclaimant/Cross-Claimant

Elaine P. Wynn

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM R. URGA

I, William R. Urga, state and declare as follows:

- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed in the State of Nevada and am a shareholder at Jolley Urga Woodbury & Little, attorneys of record for Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn"). I am personally knowledgeable about and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein, except those matters that are stated upon information and belief.
- 2. On March 27, 2017, this Court lifted the discovery stay which had been in place since June 23, 2016.

- 3. Prior to entry of the June 23, 2016 stay, Ms. Wynn filed her Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim (the "Motion"). The Motion is fully briefed, but the Motion was not heard due to the stay.
- 4. Under the Third Amended Business Court Scheduling Order and Order Setting Civil Jury Trial, Pre-Trial Conference and Calendar Call, certain discovery deadlines are rapidly approaching, including an initial expert disclosure deadline of August 18, 2017.
- 5. Given the significant amount of discovery remaining to be conducted and the impact the result of this Motion may have on that discovery, Ms. Wynn requests that the Motion be heard on shortened time for May 1, 2017 along with the other matters presently set to be heard on that date.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this ______ day of April, 2017.

WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ.

ORDER SHORTENING TIME

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO

1	FILE SIXTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM AND REQUEST FOR						
2	ORDER SHORTENING TIME shall be heard on the day of						
3	, 2017, at the hour of						
4	the above-referenced Court.						
5	$A \subset M$						
6	DATED this day of April, 2017.						
7	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE						
8	Submitted by:						
9							
10	JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE						
11	By: [12] [1]						
12	WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. #1195						
13							
14	Email: <u>djm@juww.com</u> 330 S. Rampart Blvd., Suite 380						
15	Las Vegas, NV 89145 Telephone: (702) 699-7500						
16	Facsimile: (702) 699-7555						
17	Attorneys for Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/ Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn						
18							
19	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE						
20	I hereby certify that on the Ast day of April, 2017, I caused the foregoing						
21	NOTICE TO RE-SET HEARING ON ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO						
22	FILE SIXTH AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM AND REQUEST FOR						
23	ORDER SHORTENING TIME to be served as follows:						
24	[X] by the Court's ECF System through Wiznet:						
25	Bryce K. Kunimoto, Esq.						
26							
27	Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor						
28	By the second of						

1	Benjamin B. Klubes, Esq.
2	Joseph J. Reilly, Esq. Adam Miller, Esq.
2	Buckley Sandler LLP 1250 24 th Street NW, Suite 700
3	Washington, DC 20037
4	
5	Steve Morris, Esq. Rosa Solis-Rainey, Esq.
6	Morris Law Group 900 Bank of America Plaza
7	300 South Fourth Street
	Las Vegas, NV 89101
8	Attorneys for Kazuo Okada,
9	Aruze USA, Inc. and Universal Entertainment Corp.
	James J. Pisanelli, Esq.
10	Todd L. Bice, Esq.
11	Debra Spinelli, Esq. Barry Langberg, Esq.
,	Pisanelli Bice, LLC
12	400 S. Seventh Street, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
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14	Paul K. Rowe, Esq. Bradley R. Wilson, Esq.
	Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz 51 West 52 nd Street
15	51 West 52 nd Street New York, NY 10019
16	New Tork, NT 10019
1.7	Robert L. Shapiro, Esq. Glaser Weil, et al.
17	10250 Constellation Blvd., 19 th Floor
18	Los Angeles, CA 90067
19	and
17	Mitchell J. Langberg, Esq.
20	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
21	100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106
22	Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani,
23	Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr,
24	Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie Sinatra, Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson and Allan Zeman
25	Donald J. Campbell, Esq.
26	Campbell & Williams
77	J. Colby Williams, Esq. Campbell & Williams 700 S. 7 th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
<i>L1</i>	1,
28	Attorneys for Stephen A. Wynn

1	
2	Melinda Haag, Esq.
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3	The Orrick Building 405 Howard Street
4	San Francisco, CA 94105
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6	Daniel F. Polsenberg, Esq.
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8	3993 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 600 Las Vegas, NV 89169
9	Mark E. Ferrario, Esq.
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11	3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North Las Vegas, NV 89169
12	Attorneys for Elaine P. Wynn
13	Binda Schone
5	
14	An Employee of JOLLEY URGA
14 15	An Employee of JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE
	An Employee of JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	WOODBURY & LITTLE

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP	3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North	Las Vegas, Nevada 89169	Telephone: (702) 792-3773	Facsimile: (702) 792-9002	

NEOJ 1 MARK E. FERRARIO, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 1625) TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 8994) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Telephone: (702) 792-3773 4 Facsimile: (702) 792-9002 Email: ferrariom@gtlaw.com 5 cowdent@gtlaw.com 6 JAMES M. COLE, ESO.* 7 Email: jcole@sidley.com SIDLEY AUSTIN, LLP 8 1501 K. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 9 Telephone: (202) 736-8246 Facsimile (202)736-8711 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ.* 10 Email: <u>sstein@sidley.com</u> One South Dearborn Street 11 Chicago, IL 60603 Telephone No. (312) 853-7520 12 Facsimile (312) 753-7036 13 WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 1195) DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 8171) 14 JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE 330 South Rampart Boulevard 15 Tivoli Village, Suite 380 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 16 Telephone: (702) 699-7500 Facsimile: (702) 699-7555 17 Email: wru@juww.com djm@juww.com 18 19 Counsel for Counter-Defendant/Counter-Claimant/Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn *admitted pro hac vice 20 21 **DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 22 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada CASE NO. A-12-656710-B 23 corporation, Dept. No.: XI 24 Plaintiff, **ELECTRONIC FILING CASE** 25 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER VS. 26 KAZUO OKADA, an individual, ARUZE 27 USA, Inc., a Nevada corporation, **UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT** 28 Page 1 of 3 LV 420919712v1

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CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation,

Defendant.

AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS

YOU AND EACH OF YOU will please take notice that *Order Granting Elaine P*.

Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim was entered in

the above-captioned matter on the 15th day of May, 2017. A copy of the Order is attached hereto.

Dated this 16th day of May, 2017.

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP

By:/s/ Mark E. Ferario
Mark E. Ferrario, Esq. (NV Bar No. 1625)
Tami D. Cowden, Esq. (NV Bar No. 8994)
GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
3773 Howard Hughes Parkway
Suite 400 North
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

Counsel for Counter-Defendant/Counter-Claimant/Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn

Page 2 of 3

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GREENBERG TRAURIC, LLP 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 Nor Las Veeas, Nevada 89169

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that on this day, I caused a true and correct copy of the forgoing *Notice of Entry of Order Granting Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim* to be filed and served upon the parties registered to this action via the Court's E-Filing System. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

Dated this 16th day of May, 2017.

/s/ Andrea Lee Rosehill
An employee of Greenberg Traurig, LLP

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Page 3 of 3

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OGM 1 MARK E. FERRARIO, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 1625) TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 8994) 2 GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Telephone: (702) 792-3773 4 Facsimile: (702) 792-9002 Email: ferrariom@gtlaw.com 5 cowdent@gtlaw.com 6 JAMES M. COLE, ESQ.* Email: jcole@sidley.com 7 SIDLEY AUSTIN, LLP 8 1501 K. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 736-8246 9 Facsimile (202)736-8711 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ.* 10 Email: sstein@sidley.com One South Dearborn Street 11 Chicago, IL 60603 Telephone No. (312) 853-7520 12 Facsimile (312) 753-7036 13 WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 1195) DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 8171) 14 JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE 15 330 South Rampart Boulevard Tivoli Village, Suite 380 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 16 Telephone: (702) 699-7500 Facsimile: (702) 699-7555 17 Email: wru@juww.com dim@juww.com 18 Counsel for Counter-Defendant/Counter-19 Claimant/Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn *admitted pro hac vice 20 DISTRICT COURT 21 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 22 CASE NO. A-12-656710-B 23 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada Dept. No.: XI corporation, 24 **ELECTRONIC FILING CASE** Plaintiff, 25 ORDER GRANTING ELAINE P. vs. WYNN'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO 26 FILE SIXTH AMENDED KAZUO OKADA, an individual, ARUZE **COUNTERCLAIM AND** 27 USA, Inc., a Nevada corporation, **CROSSCLAIM** UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 713 Howard Hughes Parkvay. Suite 400 North Las Vegas. Nevada 89169 Telephone (102) 792-3773 Fassimile (702) 792-5902

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CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation,

Defendant.

AND ALL RELATED CLAIMS

Elaine P. Wynn's Motion for Leave to File Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim ("Motion") filed herein on May 27, 2016, came before this Court on Monday, May 1, 2017. William J. Urga, Esq., of JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY & LITTLE and Mark E. Ferrario, Esq., of GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP, AND JAMES M. COLE, Esq. of SIDLEY AUSTIN, LLP appeared on behalf of Counterdefendant/Counterclaimant/Crossclaimant Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn"). James J. Pisanelli, Esq., Todd L. Bice, Esq. and Debra L. Spinelli, Esq., of PISANELLI BICE PLLC, appeared on behalf of Plaintiff/Counterdefendant Wynn Resorts, Limited and Counterdefendants Linda Chen, Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker, Kimmarie Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson, and Allan Zeman (collectively the "Wynn Parties"). J. Stephen Peek, Esq., and Robert J. Cassity, Esq., of HOLLAND & HART LLP, and David S. Krakoff, Buckley Sandler, LLP appeared on behalf of Defendant Kazuo Okada ("Okada") and Defendants/Counterclaimants/Counterdefendants Aruze USA, Inc. ("Aruze USA") and Universal Entertainment Corp. ("Universal") (collectively the "Okada Parties"). Donald J. Campbell, Esq., of CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS, appeared on behalf of Counterdefendant/Cross-defendant Stephen A. Wynn ("Mr. Wynn").

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Page 2 of 3

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor

Attorneys for Kazuo Okada, Aruze USA, Inc., and

Page 3 of 3

Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Universal Entertainment Corp.

The Court having considered the Motion, the Oppositions, the Replies, as well as the

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Telephone. (702) 792-3773

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1	The Court having considered the Motion, the Oppositions, the Replies, as well as the
2	arguments of counsel presented at the hearing, and good cause appearing therefor,
3	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the Motion is
4	GRANTED.
5	IT IS SO ORDERED.
6	DATED:
7	
8	THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
9	Respectfully submitted by:
10	GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
11	
12	By: Mark E. Ferrario, Esq. (NV Bar No. 1625)
13	Tami D. Cowden, Esq. (NV Bar No. 8994) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
14	3773 Howard Hughes Parkway Suite 400 North
15	Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Counsel for Counter-Defendant/Counter-Claimant/Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn
16	APPROVED AS TO FORM:
17	PISANELLI BICE PLLC
18	By:
19	James J. Pisanelli, Esq., NV Bar No. 4027 Todd L. Bice, Esq., Bar NV No. 4534
20	Debra L. Spinelli, Ésq., NV Bar No. 9695 400 South 7th Street, Suite 300
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Wynn Resorts, Limited, Linda Chen,
21	Russell Goldsmith, Ray R. Irani, Robert J. Miller, John A. Moran, Marc D. Schorr, Alvin V. Shoemaker,
22	Kimmarie Sinatra, D. Boone Wayson, and Allan Zeman
23	HOLLAND & HARATALP
24	By: ///////////
25	J. Stephen Peek, Esq. NV Bar No.1758 Robert J. Cassity, Esq. NV Bar No. 9779
26	9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
27	Attorneys for Kazuo Okada, Aruze USA, Inc., and Universal Entertainment Corp.
28	Page 3 of 3

