requested information. If there are any fees for searching or copying these records, please provide a written estimate from production of the records indicated above if the estimated cost is expected to be more than \$25.

As you're aware, agencies must redact only what is necessary to protect exempt information and must explain the basis for any redactions I ask that responsive records be released on a rolling basis _ that is, as they are available, rather than waiting for my entire request to be processed before releasing documents.

If for any reason any portion of this request is denied, please provide a written explanation for the denial, citing each specific statutory exemption you feel justifies the refusal to release the information and notify me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law. Also, please provide all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material.

I am directing this request to you as the agency's communications office. Please direct it to the agency's public records officer, if there is one.

If your agency does not maintain these public records, please let me know who does and include the proper custodian's name and address.

As the Open Records Act requires that an agency respond to a request within five business days of receipt of a request, I would appreciate a response as soon as possible. If access to the records I am requesting will take longer than a reasonable amount of time, please contact me with information about when I might expect them.

Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to your prompt reply.

Sincerely,

Regina Garcia Cano
The Associated Press, Las Vegas
Office: 702-382-7440

Exhibit 5

Garcia Cano, Regina

From:

PIO <PIO@LVMPD.COM>

Sent:

Friday, February 16, 2018 10:15 AM

To:

Garcia Cano, Regina

Subject:

RE: Records request from The AP

Good morning Regina,

Quick email to acknowledge receipt of your request.

Office of Public Information
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

400-B South Martin L. King Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 702.828.4082 office | ≈ 702.828.1550 fax | ≥ PIO@LVMPD.com Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram

dm

From: Garcia Cano, Regina [mailto:RGarciaCano@ap.org]

Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 3:32 PM

To: PIO <PIO@LVMPD.COM>

Subject: Records request from The AP

Metro PIO Team-

Good afternoon. I hope you are well.

I have attached a request for public records under the custody of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. The AP is looking for two reports.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information. I would appreciate if you could confirm that you have received this message.

Many thanks,

Regina

Regina Garcia Cano The Associated Press Las Vegas

Office: 702-382-7440

The Associated Press is the essential global news network, delivering fast, unbiased news from every corner of the world to all media platforms and formats. Founded in 1846, AP today is the largest and most trusted source of independent news and information. On any given day, more than half the world's population sees news from AP.

The information contained in this communication is intended for the use of the designated recipients named above. If the reader of this communication is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have

received this communication in error, and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify The Associated Press immediately by telephone at +1-212-621-1500 and delete this email. Thank you.

Exhibit 6

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106



Case Report No.: LLV180129002695

Administrative

Location

129 FREMONT ST Lv, NV 89101

Monday 1/29/2018 3:11:59 PM

Sector /Beat

A1

Occurred On (Date / Time) Reporting Officer

Entered By Related Cases 07426 - Brewer, Michael J Reported On 15176 - Ellison, Julie Entered On

Or Between (Date / Time) 1/29/2018

1/30/2018 7:30:19 AM

Las Vegas, City of

Traffic Report

Place Type

Accident Involved

Offenses:

Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Completed Yes Entry Weapons

Domestic Violence Premises Entered

None **Criminal Activities**

Hate/Bias None (No Bias)

Type Security

Tools

Location Type Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track

Jurisdiction

Victims:

Name:

Victim Type Individual

Victim of

Written Statement 50095 - Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Can ID Suspect

DOB Heiaht

Age Weight Sex Female

White Race Hair Color

Ethnicity

Unknown Eye Color

Employer/School

Occupation/Grade Injury None Observed Work Schedule

Injury Weapons

None

<u>Addresses</u> Residence

Phones

Suspects:

Home/Residence

Offender Relationships S - Wynn, Steve

Notes:

Victim Was Employee

The Use and Dissemination of this Record is Regulated by Law. Secondary

Dissemination of any kind is Prohibited and could subject the offender to Criminal

and Civil Liability.

This Information Released To:

MONCHARDE Date: By: March

Las Vogas Metro Police Dept

Name: Wynn, Steve

Alias:

Scope ID Sex Male

Height

DOB

Weight

76 Age Hair Color

Race

White

Ethnicity

Unknown

Occupation/Grade

Eye Color

Narrative

Employer/School

stated she was employed as a dealer for the golden Nugget in 1974. Her maiden name when employed was Several times during her employment, Steve Wynn and she had sex. stated the sex was consensual but she felt coerced to perform the acts. The following times are what she remembers?

1st- April or May of 1975. She was approached by Wynn at her table and he escorted her back to his office and they had sex. 2nd-Summer of 1975. Steve Wynn asked her to go to his house on Rancho Dr. between Charleston and Sahara. She told him she had no way to get there and he sent a cab/driver. They had sex in his bedroom. 3rd-Spring of 1976. Wynn flew her to a concert in Oklahoma in his private jet. On the way back she performed oral on him.

In the Summer of 1976, Wynn approached her in the back hall and wanted her to go with him. she told him, "no", she was done and had someone she was seeing. She was soon after accused of stealing \$40,00 and forced to resign.

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106



Case Report No.: LLV180207001836

Administrative

Location

UNKNOWN ADDRESS CHICAGO Chicago, IL

Sector /Beat

OJ - Other

Occurred On (Date / Time)

Friday 6/1/1973 12:00:00 AM

Or Between (Date / Time)

Jurisdictio

Reporting Officer

07027 - Chavez, Irma M

2/7/2018 Reported On

Entered By

07027 - Chavez, Irma M

Saturday 8/31/1974 12:00:00 AM

Related Cases

Entered On

2/7/2018 11:26:37 AM Jurisdiction

Other Jurisdiction

Traffic Report

Place Type

None/Unknown

Accident Involved

Offenses:

Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

No

None

Completed Yes Entry

Criminal Activities

Domestic Violence No

Premises Entered

Hate/Bias

Unknown (Offenders Motivation Not Known)

Type Security

Tools

Location Type Residence/Home

Victims:

Weapons

Name:

Victim Type

Individual

Written Statement

Yes

Can ID Suspect

Yes

Victim of

DOB

Height

50095 - Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

27

Female

White Race

Unknown

Employer/School

5' 0"

Weight 115

Age.

Sex

Hair Color

Ethnicity Eye Color

Green

Occupation/Grade

Not Provided Injury

Work Schedule

Injury Weapons

None

Blond

Addresses Residence **Phones** Cellular

Offender Relationships S - Wynn, Stephan

Notes:

The Use and Dissemination of this Record is Regulated by Law. Secondary Dissemination of any kind is Prohibited and could subject the offender to Criminal

and Civil Liability

This Information Released T PASSELAND PROST

Eye Color

145

Height

BY FRAIRS FT Las Vegas Metro Police Dept

Date: 7

Name: Wynn, Stephan

Alias:

Scope ID

DOB

5' 6"

Weight

Age 76

Hair Color

Race

Occupation/Grade

Brown

White

Ethnicity

Brown

Not Hispanic or

Latino

Male Employer/School

Suspects:

<u>Addresses</u> Phones 4 8 1 Business/Work

Notes:

Narrative

came to NWAC to report that in 1973-1974, in Chicago, IL, she was exercising in her old apartment and when she stood up, Stephan Wynn was standing in front of her and said a word that she didn't understand, and then he pinned her up against the refrigerator and raped her as she was standing holding onto the refrigerator. Stephan then called someone for a few minutes then came and kiss her on her cheek and said he had to go and then added I call you later.

When he left she was still standing holding onto the refrigerator and looked at the window and saw her reflection, crying, and asking herself what just happened, what did he say?

A few days later, after her shower, she wrapped herself in the towel and was going to the bedroom and there was Stephan, sitting at the kitchen table. He got up and says some words, pinned her to the wall forcing himself on her then just like before, he called someone, kissed her on the cheek and said he would call her later and left. She was standing holding onto the wall and the towel was on the floor, and she was crying, saying to herself, why her, what did she do to be treated so badly, and why is he coming to her apartment. She didn't give him a key to her apartment. She remembers that Stephan said "you make me horny" then raped her twice.

She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went in to the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a doll is inside the water bag, the blood falling down, and she wanted to open, but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

The gas station attendant opened the door to the restroom and when he saw her with a baby, he ran to the office and called an ambulance.

Her name is **the control of the state of the**

Report taken per Det K. McCaffery, P#8731.

1 J. App. 103
Page 2 of 2

in.

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Exhibit 7



Steve Wynn Sexual misconduct Police Entertainment North America Business Las Vegas U.S. News AP Top News

APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s

BY REGINA GARCIA CANO Feb. 28, 2018



LAS VEGAS (AP) — A woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her, while another reported she was forced to resign from a Las Vegas job after she refused to have sex with him.

The Associated Press on Tuesday obtained copies of police reports recently filed by the two women about allegations dating to the 1970s. Police in Las Vegas revealed earlier this month that they had taken the statements after a news report in January revealed sexual misconduct allegations against the billionaire.

The allegations are the latest leveled against Wynn by women. He resigned as chairman and CEO of Wynn Resorts on Feb. 6, less than two weeks after the Wall Street Journal reported that a number of women said he harassed or assaulted them and that one case led to a \$7.5 million settlement.

Wynn has vehemently denied the misconduct accusations the newspaper reported and he attributed them to a campaign led by his exwife, whose attorney has denied that she instigated the Jan. 26 news story.

One police report obtained by the AP shows a woman told officers that Wynn raped her at least three times around 1973 and 1974 at her Chicago apartment. She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom. The woman, the child of the accuser and Wynn, now lives in Las Vegas, according to the report.

In one instance, the woman claimed that Wynn pinned her against the refrigerator and raped her. She said he then made a phone call, kissed her on the cheek and left. The report does not explain how Wynn is alleged to have entered the apartment or if they knew each other. The woman claimed she did not give him a key.

The second police report shows a woman told police she had consensual sex with Wynn "several times" while she worked as a dealer at the downtown Las Vegas casino-hotel Golden Nugget, but "felt coerced to perform the acts." She reported she was forced to resign when she turned him down.

"In the Summer of 1976, Wynn approached her in the back hall and wanted her to go with him," according to the report filed Jan. 29. "(S)he told him, "no", she was done and had someone she was seeing. She was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to

resign."

The women's names are redacted on the reports, and police said they do not identify people who say they are victims of sex crimes.

The Las Vegas case will not be investigated because the statute of limitations in Nevada is 20 years.

Ralph Frammolino, spokesman for Wynn, on Tuesday declined comment on the latest allegations.

Wynn Resorts is facing scrutiny by gambling regulators in Nevada and Massachusetts, where the company is building a roughly \$2.4 billion casino just outside Boston. Regulators in Macau, the Chinese enclave where the company operates two casinos, are also inquiring about the allegations.

In addition, groups of shareholders have filed lawsuits in state court in Las Vegas accusing Wynn and the board of directors of Wynn Resorts of breaching their fiduciary duties by ignoring what the lawsuits described as a longstanding pattern of sexual abuse and harassment by the company's founder.

Follow Regina Garcia Cano on Twitter at https://twitter.com/reginagarciakNO

EXHIBIT 7

Electronically Filed 6/13/2018 11:11 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT Joel E. Tasca 1 Nevada Bar No. 14124 2 Justin A. Shiroff Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 3 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 4 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471·7070 5 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 6 7 Attornevs for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 Case No. A-18-772715-C STEVE WYNN, an individual 11 Plaintiffs, 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 12 Dept. No. XXVIII LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 (702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 13 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 14 individual; DOES I-X. 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE HEARING ON DEFENDANTS' 19 SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 41.660 AND SET BRIEFING SCHEDULE 20 (First Request) 21 Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn") and Defendants The Associated Press and 22Regina Garcia Cano (collectively the "Defendants" and together with Wynn, the 23 "Parties"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate and 24agree as follows: 25On May 31, 2018, Defendants filed their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant 26 to N.R.S. § 41.660 (the "Motion"). 27

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Under N.R.S. § 41.660(3)(f), the Court shall "[r]ule on the motion within 20 judicial days after the motion is served upon the plaintiff."

The Court set the hearing on the Motion for June 7, 2018, four (4) judicial days after Defendants filed it.

Lead counsel for Wynn and Defendants are out of state counsel, with pro hac vice applications that are either pending before the Nevada State Bar or this Court.

Additionally, with lead counsel traveling to Nevada for the hearing, the Parties now seek to continue the hearing on the Motion to facilitate completion of the pro hac vice process and to accommodate a marginally expanded briefing schedule.

Nothing in this Stipulation shall be considered a waiver of Defendants' rights to have the Special Motion considered and substantively decided pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660, even if the Court ultimately continues the hearing outside of twenty (20) judicial days (which expires on June 28, 2018).

Accordingly, the Parties stipulate and agree that the hearing on the Motion shall be continued to the first available date on either the Court's July 10, 2018 motion calendar, or the soonest date available thereafter.

The Parties further stipulate and agree that any opposition to the Motion shall be filed no later than June 29, 2018 or, if the hearing is later than July 10, one week prior to the hearing.

The Parties further stipulate and agree that any reply to the Motion shall be filed in accordance with E.D.C.R. 2.20(h).

This Stipulation is not for the purpose of delay and does not prejudice any party.

The Parties respectfully request that the Court approve and enter as an Order the terms of this Stipulation.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.