MTD

MARK E. FERRARIO, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 1625) TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 8994) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 4 Telephone: (702) 792-3773 Facsimile: (702) 792-9002 5 Email: ferrariom@gtlaw.com; cowdent@gtlaw.com 6 JAMES M. COLE, ESO.* Email: jcole@sidley.com 7 SIDLEY AUSTIN, LLP 1501 K. Street, N.W. 8 Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 736-8246 9 Facsimile (202)736-8711 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ.* 10 Email: sstein@sidley.com One South Dearborn Street 11 Chicago, IL 60603 Telephone No. (312) 853-7520 12 Facsimile (312) 753-7036 13 WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 1195) DAVID J. MALLEY, ESQ. (NV BAR NO. 8171) 14 JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY HOLTHUS & ROSE 330 South Rampart Boulevard 15 Tivoli Village, Suite 380 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 16 Telephone: (702) 699-7500 Facsimile: (702) 699-7555 17 Email: wru@juww.com; djm@juww.com Counsel for 18 Counter-Defendant/Counter-Claimant/Cross-Claimant Elaine P. Wynn 19 *admitted pro hac vice 20 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 21 WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada CASE NO. A-12-656710-B 22 Corporation, DEPT. NO: XI 23 Plaintiffs, ELAINE P. WYNN'S MOTION TO DISMISS KIMMARIE SINATRA'S 24 COUNTERCLAIM AND CROSSCLAIM VS. 25 KAZUO OKADA, an individual, ARUZE Date of Hearing: USA, Inc., a Nevada corporation, Time of Hearing: 26 UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation, 27 Defendants. 28

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1	
2	ARUZE USA, INC., a Nevada corporation, UNIVERSAL ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION, a Japanese corporation,
3	Counterclaimants.
4	Counterclaimants.
5	VS.
6	WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada Corporation, STEPHEN A. WYNN, an
7	individual, KIMMARIE SINATRA, an individual, LINDA CHEN, an individual, RAY
8	R. IRANI, an individual, RUSSELL GOLDSMITH, an individual, ROBERT J.
9	MILLER, an individual, JOHN A. MORAN, an individual, MARC D. SCHORR, an individual,
10	ALVIN V. SHOEMAKER, an individual, D. BOONE WAYSON, an individual, ELAINE P. WYNN, an individual, ALLAN ZEMAN, an
11	individual,
12	Counterdefendants.
13	
14	ELAINE P. WYNN, an individual,
15	Counterclaimant and Crossclaimant,
16	vs.
17 18	STEPHEN A. WYNN, an individual, WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, a Nevada Corporation, KIMMARIE SINATRA, an individual,
19	Crossdefendants,
20	ARUZE USA, INC., a Nevada Corporation,
21	Counterdefendant.
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Elaine P. Wynn ("Ms. Wynn"), by and through her attorneys, hereby moves this Court pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5), for an order dismissing Kimmarie Sinatra's Counterclaim and Crossclaim.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all pleadings and documents on file, and any oral argument the Court may choose to hear.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 2017

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP

By: /s/ Mark E. Ferrario

MARK E. FERRARIO, ESQ. #1625 TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ. #8994 GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North Las Vegas, NV 89169

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SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP JAMES M. COLE, ESQ.* 1501 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ.* 1 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60603 *Pro hac vice admitted

Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North Lax Vegas. Nevada 897169 Telephone: (702) 792-3773 Facsimile: (702) 792-9002

1	NOTICE OF MOTION
2	To: All Interested Parties; and
3	To: Their Counsel of Record;
4	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Elaine P. Wynn's
5	Motion to Dismiss Kimmarie Sinatra's Counterclaim and Crossclaim, on for hearing in Department 8:00
6	XI of the above-entitled Court on the 6 day of November , 2017 at a.m. or as soon
7	thereafter as counsel may be heard.
8	DATED this 2 nd day of October, 2017.
9	GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
10	
11	By: <u>/s/ Mark E. Ferrario</u> MARK E. FERRARIO, ESQ. #1625
12	TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ. #1023 TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ.#8994 GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
13	3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North Las Vegas, NV 89169
14	JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY HOLTHUS &
15	ROSE WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. # 1195
16	DAVID J. MALLEY, ESO. #8171 330 South Rampart Boulevard
17	Tivoli Village, Suite 380 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
18	SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP
19	JAMES M. COLE, ESQ.* 1501 K Street, N.W.
20	Washington, D.C. 20005 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ.*
21	1 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60603
22	*Pro hac vice admitted
23	Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant
24	ELAINE P. WYNN
25	
26	
27	
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GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 73 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 Nor Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Telephone: (702) 792.3773 Telephone: (702) 792.3773

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

Ms. Sinatra's abuse of process counterclaim is nothing more than a series of collateral attacks on the Court's oversight of this case, masquerading as a cause of action against Ms. Wynn. In 2016, Ms. Wynn amended her pleadings to add counterclaims against Mr. Wynn, Ms. Sinatra, and Wynn Resorts arising out of their successful scheme to oust her from the board of the company she co-founded. Since that time, the defendants have taken every conceivable step to avoid litigating those claims on the merits and to, instead, multiply proceedings—submitting motions to dismiss and endless additional filings in this Court and in the Nevada Supreme Court, resisting discovery, walking out of depositions, suing Ms. Wynn in another forum, and so on. This Court has seen through these efforts and has, for example, *denied* motions to dismiss Ms. Wynn's counterclaims from each of the defendants and has generally *granted* Ms. Wynn's requests to pursue discovery in the face of defendants' efforts to stonewall her.

Remarkably, however, Ms. Sinatra—but not Mr. Wynn or Wynn Resorts—has now lodged a counterclaim against Ms. Wynn for "abuse of process," in pursuing claims this Court has held Ms. Wynn may pursue, and seeking discovery to which this Court has held Ms. Wynn is entitled. To try to obscure that undeniable reality, Ms. Sinatra also maintains that Ms. Wynn's counterclaims and discovery requests—again, counterclaims and discovery requests on which this Court has generally ruled *for Ms. Wynn*—were all made for the allegedly improper purpose of seeking certain settlement terms.

Ms. Sinatra's claim is legally and factually meritless. There is nothing remotely improper, much less tortious, about bringing viable claims that a court declines to dismiss; about making offers to settle those claims; or about pursuing discovery in furtherance of those claims. While Ms. Sinatra is undoubtedly frustrated that the Court has allowed Ms. Wynn to seek to hold her accountable for her conduct, an abuse of process claim against Ms. Wynn is not a legally supported vehicle for Ms. Sinatra to vent her frustrations with this Court's rulings or its handling of Ms. Wynn's claims.

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BACKGROUND

Ms. Sinatra's abuse of process claim centers around Ms. Wynn's decision to bring counterclaims against Mr. Wynn, Ms. Sinatra, and Wynn Resorts after they engineered a plan to remove Ms. Wynn from the Wynn Resorts board. Despite the rhetoric in Ms. Sinatra's pleading, however, it alleges few concrete facts, with most allegations made vaguely and on information and belief. See, e.g., Counterclaim and Crossclaim of Kimmarie Sinatra (CC) ¶¶ 14, 24, 27-28.

The allegations seem to assert two ways in which Ms. Wynn purportedly misused the legal process. First, Ms. Sinatra alleges that Ms. Wynn should not have brought her counterclaims at all. In Ms. Sinatra's words, Ms. Wynn should not have "initiated legal process against Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra" by "fil[ing] [an] amended pleading which included ... legally untenable tort claims." CC ¶¶ 19, 22, 31. Never mind that this Court rejected Ms. Sinatra's argument that Ms. Wynn's claims are "legally untenable" when the Court denied motions to dismiss from Ms. Sinatra and her co-defendants. See 8/23/17 Order Denying Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion to Dismiss the Eleventh and Fourteenth Causes of Action and Kimmarie Sinatra's Motion to Dismiss the Twelfth and Fourteenth Causes of Action in Elaine P. Wynn's Sixth Amended Counterclaim and Crossclaim.

Second, Ms. Sinatra alleges that Ms. Wynn "abuse[d] the legal process" by "propounding discovery and filing motions" that included a motion to compel additional deposition time with Governor Miller and with "two additional people who had already been deposed." CC ¶ 26-28, 31. Although the complaint does not identify them, as best Ms. Wynn can tell, those "two additional people" were James Stern and John Strzemp. Here, too, the Court's subsequent decisions are irreconcilable with Ms. Sinatra's assertions of impropriety: for example, the Court granted Ms. Wynn's motion to compel additional time with Mr. Stern. See 4/15/16 Order Granting Elaine P. Wynn's Motion to Compel Deposition of James C. Stern on Order Shortening Time. Similarly, the Court has routinely granted motions from all parties, including Wynn Resorts, for additional deposition time with previously-deposed witnesses, including Governor Miller, where good cause exists. See, e.g., 8/1/16 Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Compel Further Deposition of Gov. Robert J. Miller; 7/28/17 Order Granting Wynn Resorts, Limited's Motion to Compel Responses to

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Questions and for Further Deposition of Kazuo Okada and Aruze 30(b)(6) Designee on Order Shortening Time.¹

Ms. Sinatra's complaint goes on to allege that Ms. Wynn's supposedly "willful" and "not proper" acts were carried out with "improper motives and ulterior purposes." CC ¶¶ 30-31. Ms. Sinatra alleges that Ms. Wynn filed claims and sought discovery "for the purposes of ... extracting a settlement from Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra that could not be achieved in court, to intimidate and embarrass Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra, to create potential conflicts between them, and to intentionally jeopardize their case against Okada, Aruze and Universal." *Id.* ¶¶ 11, 30. Much of the alleged conduct behind these assertions took place before Ms. Wynn filed her counterclaims—that is, before there was any use of legal process at all. See, e.g., id. ¶¶ 13-15. Moreover, little of the alleged conduct relates to Ms. Sinatra specifically. Instead, the complaint alleges that most of the purported conduct was directed at "Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra"—and where the complaint singles out any one of those three parties, the alleged conduct complained of was directed at Mr. Wynn alone, not Ms. Sinatra. See, e.g., id. ¶¶ 15, 21 (describing pre-suit settlement demands allegedly made of "Mr. Wynn"). Indeed, nowhere does Ms. Sinatra's pleading allege facts to establish how she might be "intimidate[d] or "embarrass[ed]" by the filing of Ms. Wynn's counterclaims. *Id.* ¶¶ 11, 25, 30. Apart from the counterclaims themselves, the only direct connection to Ms. Sinatra appears to be the allegation that one of Ms. Wynn's pre-litigation settlement offers included a request that Ms. Sinatra be terminated. *Id.* ¶ 15.²

LEGAL STANDARD

The Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure provide that a complaint should be dismissed for, among other things, "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Nev. R. Civ. P.