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Dated: June

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

Tamara Beatty Petersor

Nikki L. Baker, Esq. 10001 Park Run Drive

Las Vegas, NV 89145

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89136 (702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

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Telephone: 702.786.1001

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn

/4869

Jøel El Tasca, Esq. Justin A. Shiroff, Esq. 1980 Festival Plaza Drive Suite 900 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Telephone: 702.471.7000

Jay Ward Brown (Pro hac vice motion pending) Chad R. Bowman (Pro hac vice motion pending) 1909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006 Telephone: (202) 661-2200 brownjay@ballardspahr.com bowmanchad@ballardspahr.com

Attorneys for Defendants. The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 BALLARD SPAHR LLP

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ORDER

Based on the foregoing Stipulation between the Parties, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the hearing on the Motion shall be continued a.m./p.m./before this Court;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any opposition to the Motion shall be due , 2018 : and filed no later than

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that that any reply to the Motion shall be filed in

accordance with E.D.C.R. 2.20(h)

DATED this day of ____

RONALD J. ISRAEL

Submitted By:

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: Joel E. Tascal Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 14124

Justin A. Shiroff, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 12869

1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900

Las Vegas, NV 89135

Jay Ward Brown 21

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23 1909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor

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brownjay@ballardspahr.com

bowmanchad@ballardspahr.com

Attorney for Defendants, The Associated Press and 27

Regina Garcia Cano 28

6/13/2018 3:23 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 NTSO Joel E. Tasca Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471·7070 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 7 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 Case No. A-18-772715-C 11 STEVE WYNN, an individual 980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 Dept. No. XIV 12 Plaintiffs, 471-7070 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 v. BALLARD SPAHR LLP 13 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign (702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 14 corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 15 individual; DOES I-X, 16 Defendants. 17 18 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE HEARING ON DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 19 41.660 AND SET BRIEFING SCHEDULE (First Request) 20 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 13th day of June, 2018, the Clerk of the 21 Court entered a Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special 22 Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 And Set Briefing Schedule (First 23 Request) in the above-referenced matter. 2425 A copy of said Stipulation and Order is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 26 27 28

Electronically Filed

Dated: June 13, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: <u>/s/ Justin A. Shiroff</u> Joel E. Tasca Nevada Bar No. 14124
Justin A. Shiroff
Nevada Bar No. 12869
1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135

> Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRÍVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 BALLARD SPAHR LLP

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 BALLARD SPAHR LLP

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 13th day of June, 2018, and pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE HEARING ON DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 41.660 AND SET BRIEFING SCHEDULE (First Request) was filed and served on the following parties via the Court's electronic service system:

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq. PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 1001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145

L. Lin Wood, Esq. (pro hac pending) Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (pro hac pending) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (pro hac pending) L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

/s/ Sarah H. Walton An Employee of Ballard Spahr LLP

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR Joel E. Tasca 1 Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff $\mathbf{2}$ Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 3 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 4 Phone: (702) 471-7000 5 Fax: (702) 471-7070 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 6 Attorneys for Defendants 7 The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 Case No. A-18-772715-C STEVE WYNN, an individual 11 Plaintiffs, 1980 PESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 12 Dept. No. XXVIII LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 (762) 471-7000 PAX (702) 471-7070 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign BALLARD SPAHR LLP 13 corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an individual; DOES I-X, 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE HEARING ON DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 41.660 19 AND SET BRIEFING SCHEDULE 20 (First Request) Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn") and Defendants The Associated Press and 21Regina Garcia Cano (collectively the "Defendants" and together with Wynn, the 22"Parties"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate and 23 24 agree as follows: On May 31, 2018, Defendants filed their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant 25 26 to N.R.S. § 41.660 (the "Motion"). 27

1 J. App. 118

Electronically Filed 6/13/2018 11:11 AM

Case Number: A-18-772715-C

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Under N.R.S. § 41.660(3)(f), the Court shall "[r]ule on the motion within 20 judicial days after the motion is served upon the plaintiff."

The Court set the hearing on the Motion for June 7, 2018, four (4) judicial days after Defendants filed it.

Lead counsel for Wynn and Defendants are out-of-state counsel, with pro hac vice applications that are either pending before the Nevada State Bar or this Court.

Additionally, with lead counsel traveling to Nevada for the hearing, the Parties now seek to continue the hearing on the Motion to facilitate completion of the pro hac vice process and to accommodate a marginally expanded briefing schedule.

Nothing in this Stipulation shall be considered a waiver of Defendants' rights to have the Special Motion considered and substantively decided pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660, even if the Court ultimately continues the hearing outside of twenty (20) judicial days (which expires on June 28, 2018).

Accordingly, the Parties stipulate and agree that the hearing on the Motion shall be continued to the first available date on either the Court's July 10, 2018 motion calendar, or the soonest date available thereafter.

The Parties further stipulate and agree that any opposition to the Motion shall be filed no later than June 29, 2018 or, if the hearing is later than July 10, one week prior to the hearing.

The Parties further stipulate and agree that any reply to the Motion shall be filed in accordance with E.D.C.R. 2.20(h).

This Stipulation is not for the purpose of delay and does not prejudice any party.

The Parties respectfully request that the Court approve and enter as an Order the terms of this Stipulation.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.

Dated: June 5, 2018.

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq. 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145
Telephone: 702.786.1001

L. Lin Wood, Esq. (pro hac pending)
Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (pro hac pending)
G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (pro hac pending
L. LIN WOOD, P.C.
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Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn

y: # /1869
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bowmanchad@ballardspahr.com

Attorneys for Defendants, The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 0202-127 (2002) XV4 (0002-127 (2002) 14 15 (2002) LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 BALLARD SPAHR LLP

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ORDER

Based on the foregoing Stipulation between the Parties, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the hearing on the Motion shall be continued to July 17, 2018, at 2 a.m. before this Court;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any opposition to the Motion shall be due _, 2018 : and filed no later than

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that that any reply to the Motion shall be filed in

accordance with E.D.C.R. 2.20(h)-

DATED this

Submitted By:

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: Joel E. Tascal Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 14124

Justin A. Shiroff, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 12869

1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900

Las Vegas, NV 89135

Jay Ward Brown

(Pro hac vice motion pending)

Chad R. Bowman 22

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Washington, DC 20006

Telephone: (202) 661-2200

brownjay@ballardspahr.com

bowmanchad@ballardspahr.com

Attorney for Defendants, The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

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CLERK OF THE COUR Joel E. Tasca 1 Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff 2 Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 3 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 4 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 5 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 6 7 Jay Ward Brown (Pro hac vice motion pending) 8 Chad R. Bowman (Pro hac vice motion pending) 9 1909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006 10 Telephone: (202) 661-2200 11 brownjay@ballardspahr.com 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 bowmanchad@ballardspahr.com 12 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 (702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070 Attorneys for Defendants 13 The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano DISTRICT COURT 14 15 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 16 Case No. A-18-772715-C STEVE WYNN, an individual 17 Plaintiffs, 18 Dept. No. XXVIII THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign 19 corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 20 individual; DOES I-X, 21 Defendants. 22 23 STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING DEFENDANTS' 24 SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 41.660 25 Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn") and Defendants The Associated Press and 26 Regina Garcia Cano (collectively the "Defendants" and together with Wynn, the 27

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"Parties"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

On May 31, 2018, Defendants filed their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute, N.R.S. § 41.660 ("the "Motion").

In the Motion and incorporated Memorandum of Points and Authorities ("Mem."), Defendants contend that N.R.S. § 41.660 applies and that Wynn cannot demonstrate a likelihood of success, as required under the statute, for two separate reasons: first, that the reporting by Defendants is privileged (Mem. at 15-18); and second, that Wynn cannot demonstrate fault (id. at 18-19). Each of the bases argued for granting dismissal is separate and distinct.

The Parties have conferred regarding the need for limited discovery, which can be sought under the statute. N.R.S. § 41.660(4). The Parties agree that discovery is not necessary to resolve the first basis for the Motion, i.e., whether the challenged news report is subject to the fair report privilege as a matter of law.

Additionally, the Parties agree that additional time for the Opposition and Reply briefs is warranted in this case.

Therefore, the Parties hereby stipulate and agree to request, subject to the Court's approval, the following modifications to the "Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 and Set Briefing Schedule (First Request)" entered on June 13, 2018 ("the June 13 Order") and ultimate consideration of the Motion, to bifurcate the argument and avoid potentially unnecessary discovery of a news organization:

Pursuant to the June 13 Order, the hearing on the Motion is currently scheduled on July 17, 2018. The Parties agree to a brief continuance of the hearing to July 31, 2018. Under that extended hearing schedule, Wynn's Opposition to the Motion shall be due July 17, 2018, and any Reply to the Motion shall be due July 24, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 $\mathbf{2}$

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At the hearing on July 31, 2018, the Court shall consider the fair report privilege under the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute, a question of law. If the Court finds the reporting in this case not to be covered by the fair report privilege, the Court shall continue to a second hearing to consider the issue of fault under the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute on a subsequent date to be determined by the Court.

If such a continuance is necessary, the Parties agree to continue to meet and confer about appropriate limited discovery, in an attempt to resolve any differences without the need for motion practice under N.R.S. § 41.660(4). If the Parties agree on limited discovery, they further stipulate and agree that each side shall have an opportunity to supplement their briefing to address any evidence uncovered in the limited discovery period.

This Stipulation is not for the purpose of delay and does not prejudice any party.

The Parties respectfully request that the Court approve and enter as an Order the terms of this Stipulation.

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Washington, DC 20006

Regina Garcia Cano

Telephone: (202) 661-2200

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that that if the Court finds that the fair report privilege does not apply, further ruling on the Motion shall be deferred to allow the Parties to further agree to a limited discovery timeframe on the issue of actual malice; IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Parties shall each have the opportunity to file a supplemental brief addressing any evidence obtained during the limited discovery timeframe; and IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, under these contingencies, the Court shall set a continuation date for the hearing on the balance of the Motion to Dismiss no fewer than forty-five (45) days after the end of the limited discovery timeframe. day of Submitted By: BALLARD SPAHR LLP By: 4 Joel E/Tasca, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 12869 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Jay Ward Brown 22 (Pro hac vice motion pending) Chad R. Bowman 23 (Pro hac vice motion pending) 241909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor

RONALD J. SRAPI 18-71271 Attorney for Defendants, The Associated Press and

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1 NTSO Joel E. Tasca $\mathbf{2}$ Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff 3 Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: (702) 471·7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 7 Attornevs for Defendants 8 The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 Case No. A-18-772715-C 11 STEVE WYNN, an individual Dept. No. XIV 12 Plaintiffs, 702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070 13 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign 14 corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 15 individual; DOES I-X, 16 Defendants. 17 18 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING 19

DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO 41.660

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 5th day of July, 2018, the Clerk of the Court entered a Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to 41.660 in the above-referenced matter.

A copy of said Stipulation and Order is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135

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Dated: July 5, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: /s/ Justin A. Shiroff
Joel E. Tasca
Nevada Bar No. 14124
Justin A. Shiroff
Nevada Bar No. 12869
1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900
Las Vegas, Nevada 89135

Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina García Cano

BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 5th day of July, 2018, and pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), I filed and served a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. 41.660 on the following parties via the Court's electronic service system:

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Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq. PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 1001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145

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L. Lin Wood, Esq. (pro hac pending) Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (pro hac pending) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (pro hac pending) L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

/s/ Sarah H. Walton
An Employee of Ballard Spahr LLP

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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"Parties"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

On May 31, 2018, Defendants filed their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute, N.R.S. § 41.660 ("the "Motion").

In the Motion and incorporated Memorandum of Points and Authorities ("Mem."), Defendants contend that N.R.S. § 41.660 applies and that Wynn cannot demonstrate a likelihood of success, as required under the statute, for two separate reasons: first, that the reporting by Defendants is privileged (Mem. at 15-18); and second, that Wynn cannot demonstrate fault (id. at 18-19). Each of the bases argued for granting dismissal is separate and distinct.

The Parties have conferred regarding the need for limited discovery, which can be sought under the statute. N.R.S. § 41.660(4). The Parties agree that discovery is not necessary to resolve the first basis for the Motion, i.e., whether the challenged news report is subject to the fair report privilege as a matter of law.

Additionally, the Parties agree that additional time for the Opposition and Reply briefs is warranted in this case.

Therefore, the Parties hereby stipulate and agree to request, subject to the Court's approval, the following modifications to the "Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 and Set Briefing Schedule (First Request)" entered on June 13, 2018 ("the June 13 Order") and ultimate consideration of the Motion, to bifurcate the argument and avoid potentially unnecessary discovery of a news organization:

Pursuant to the June 13 Order, the hearing on the Motion is currently scheduled on July 17, 2018. The Parties agree to a brief continuance of the hearing to July 31, 2018. Under that extended hearing schedule, Wynn's Opposition to the Motion shall be due July 17, 2018, and any Reply to the Motion shall be due July 24, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 0.00.11.4 (201) YAY (2001) 1.000 FAX (20

At the hearing on July 31, 2018, the Court shall consider the fair report privilege under the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute, a question of law. If the Court finds the reporting in this case not to be covered by the fair report privilege, the Court shall continue to a second hearing to consider the issue of fault under the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute on a subsequent date to be determined by the Court.

If such a continuance is necessary, the Parties agree to continue to meet and confer about appropriate limited discovery, in an attempt to resolve any differences without the need for motion practice under N.R.S. § 41.660(4). If the Parties agree on limited discovery, they further stipulate and agree that each side shall have an opportunity to supplement their briefing to address any evidence uncovered in the limited discovery period.

This Stipulation is not for the purpose of delay and does not prejudice any party.

The Parties respectfully request that the Court approve and enter as an Order the terms of this Stipulation.

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Attorneys for Defendants, The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

IT IS SO ORDERED that the hearing on the Motion to Dismiss shall be

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Wynn's Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any Reply to the Motion to Dismiss shall be

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Court shall bifurcate its decision on the

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the Court shall consider the issue of the fair report privilege at the July 31, 2018 hearing;

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Submitted By:

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agreed to bifurcate the arguments contained in the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion such that at the upcoming July 31 hearing, the Court will consider "the fair report privilege under the Nevada" Anti-SLAPP Statute, a question of law." (See July Order at 3:1-2.) Therefore, this Opposition will address only the issue of the fair report privilege.