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¹ The complaint also alleges the "making of extortionate settlement offers" as an improper act done through the use of the legal process, CC \P 31, but Ms. Wynn's settlement offers made outside of any court proceeding are not "process." *See, e.g., Land Baron Inv. v. Bonnie Springs Family LP*, 356 P.3d 511, 520 (Nev. 2015) (actions that are not "founded upon court authority" or that courts are not "involved in" do not constitute "legal process"). The alleged settlement offers, accordingly, are relevant if at all only to Ms. Wynn's alleged purposes or motives. CC \P 30; *infra* § I.A.

² For reasons explained below, any allegations as to Mr. Wynn or Wynn Resorts cannot be maintained in a suit brought only by Ms. Sinatra.

12(b)(5). Although the Court must "accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true" and "draw every fair inference in favor of the non-moving party," *Blackjack Bonding v. City of Las Vegas Mun. Court*, 116 Nev. 1213, 1217 (2000), a motion to dismiss should be granted when the plaintiff "could prove no set of facts, which, if true, would entitle [her] to relief," *Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of N. Las Vegas*, 124 Nev. 224, 228 (2008).

ARGUMENT

I. MS. SINATRA'S ABUSE OF PROCESS ALLEGATIONS FAIL TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED.

"[B]ecause of the potential chilling effect on the right of access to the court, abuse of process claims are heavily disfavored." *N. Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency v. Skyview Corp.*, 2015 WL 13066381, at *6 (Nev. Dist. Ct. Jan. 22, 2015). Such a claim requires plaintiffs to prove "(1) an ulterior purpose by the defendants other than resolving a legal dispute, and (2) a willful act in the use of the legal process not proper in the regular conduct of the proceeding." *LaMantia v. Redisi*, 118 Nev. 27, 30 (2002). Because Ms. Sinatra's counterclaim does not adequately plead facts that, even if true, would satisfy either element, it should be dismissed.

A. Ms. Sinatra Fails To Plead Any Willful Act In The Use Of The Legal Process Not Proper In The Regular Conduct Of The Proceeding.

The Court can begin and end its analysis with the second element of an abuse of process claim because nothing Ms. Wynn allegedly did "in the use of the legal process" could possibly be characterized as "not proper in the regular conduct of the proceeding." The pleadings identify three categories of allegedly improper acts: (1) "making of extortionate settlement offers both before and after initiating legal process," (2) "filing the claims," *i.e.*, her counterclaims against Mr. Wynn, Ms. Sinatra, and Wynn Resorts, and (3) "propounding an unreasonable amount of discovery." CC ¶ 31. None of these constitute "a willful act in the use of the legal process not proper in the regular conduct of the proceeding," and they are absolutely privileged. That conclusion is amply supported by the case law.

1. Settlement Demands.

To start, Ms. Sinatra's allegations of settlement offers and other pre-suit conduct are irrelevant because they concern acts that occurred "before [Ms. Wynn] initiat[ed] the legal process"

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by filing her counterclaims. Id. Abuse of process claims concern only "the improper use after issuance" of legal process. Kopff v. World Research Grp., LLC, 519 F. Supp. 2d 97, 99 (D.D.C. 2007); see also Nevada Credit Rating Bureau, Inc. v. Williams, 88 Nev. 601, 606 (1972) ("The action for abuse of process hinges on the misuse of regularly issued process, in contrast to malicious prosecution which rests upon the wrongful issuance of process."); Restatement (Second) of Torts § 682 (1977), Reporter's Note ("Crux of action is improper use of process after it is issued."). Put simply, "[t]here is no abuse of process where a plaintiff approaches a defendant with a settlement demand or offer prior to proceeding with litigation." Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe 1, No. 12-cv-1195, 2013 WL 5603275, at *3 (D. Md. Oct. 10, 2013); Hampton v. Nustar Mgmt. Fin. Grp., No. 05-cv-0824, 2007 WL 119146, at *3 (D. Nev. Jan. 10, 2007) ("the complaining party must include some allegation of abusive measures taken after the filing of the complaint in order to state a claim") (emphasis added). All of the settlement offers alleged by Ms. Sinatra were made *before* Ms. Wynn ever invoked the legal process by filing her counterclaims. See CC ¶¶ 13-15, 21-22. Although the pleading summarily alleges that Ms. Wynn also made settlement offers "after initiating legal process," id. ¶ 31, not a single such offer is alleged anywhere in the complaint. And because conduct that occurred before any legal process began cannot constitute acts done "in the use of the legal process," these allegations cannot support Ms. Sinatra's claim.

2. Filing of Claims.

Ms. Sinatra's contention that Ms. Wynn abused the legal process by filing her counterclaims, which Ms. Sinatra continues to insist are "legally untenable," *id.* ¶¶ 22, 31, does not support a claim for abuse of process. Nevada law is clear that "filing a complaint does not constitute abuse of process." *Land Baron Inv.*, 356 P.3d at 520; *see also Childs v. Selznick*, 281 P.3d 1161 (Nev. 2009) (unpublished) (same). It necessarily follows, then, that filing a complaint *that survives a motion to dismiss*—as Ms. Wynn's counterclaims have—also cannot constitute abuse of process. By definition, asserting viable claims cannot be an act "so lacking in justification as to lose its legitimate function as a reasonably justifiable litigation procedure." *Momot v. Mastro*, No. 09-cv-00975, 2010 WL 2696635, at *4 (D. Nev. July 6, 2010).