As set forth below, Nevada Supreme Court precedent dictates that the fair report privilege cannot be used to transform the false police report—which may be covered by a qualified privilege—into a false news story protected by an absolute privilege. And, even if it could be used in that manner, the AP Defendants' article at issue in this action was not a fair, accurate, and impartial report of the false police report. Therefore, the Court should find, as a matter of law, that the fair report privilege does not extend to the AP Defendants' article.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Faced with a meritorious defamation claim for unfairly reporting on a fanciful and delusional police report accusing Mr. Wynn of rape ("False Police Report"), the AP Defendants have seemingly adopted the "that which is ignored does not exist" approach. There can be no serious debate that the accusations in Defendant Kuta's False Police Report were inherently improbable on the face of the report. In the report, she falsely alleged that Mr. Wynn raped and impregnated her more than 45 years ago, resulting in the birth of "a doll" "inside [a thick] water bag," that she opened with "her teeth" and "her finger," revealing a "purple" "doll" that she breathed life into, turning it into a pink baby. (*See* Compl. at Ex. 2.) Yet, the Court will not find the words "purple," "doll," "teeth," "water," or "bag" anywhere in the AP Defendants' article reporting of the rape accusation ("AP Article") or in the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion. The AP Defendants' omissions are fatal to their attempt to hide behind the fair report privilege.

Indeed, had the AP Article included those words and the other accusations, Defendant Kuta's False Police Report and rape accusation would have been stripped of all credibility. The Court need not take Mr. Wynn's word for it. The Court can read the AP Article for itself, attached as **Exhibit 1** to this Opposition, and then read the article published by ABC News titled "Woman tells cops she had casino mogul Steve Wynn's baby after he sexually assaulted her", attached as **Exhibit 2** to this Opposition.

The AP Article mined into extraneous details in the False Police Report—from keys, to kisses, to phone calls—to add a veneer of reality to the tale. But the AP Defendants knowingly omitted the key exculpatory details, such as details about birthing a purple doll in a water bag that she opened with her teeth and fingers, and then breathed life into. The AP Article unquestionably increases the sting and defamatory impression that was created by the False Police Report. By omitting the exculpatory details that cast doubt upon the credibility of Defendant Kuta's rape allegations, the AP Defendants clothed her fanciful and delusional rape accusations with an aura of credibility. This is patently unfair and establishes that the AP Article is the antithesis of impartial.

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The ABC News article, however, published the defamatory portions of the False Police Report—accusations of the alleged rapes and the resulting birth in a gas station restroom—but also published details that destroy the accuser's credibility: Defendants Kuta's fanciful statements about birthing a purple doll in a thick water bag, which then transformed into a pink baby after she ripped the bag open with her teeth and her finger. If the result of the alleged rape could not have happened (giving birth to a doll in a water bag), then a reasonable reader may believe the alleged rape did not happen. Simply put, a reasonable reader comes away from the ABC News article feeling much differently about the rape accusations than one feels after reading the AP Article.

The AP Defendants' primary defense is that the AP Article accurately reported that the False Police Report contained an allegation that a woman was raped by Mr. Wynn and bore a child as a result, and that they are not required to make credibility determinations. The AP Defendants would have the Court believe, for example, that if Defendant Kuta's False Police Report claimed that after giving birth in the gas station she boarded a space ship and flew to the planet Asgard to be with her husband, Thor, the AP Defendants would be justified in reporting her story, omitting the part about space travel to Asgard to be with Thor. This hypothetical exposes that the AP Defendants' assertion of the fair report privilege is errant nonsense. The issue at this stage is not a matter of the AP Defendants failing to make a credibility determination but rather is the simple issue of whether the AP Article is a fair, accurate, and impartial report. In the absence of any description of the fanciful and delusional story about the birth, it is not.

To be clear, Mr. Wynn does not, through this case or this Opposition, seek to vilify Defendant Kuta for her delusional thoughts. Since the filing of this action, it has become clear that Defendant Kuta may suffer from delusions about people in the news, including Mr. Wynn and Michael Jackson. She may not have known the damaging ripple effect her accusations would have. To this day, Defendant Kuta acknowledges that her words were utilized in the False Police Report and that every word of the Narrative section of the False Police Report is important to accurately convey what happened to her. (See Section II(A), infra.) Yet, the Court need only read the entirety of her Affidavit to know that Defendant Kuta deserves compassion, not condemnation.

The AP Defendants, on the other hand, knew better than to publish Defendant Kuta's fanciful and delusional accusations, but did so anyway. The AP Defendants must be held accountable for their vicious, false attack on Mr. Wynn. This was not just any old attack. The AP has a unique platform as the premiere wire service in the United States. The AP's publications reverberate like few others, as the AP feeds content purporting to be hard news to the media atlarge, who then distribute it to more than half the world's population every day. And those media outlets can republish a false AP story and escape liability by claiming they relied on a wire service. A false attack by the AP is nothing short of a contagion for which the AP is patient zero, spreading lies like a reputational plague. The AP now wishes to carve out a more expansive privilege to spread its false contagions. The Court should reject their efforts.

What's more, the False Police Report was not investigated by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department ("LVMPD") and will not be. Nor was Mr. Wynn ever arrested or subjected to formal charges as a result of the False Police Report. And, Defendant Cano concedes that she was informed that the LVMPD was not going to investigate the False Police Report because any sexual misconduct charges would be time barred. Nevertheless, the AP Defendants published the AP Article and now want to treat the hearsay statements in the False Police Report as part of a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding. In this regard, the AP Defendants ask the Court to do what the Nevada Supreme Court has not done, what the Restatement (Second) of Torts has not done, and what no other court cited by the AP Defendants has done thus far; *i.e.*, apply the fair report privilege to hearsay statements contained in a police report, when the police report does not result in, or arise out of, an investigation, arrest, and/or criminal proceeding. The Court should decline the AP Defendants' invitation and hold, as a matter of law, that their conduct falls squarely outside the limits of the fair report privilege.

¹ See https://www.ap.org/about/annual-report/2017/ap-by-the-numbers.html (last visited July 15, 2018).

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

A.

While the name of the alleged victim was redacted in the False Police Report, Defendant Kuta has confirmed that she filed the False Police Report. (*See* Affidavit of Halina Kuta ("Kuta Aff.") at ¶ 22, **Exhibit 3**.) Defendant Kuta also claims that she was, and may still be, married to Mr. Wynn. (*Id.* at ¶ 6.) Consistent with this belief, she falsely informed the LVMPD officer that her relationship to Mr. Wynn was "Spouse". (*Id.* at Ex. E.)²

Defendant Kuta Files the False Police Report About Mr. Wynn.