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A party's decision to assert viable claims, moreover, does not transform into "a willful act ... not proper in the regular conduct of the proceeding" simply because the claims are filed in an effort to prompt settlement. Courts applying Nevada law have thus found no improper conduct when suit was filed "to obtain a settlement," *Hampton*, 2007 WL 119146, at *3, or even when suit was allegedly filed "without probable cause for the ... claims," *Ralphaelson v. Ashtonwood Stud Assocs.*, *L.P.*, No. 08-cv-1070, 2009 WL 2382765, at *3-4 (D. Nev. July 31, 2009), or to "coerce an unjust settlement," *Momot*, 2010 WL 2696635, at *5. Indeed, the only time Nevada courts have entertained abuse of process claims premised on the contention that a party improperly brought suit in order to pursue a settlement was when the party did so "knowing that there was *no basis* for the claim," *Bull v. McCuskey*, 96 Nev. 706, 707 (1980) (emphasis added), or "wrongfully charged [the party] with a criminal violation and then attempted to use the prosecution as a bargaining tool," *Posadas v. City of Reno*, 109 Nev. 448, 457 (1993). Moreover, in both *Bull* and *Posadas*, liability was not tied to the acts of filing a complaint or charges alone, because the allegedly tortious settlement demands continued after the proceedings were filed and after process was initiated.

Nothing like that is going on here. The Court's decision to *deny* motions to dismiss Ms. Wynn's claims demonstrates unequivocally that those claims were adequately pled and had a legal basis. *See, e.g., Am. Excess Ins. Co. v. MGM Grand Hotels, Inc.*, 102 Nev. 601, 605 (1986) (reversing abuse of process judgment after finding the defendant's contract interpretation "was reasonable" and so it "was justified in filing its complaint for declaratory relief"); *E. Sav. Bank, FSB v. Papageorge*, 31 F. Supp. 3d 1, 19-20 (D.D.C. 2014) (dismissing abuse of process claim that was "predicated upon an assertion that ... litigation" was a "sham" or "objectively baseless" when defendant's "lawsuit ... survived a motion to dismiss before it was settled"). And Ms. Sinatra does not and could not allege—except in the most conclusory fashion—that Ms. Wynn's claims have "no basis" in fact. The most Ms. Sinatra alleges is that Ms. Wynn knew that "some" of the allegations in her counterclaim were "false." CC ¶ 14, 18, 22-23. But Ms. Sinatra (a) does not identify any such "false" allegation, (b) does not allege any facts to support the conclusory statement of falsity, and (c) by asserting that only "some" allegations were false, concedes that "some" were also true. As such,

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Ms. Sinatra has failed to plead that Ms. Wynn's counterclaims against her have "no basis." Contra. Bull, 96 Nev. at 707.

3. Discovery Demands.

The only alleged conduct that occurred both after the legal process began and separately from the mere filing of viable counterclaims is Ms. Wynn's purportedly "unreasonable amount of discovery." But allegations about motions to compel depositions that were granted or efforts to pursue discovery in support of claims that have survived a motion to dismiss does not constitute "use of the legal process not proper in the regular conduct of the proceeding." The Ninth Circuit's decision in Blue Goose Growers, Inc. v. Yuma Groves, Inc., 641 F.2d 695 (9th Cir. 1981), is instructive.³ That case affirmed the dismissal of a complaint alleging abuse of process that, much like Ms. Sinatra's, claimed three allegedly improper acts: (1) "[defendant's] threat during early discussions to file a lawsuit if certain business information was not disclosed by [plaintiff]," (2) "the initiation of the litigation itself," and (3) "an extensive discovery request for business records ... following initiation of the lawsuit." Id. at 697. "[N]one of these acts constituted a sufficient 'wilful act' to support a claim for abuse of process," and the discovery request was "simply a proper request seeking information relevant to ... claims in the underlying suit." *Id.* The same is true here—Ms. Sinatra alleges nothing "unreasonable" or improper about Ms. Wynn's discovery requests.

4. **Absolute Litigation Privilege.**

If more were needed, Ms. Sinatra's allegations are also barred by Nevada's absolute litigation privilege. That privilege is "quite broad," applies to both "conduct" and "communications" made during the litigation process, "even if known to be false," and includes "communications preliminary to a proposed judicial proceeding." Bullivant Houser Bailey PC v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of State ex rel. Cty. of Clark, 128 Nev. 885, 381 P.3d 597 (2012). Because Ms. Sinatra's allegations about (1) settlement communications, (2) filing counterclaims, and (3) discovery pursuits, all fit comfortably within those parameters, they cannot,

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³ Although *Blue Goose* was decided under Arizona law, Arizona's tort elements are the same as Nevada's, and *Blue Goose* has been cited approvingly by at least one court applying Nevada law. See Laxalt v. McClatchy, 622 F. Supp. 737, 751-52 (D. Nev. 1985)

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"as a matter of law, ... constitute the basis of" an abuse of process claim. *Id.* at *2-3. That is yet another reason for dismissal.

In sum, Ms. Sinatra has failed to allege any conduct that would establish the second element of an abuse of process claim. "[F]iling a lawsuit and performing ordinary acts in the regular course of the legal proceedings is not abuse of process even if the goals of the lawsuit are nefarious and improper." Rusakiewicz v. Lowe, 556 F.3d 1095, 1104 (10th Cir. 2009). And because none of Ms. Sinatra's allegations identify any cognizable "willful act in the use of the legal process not proper in the regular conduct of the proceeding," *LaMantia*, 118 Nev. at 30, she "could prove no set of facts, which, if true, would entitle [her] to relief," Buzz Stew, 124 Nev. at 228. Dismissal is therefore appropriate.

В. Ms. Sinatra Fails To Plead Any Ulterior Purpose Other Than Resolving A Legal Dispute.

Ms. Sinatra's counterclaim fails for another, independent reason: she does not plead "an ulterior purpose by [Ms. Wynn] other than resolving a legal dispute." LaMantia, 118 Nev. at 30.

The pleading alleges four "improper motives and ulterior purposes": (1) "extracting a settlement from Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra that could not be achieved in court," including "caus[ing] the company to terminate Ms. Sinatra," "caus[ing] the company to separate the CEO and Chairman of the Board positions," and proposing that Mr. Wynn buy Ms. Wynn's stock at a premium; (2) "to intimidate and embarrass Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra"; (3) "to create potential conflicts between them"; and (4) "to intentionally jeopardize their case against Okada, Aruze and Universal." CC ¶¶ 11, 15-16, 21, 30. These allegations fall short for several reasons.

To begin with, none of Ms. Wynn's allegedly improper motives is cognizable in its own right or can support an abuse of process claim. The focus of the complaint is on one motive in particular—namely, that Ms. Wynn improperly pursued settlement terms, including Ms. Sinatra's termination, that could not be obtained through a judgment entered in litigation. See, e.g., CC at 15 (highlighting twice in bold, underline, and italics the alleged request that Ms. Sinatra lose her job);

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id. ¶¶ 15-16. Even taking that allegation as true, however, there was nothing wrong or actionable about such a motive. The whole point of settlement is resolving a legal dispute; seeking settlement of viable claims (as Ms. Wynn's are) thus is not an "ulterior purpose ... other than resolving a legal dispute." LaMantia, 118 Nev. at 30 (emphasis added). No doubt that is why courts in Nevada have held that "maintaining a lawsuit for the ulterior purpose of continuing litigation as a lever to obtain a settlement is not an improper motive and would not demonstrate any ulterior purpose other than resolution or settlement of the suit which is an acceptable use of process." Hampton, 2007 WL 119146, at *3.

Not only that, but asking for settlement terms that a court itself might not be able to order—including asking that an alleged tortfeasor be terminated—does not represent an improper motive or purpose that could give rise to an abuse of process claim. Such demands are actually quite common. In Russell v. Risher, therefore, the court ordered dismissal of an abuse of process claim alleging that the "plaintiff demanded something ([the defendant's] resignation) which she was not entitled to demand," observing succinctly that "[i]t is not unusual for plaintiffs, in the negotiation stage, to demand more than they are entitled to receive." 249 S.E.2d 908, 909 (S.C. 1978). Similarly, it is not unusual for a plaintiff to demand as a part of settlement talks that the defendant issue a public apology, even though courts are generally not empowered to forcibly order apologies. See Woodruff v. Ohman, 29 F. App'x 337, 346 (6th Cir. 2002). But "[n]o case law suggests a request for an apology is an abuse of process." Wooleyhan v. Cape Henlopen Sch. Dist., No. 10-cv-153, 2011 WL 1875710, at *16 (D. Del. May 17, 2011). And in Rusakiewicz, the Tenth Circuit made clear that settlement terms seeking prospectively to "forestall future tortious conduct of the same sort for which the lawsuit seeks [past] damages" is "not unusual" and does not support an abuse of process claim. 556 F.3d at 1104-05. Authorities like these nullify Ms. Sinatra's claim that there was any actionably improper purpose behind the alleged request by Ms. Wynn—one of the largest shareholders of Wynn Resorts—that the company which she co-founded fire a general counsel who has engaged in repeated improper conduct in violation of her fiduciary duties.

The other three allegedly "ulterior purposes" are equally deficient. The claims about a motive to intimidate or embarrass are doubly flawed. First, Ms. Sinatra has no right to make such

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assertions because, generally speaking, plaintiffs do not have standing or the right to bring abuse of process claims when the alleged wrongdoing was directed at someone else. See, e.g., Balzer v. Cty. of Kern, 57 F.3d 1076 (9th Cir. 1995) (unpublished) (a business owner did not have standing to bring abuse of process claims based upon a fire department's alleged conduct toward her husband who was an employee); Meza v. Meza, No. 12-cv-01777, 2013 WL 2338126 (C.D. Cal. May 25, 2013) (a mother did not have standing to bring abuse of process claims based upon a county's filing for conservatorship against her daughter because that implicated the daughter's rights). This commonsense principle ensures that "[a] claim for abuse of process, particularly one which rests upon an allegation that the complaint was filed for ulterior purposes, does not rest upon unrelated improper acts, but upon improper acts in the prosecution (or lack of prosecution) of the relevant process." Lehrer v. Connelly, No. 11-cv-00735, 2012 WL 1032468, at *4 (D. Nev. Mar. 27, 2012) (emphases added) (dismissing claim that "at most" alleged abuse of process that "accrued" to others in another suit as irrelevant to the plaintiff's claims in the current suit). Here, however, there can be no question that any alleged embarrassment would belong to Mr. Wynn alone, not Ms. Sinatra. See, e.g., 6ACC ¶ 52 ("Ms. Sinatra acted to protect or advance Mr. Wynn's personal interests" by concealing allegations of misconduct and associated payments by Mr. Wynn). As a result, Ms. Sinatra cannot pursue her allegations about embarrassment.