Defendant Kuta states that the Narrative portion of the False Police Report utilizes her "words to describe" what happened to her. (Id. at ¶ 24.) According to Ms. Kuta, "every word of the Narrative section of the police report is important to accurately convey what happened to me." (Id.)

The Court should take a few minutes to read "every word" of the short nineteen (19) line Narrative section of the False Police Report. (*See* Kuta Aff. at Ex. E.) When it does so, the Court should ask the following question: does the False Police Report describe a fanciful and delusional scenario that raises serious doubts as to the truth of Defendant Kuta's accusations? The inescapable answer is "yes."

In the False Police Report, Defendant Kuta started her story by making many disjointed and irrational statements about what she claims happened in her apartment, what Mr. Wynn supposedly said to her, and her own internal thoughts, which led up to and followed Mr. Wynn raping and impregnating her in 1973 or 1974.³ (*Id.*) Defendant Kuta goes on to describe a fanciful tale of

² According to Ms. Cano's Affidavit, the Offender Relationships portion was redacted and, therefore, she did not know Defendant Kuta claimed to be Mr. Wynn's spouse. (*See* Aff. of Regina Garcia Cano ("Cano Aff.") at ¶ 11.) However, LVMPD Officer Larry Hadfield sent to Mr. Wynn's counsel a copy of the False Police Report, which did not redact the phrase "Victim was Spouse", and stated that "[a]ll documents that were provided *were exactly the same* and no additional information was provided." (*See* Email dated May 31, 2018, **Exhibit 4**.) (emphasis added).

 $^{^3}$ For yet another example of an obvious red flag, the False Police Report states that the alleged victim, Defendant Kuta, is 27 years old; however, she is complaining about an event that took place in 1973-1974, approximately 17-18 years before she would have been born. (See Kuta Aff. at Ex. E.) Given that Defendant Kuta is currently 71 years old (id. at ¶ 5), a possible explanation is that she used her age at the time of the alleged incidents, but used Mr. Wynn's current age in the False Police Report.

giving birth to a purple doll in a water bag, which she opened with her teeth and her finger, and breathed life into in a gas station restroom:

She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went in to [sic] the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a doll is inside the water bag, the blood falling, and she wanted to open [sic], but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

(See Kuta Aff. at Ex. E, p. 2.) Taken in its totality, this story is absurd on its face.

Unsurprisingly, the LVMPD did not undertake any investigation or arrest Mr. Wynn as a result of the False Police Report. (*See* Cano Aff. at Ex. 3.) The explanation offered by the LVMPD was that the "report was not filed within the time frame allowed by NRS." (*Id.*) Notably, Defendant Cano was informed on February 13, 2018, two (2) weeks before she wrote and published the AP Article, that "an investigation cannot go forward." (*Id.*)

The False Police Report was not the first time that Defendant Kuta made false, fanciful, and delusional accusations about having a sexual relationship with Mr. Wynn that resulted in her giving birth to a daughter. In August of 2017, Defendant Kuta sued Mr. Wynn for \$4,000,000, alleging, *inter alia*, that: she is the mother of his daughter, Kevyn Wynn (*see* Compl., Ex. 1 at ¶ 12); he impregnates girls he calls "Young Polish Pigs," (id. at ¶ 19); she was being hypnotized by a man who pretended to kidnap Kevyn (id. at ¶ 26); Mr. Wynn plotted to have her and Kevyn killed (id. at ¶ 41); Mr. Wynn was having her followed (id. at ¶ 56); and she has "dodged bullets flying past her just to silence her" (id. at ¶ 57).⁴

The Honorable United States Magistrate Judge C.W. Hoffman, Jr. screened Defendant Kuta's Complaint. (*See* Report and Recommendation, **Exhibit 5**.) After doing so, Magistrate Judge Hoffman *sua sponte* recommended that Defendant Kuta's Complaint be dismissed with prejudice because it was "incoherent, describing a clearly fanciful or delusional scenario." (*Id.*) Ms. Kuta then voluntarily dismissed her false and frivolous lawsuit against Mr. Wynn.

⁴ As hinted to the Introduction, it appears from her Twitter feed (@halina_ya) that Defendant Kuta also claims to be the mother of one or more of Michael Jackson's children.

B. The AP Defendants Publish an Unfair Article About the False Police Report.

A compelling argument exists that no fair-minded professional journalist could read the entirety of the transparently fanciful and delusional False Police Report and then would publish any article about it. At a bare minimum, if a professional journalist decided to write about the False Police Report, he or she must report all of the pertinent statements in the False Police Report so that an average reader could decide for themselves whether the False Police Report had any merit and whether the victim was credible. (*See e.g.*, Ex. 2.) The AP Defendants chose neither path.

On or about February 28, 2018, the AP Defendants published the false and defamatory AP Article entitled, "APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s." (*See* Ex. 1; *see also* Cano Aff. at Ex. 7.) The AP Article republished the false rape accusations from Defendant Kuta's delusional and fanciful False Police Report. (*Id.*)

The AP Article unfairly reported that a woman accused Mr. Wynn of rape but omitted the many rambling and incoherent statements about what happened before, during, and after the alleged rape. (*Compare* Ex. 1, with Kuta Aff. at Ex. E.) While the AP Article stated that Defendant Kuta "reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom," there was no mention of the fanciful and delusional scenario about giving birth to a purple doll in a water bag, using her teeth and finger to open a hole in the bag to free the doll, and then breathing life into it. (*Id.*) The AP Article, however, described various inconsequential details from the False Police Report—from a refrigerator, to a phone call, to a key, to a kiss on the cheek. The AP Defendants unfairly painted a picture of Mr. Wynn as an unfeeling rapist and of Defendant Kuta as a credible victim.

The AP Article spread like wildfire through the AP's wire service. The media outlets that republished the AP Article verbatim included The New York Times, The Los Angeles Times, The Chicago Tribune, The Washington Times, CNBC, Time, and countless local news providers.⁵

⁵ See e.g., https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/27/business/steve-wynn-rape-accusastion.html; http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-steve-wynn-rape-allegation-20180227-story.html; https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-steve-wynn-rape-allegation-20180227-story.html; https://www.ashingtontimes.com/news/2018/feb/27/apnewsbreak-woman-tells-police-steve-wynn-raped-he/">https://www.nytimes.com/business/la-fi-steve-wynn-rape-allegation-20180227-story.html; https://www.ashingtontimes.com/news/2018/feb/27/apnewsbreak-woman-tells-police-steve-wynn-raped-he/; https://www.cnbc.com/2018/02/27/a-woman-says-she-had-steve-wynn-child-after-he-raped-her-ap-citing-police-reports.html]

C. Mr. Wynn Files the Current Action for Defamation Against Defendants, and the AP Defendants File Their Anti-SLAPP Motion.

Contrary to the AP Defendants' insinuation that Mr. Wynn is litigious because he filed a "series of defamation actions" (*see* anti-SLAPP Motion at 1:8), Mr. Wynn sought to resolve his dispute with the AP Defendants before seeking the Court's intervention. That is, Mr. Wynn demanded in writing a retraction from the AP. (*See* Compl. at ¶ 95.) The AP declined. (*Id.* at ¶ 96.)

In the absence of a retraction, Mr. Wynn was forced to file his Complaint for Defamation against the AP Defendants and Defendant Kuta on April 11, 2018, to defend his reputation. Defendant Kuta neither moved to dismiss the complaint nor filed an anti-SLAPP motion. The AP Defendants filed their anti-SLAPP Motion on May 31, 2018, arguing that the AP Article is protected under the fair report privilege and that Mr. Wynn cannot prove they published with actual malice. (*See generally* anti-SLAPP Motion.)

On July 5, 2018, the Court entered the July Order. Pursuant to the July Order, the Court will first decide if the absolute fair report privilege does not protect the AP Article. (*See* July Order at 4:27-28.) If the Court concludes the AP Article is not a fair, accurate, and impartial report, it will defer ruling on the rest of the anti-SLAPP Motion, allowing the parties to agree to a limited discovery timeframe on the issue of actual malice.⁶ (*Id.* at 5:1-4.) After this discovery, the parties will then be allowed to file supplemental briefs, and the Court will set a continuance date for the hearing on the remainder of the anti-SLAPP Motion that is at least forty-five days after the end of the discovery period. (*Id.* at 5:5-7.)

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⁶ Mr. Wynn expressly reserves, and does not waive, any and all facts and arguments regarding the issue of actual malice.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Applicable Legal Standard.

To defeat the AP Defendants' Anti-SLAPP Motion, Mr. Wynn need only show that his claims have a "minimum level of legal sufficiency and triability." *Mindys Cosmetics, Inc. v. Dakar*, 611 F.3d 590, 598 (9th Cir. 2010) (discussing the analogous California anti-SLAPP statute's burden of proof). Nevada's anti-SLAPP statute seemingly sets a high burden by requiring the nonmovant to adduce "prima facie evidence" that demonstrates "a probability of prevailing on the claim." NRS 41.660(3)(b). But this requirement "is often called the 'minimal merit' prong." *Mindys Cosmetics*, 611 F.3d at 598 (quoting *Peregrine Funding, Inc. v. Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP*, 133 Cal.App.4th 658, 675 (2005); *see also Navellier v. Sletten*, 29 Cal. 4th 82, 93 (2002) ("[T]he statute poses no obstacle to suits that possess minimal merit.")). "To establish minimal merit, the plaintiff need only state and substantiate a legally sufficient claim." *Mindys Cosmetics*, 611 F.3d at 598–99 (internal quotation marks omitted).

Per the Court's July Order, the only issue currently before the Court is whether the fair report privilege does not cover the AP Article. (*See* July Order at 4:27-28.) In terms of the legal standard, Mr. Wynn need only show, by a minimum level of legal sufficiency, that the fair report privilege does not apply. Mr. Wynn easily satisfies this burden.

B. The False Police Report Is Outside the Fair Report Privilege Because It Is Not a Report of a Judicial Proceeding.

The absolute fair report privilege only applies to official proceedings. The Nevada Supreme Court's definition of a judicial proceeding *expressly* excludes statements that occur before the initiation of a criminal proceeding. It is undisputed that the LVMPD did not conduct any investigation on the False Police Report and no criminal proceedings resulted from the False Police

⁷ Mr. Wynn does not concede that Nevada's anti-SLAPP statute applies to his lawsuit. He reserves the right to challenge its applicability after the Court resolves the threshold issue on the fair report privilege.

⁸ As the AP Defendants acknowledged in their motion, "the statute is modeled on California law, and Nevada courts look to California law for guidance on its construction and application. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.665(2) (adopting California standard for burden of proof)." (*See* anti-SLAPP Motion at 11:17-19.)

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Report. (See Section II(A), supra.) Thus, before the Court examines the substance of the False Police Report and the AP Article, it should first find the fair report privilege cannot even apply because there was no official proceeding.

1. Because the False Police Report predates the initiation of criminal proceedings, it is not covered by the fair report privilege.

To avoid liability for defamation, the AP Defendants assert that the fair report privilege bars Mr. Wynn's defamation claim. (See anti-SLAPP Motion at 15-18.) The AP Defendants' theory is misplaced.

Under Nevada common law, there are two absolute privileges related to statements in a judicial proceeding: (1) the privilege to make statements in a judicial proceeding; and (2) the privilege to fairly report on statements made in a judicial proceeding. The definition of a judicial proceeding is identical for both privileges. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that the absolute privilege to make statements in a judicial proceeding does not cover making criminal accusations to the police; thus, the fair report privilege cannot apply to the AP Article's statements about the False Police Report.

In Sahara Gaming, the Nevada Supreme Court inextricably linked the privilege to make statements in a judicial proceeding with the privilege to fairly report on such statements. See Sahara Gaming Corp. v. Culinary Workers Union Local 226, 115 Nev. 212, 215–19, 984 P.2d 164, 166– 68 (1999) (discussing both privileges). Although the ultimate question in Sahara Gaming was what kind of proceedings were covered under the fair report privilege, the Court spilled most of its ink discussing what kinds of proceeding were covered under the absolute privilege to make statements in a judicial proceeding. See id. at 215–19. The Court analyzed one fair report case and then discussed six cases about the privilege to make statements in official proceeding—using the latter to define the scope of the privilege for a fair report. *Id.* The Sahara Gaming Court's point was clear: both of these absolute privileges cover the same type of proceedings, "administrative hearings, quasi-judicial proceedings as well as judicial actions." *Id.* at 219.

The Nevada Supreme Court has also held that the absolute privilege for statements made in judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings cannot be extended to a citizen's preliminary report of a crime.

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See Pope v. Motel 6, 121 Nev. 307, 317, 114 P.3d 277, 284 (2005). In Pope, an employer reported to the police that his employee committed theft. *Pope*, 121 Nev. at 310. The *Pope* Court held that because this communication happened "before the initiation of criminal proceedings," it was not covered by the absolute immunity for "communications preliminary to a judicial proceeding." *Id.* at 317 (internal quotation marks omitted) ("To the extent that we suggested in K-Mart that statements made to police before the initiation of criminal proceedings could be deemed 'communications preliminary to a judicial proceeding' under the Restatement (Second) of Torts, section 587, we recede from that premise."). In other words, the absolute privilege cannot apply until there is some initiation of a criminal proceeding, such as an arrest or an indictment. The *Pope* Court reasoned instead that "[t]he competing policies of safeguarding reputations and full disclosure are best served by a qualified privilege." *Id*.