Second, the allegations are also ill-pled. There are no factual allegations, for example, to support the assertion that Ms. Wynn filed suit to "intimidate and embarrass Mr. Wynn, Wynn Resorts, and Ms. Sinatra," and Ms. Sinatra later concedes that some allegedly "scurrilous" but unidentified "accusations" were "removed" when the pleading was actually filed. CC ¶ 19. Nor would any such factual allegations signify a tortious motive: it is routine that parties settle allegations—confidentially and whether or not the defendants think the allegations are meritorious—because the would-be defendants "fear ... accusations being made public." CC ¶ 14. No case supports transforming every such settlement discussion into fodder for an abuse of process claim.

In a similar vein, there are no factual allegations about how or why Ms. Wynn's counterclaim could have been filed for the purpose of "creat[ing] potential conflicts" between Mr.

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Wynn, Wynn Resorts and Ms. Sinatra or "jeopardize[ing] their case against Okada, Aruze and Universal." *Id.* ¶ 30. As to the former, the only supposed "potential conflicts" would have arisen out of Ms. Sinatra's alleged actions to assist Mr. Wynn and not Wynn Resorts—conduct which, again, this Court has found sufficiently pled to survive a motion to dismiss. As to the latter, the complaint expressly *refutes* any conclusion of "jeopardizing" the case, as it alleges elsewhere that Ms. Wynn's "interests are aligned with Wynn Resorts" "as to the claims asserted by Aruze and Universal." *Id.* ¶ 9. In short, these additional "improper motives" are all summarily asserted on information and belief, and such bald statements do not provide *factual* allegations or any "set of *facts*" that could be proven true. *Buzz Stew*, 124 Nev. at 228 (emphasis added); *see also, e.g.*, *Jafbros, Inc. v. GEICO Indem. Co.*, 127 Nev. 1148 (2011) (unpublished) (affirming dismissal of complaint despite "conclusory allegations that [defendant's] actions were willful, malicious, oppressive, and tortious" because "the factual assertions it included ... do not sustain these conclusions").

Finally, and in addition to deficiencies with the alleged motives themselves, Ms. Sinatra nowhere alleges that any of the supposedly "ulterior purposes" was the *primary* purpose for which Ms. Wynn acted. That is also fatal. It is not enough to allege an "incidental motive of spite or an ulterior purpose of benefit to the defendant"; the wrongful purpose must have been the defendant's primary purpose for invoking the legal process. *See, e.g., Restatement (Second) of Torts* § 682 (1977); *Fire Ins. Exch. v. Efficient Enters., Inc.*, 399 P.3d 333 (Nev. 2017) (tort covers those who use process "against another *primarily* to accomplish a purpose for which it is not designed") (quoting Restatement) (emphasis added); *Hendershott v. Babeu*, No. 14-0158, 2015 WL 1395275, at *3 (Ariz. Ct. App. Mar. 24, 2015) ("A claim for abuse of process requires a plaintiff to allege the defendant used a court process with the primary objective of pursuing an improper motive"); *Palmer v. Savona*, 623 F. App'x 480, 481 (9th Cir. 2015) (affirming dismissal when plaintiff "failed to allege facts sufficient to show that defendants' primary motive ... was improper"). Ms. Sinatra does not allege that Ms. Wynn's primary purpose in filing suit or pursuing discovery was, for example, to get Ms. Sinatra fired or to embarrass anyone. Nor could she: even Ms. Sinatra alleges that putative improper purposes were just some "among others," CC ¶ 11, 30, and the primary

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1 purpose behind Ms. Wynn's claims was unquestionably to secure redress for the harms she has 2 suffered from her inability to sell her stock and from being ousted from the board as a result of Mr. 3 Wynn's enforcement and breach of the Stockholder's Agreement, see, e.g., id. ¶ 15 (recognizing 4 Ms. Wynn's desire to be "release[d] from the transfer restrictions" on her stock). Ms. Sinatra's 5 failure to allege that Ms. Wynn's allegedly "improper" purposes were also her primary purposes is 6 dispositive, and her claim should be dismissed for failure to plead any "ulterior purpose ... other 7 than resolving a legal dispute." 8 CONCLUSION 9 For the foregoing reasons, Ms. Sinatra's counterclaim for abuse of process should be 10 dismissed with prejudice. 11 Dated: Otctober 2, 2017 GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 12 13 By: /s/ Mark E. Ferrario MARK E. FERRARIO, ESO. #1625 14 TAMI D. COWDEN, ESQ.#8994 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 400 North 15 Las Vegas, NV 89169 16 JOLLEY URGA WOODBURY **HOLTHUS & ROSE** 17 WILLIAM R. URGA, ESQ. # 1195 DAVID J. MALLEY, ESO. #8171 18 330 South Rampart Boulevard Tivoli Village, Suite 380 19 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 20 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP JAMES M. COLE, ESQ.* 21 1501 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 22 SCOTT D. STEIN, ESQ.* 1 South Dearborn Street 23 Chicago, Illinois 60603 *Pro hac vice admitted 24 Attorneys for Counterdefendant/ 25 Counterclaimant/Cross-claimant ELAINE P. WYNN 26 27 28

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D), I certify that on this 2 nd day of October, 2017, I
caused a true and correct copy of the forgoing Elaine P. Wynn's Motion to Dismiss Kimmarie
Sinatra's Counterclaim and Crossclaim to be filed and served on the parties listed below by
causing it to be transmitted by the Court's Odyssey e-service/e-filing system. The date and time of
the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

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