Under Sahara Gaming and Pope, a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding subject to the fair report privilege cannot include police reports made "before the initiation of criminal proceedings," much less when no investigation will occur at all. Indeed, the Nevada Supreme Court has been cautious in extending the fair report privilege, lest it "allow the spread of common innuendo that is not afforded the protection accorded to official or judicial proceedings." Wynn v. Smith, 117 Nev. 6, 16, 16 P.3d 424, 430 (2001). Not surprisingly, it is undisputed that no criminal proceedings have been initiated against Mr. Wynn based on the false accusations in the False Police Report; thus, the Court should find as a matter of law that the AP Article is not covered by the fair report privilege.

2. Under the Restatement, which Nevada follows, the fair report privilege cannot apply.

The Restatement (Second) of Torts ("Restatement") likewise mandates a finding that the AP Article is not covered by the fair report privilege. The Nevada Supreme Court has adopted the Restatement approach to the fair report privilege. See, e.g., Wynn, 117 Nev. at 14 (quoting and relying upon Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611). The Restatement refuses to extend the fair report privilege to mere "statements made by the police or by the complainant or other witnesses. . . as to the facts of the case" because such statements "are not yet part of the judicial proceeding or of the arrest itself." Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611cmt. e.

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The Restatement draws the logical line between protected reports of an "official action," such as an arrest, versus unprotected reports of statements by witnesses reporting a crime. This stands to reason. An arrest essentially initiates a judicial proceeding (e.g., the arrestee will be processed through the judicial system), whereas a citizen reporting a crime does not. Moreover, an arrest has the hallmarks of an official action because it requires an officer to exercise judgment in finding probable cause and depriving a person of liberty. There is some value to the public in reporting that a government official decided that the facts warranted a deprivation of liberty. This exercise of official judgement also lends some indicia of reliability to the notion that a crime may have been committed.

Here, the False Police Report is merely a hearsay statement recorded by the police about a purported witness's unsubstantiated accusation of a 45-year-old crime—before the initiation of a criminal proceeding, no less. Under the Restatement approach, which Nevada follows, the False Police Report cannot be the subject of the fair report privilege.

3. Other jurisdictions rightly refuse to extend the fair report privilege to police reports of a citizen's accusation.

Nevada is not alone in holding that the fair report privilege is not extended to statements in a police report of accusations that do not result in an arrest or other criminal proceedings. The AP knows this to be true, given that it was a defendant in a case wherein a court rejected the very arguments the AP Defendants now make.

In Reilly v. Associated Press, 59 Mass. App. Ct. 764 (2003), a news article relied on a police report as its source for defamatory statements about the plaintiff. *Id.* at 776–77. The police report at issue in Associated Press memorialized a private citizen's accusations of criminal conduct by the plaintiff. *Id.* at 776. However, the police report did not result in any police investigation. *Id.*

Under those circumstances, the Associated Press Court refused to expand the fair report privilege to cover the police report:

The privilege applies to reports by news media outlets of official government action, including police action, such as the fact of an arrest, a search warrant issued, or a crime charged; but it does not apply to witness statements to police, whether appearing in an official police report or not, where no official police action is taken. Such reports to police are unverified hearsay.

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Id. (citations omitted). Further explaining the rationale for its holding, the Associated Press Court emphasized the minimal public interest in extending the fair report privilege to statements about preliminary police reports:

Such unconfirmed hearsay, upon which no police action was taken, has neither the authority nor the importance to the public that other documents or statements shielded by the fair reporting privilege possess. . . . An analogy may be drawn between such reports and a preliminary written statement of a charge: Knowledge of them throws no light upon the administration of justice. Both form and contents depend wholly on the will of a private individual, who may not be even an officer of the court. . . . Extending the privilege in this case would not further the public's interest in learning of official conduct.

Id. at 776–77 (internal citations omitted).

Vermont likewise does not extend the fair report privilege to police reports made before the initiation of criminal proceedings. Stone v. Banner Pub. Corp., 677 F. Supp. 242, 246 (D. Vt. 1988) (no fair report privilege for police investigatory report where criminal proceedings were never initiated).

A national survey of the law shows a steadfast adherence to the Restatement's line between official conduct, such as arrests or missing person bulletins, versus hearsay reports about alleged crimes. See, e.g., Kenney v. Scripps Howard Broad. Co., 259 F.3d 922, 924 (8th Cir. 2001) (applying fair report to missing person report seeking information about kidnapped child); Porter v. Guam Publications, Inc., 643 F.2d 615, 618, certiorari denied, 454 U.S. 940 (1981) (applying privilege to blotter about arrests).

> 4. The cases the AP Defendants rely upon provide insufficient legal support for extending the fair report privilege to the AP Article's statements about the False Police Report.

The AP Defendants do not cite to any binding or persuasive legal authority that would extend the fair report privilege to the AP Article. Instead, the AP Defendants ask this Court to do what no other court in Nevada has done: apply the fair report privilege to a police report of a citizen's criminal accusation. The Court should not do so.

The AP Defendants scoured the country for legal support, but they could not muster a single case that applied the privilege to a report like the False Police Report. Despite their failure, the AP

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Defendants declare that "[c]ourts routinely apply the privilege to police incident reports" and that "the privilege [applies to] . . . allegations made to police." (See anti-SLAPP Motion at 16–17 (citing Porter, 643 F.2d at 616, 617–18; Imig v. Ferrar, 70 Cal. App. 3d 48, 54–57 (1977); Adelson v. Harris, 402 P.3d 665, 667–68 (Nev. 2017); Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. at 213; Circus Circus Hotels, *Inc. v. Witherspoon*, 99 Nev. 56, 60, 657 P.2d 101, 104 (1983)). The AP Defendants' cases can be disposed of in short order.

In *Porter*, the court applied Guam's statutory fair report privilege to an article about an arrest and booking. See Porter, 643 F.2d at 616–17 (addressing a story based on a daily police bulletin, reporting that the plaintiff had been "arrested and booked for stealing a car and some cash"). As discussed above, the Restatement and many jurisdictions apply the fair report privilege to arrest reports, because arrests are official acts that initiate criminal proceedings. This sheds no light on whether a citizen's preliminary accusations of a crime are within the fair report privilege.

The *Imig* case is the closest the AP Defendants could get. But at issue in the *Imig* case was a statutory fair report privilege being applied to a non-criminal complaint about a police officer, which was part of an administrative internal affairs investigation (i.e., a quasi-judicial proceeding). *Imig*, 70 Cal. App. 3d at 54–56. The False Police Report did not contain a complaint about a police officer. Nor was it part of an internal affairs investigation. Therefore, the *Imig* case does not help the AP Defendants' position.

The AP Defendants' Nevada cases are more inapposite than the rest. The Court in Adelson applied the privilege to a statement about a sworn declaration in a civil lawsuit. 402 P.3d at 669. Sahara Gaming applied the privilege to a letter that quoted portions of a filed civil complaint. 115 Nev. at 164. Circus Circus—which is not a fair report case—applied Nevada's statutory "absolute privilege for all oral or written communications from an employer to the Employment Security

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Department." 99 Nev. at 60. And, Wynn v. Smith did not even apply the fair report privilege because the underlying report was confidential. 117 Nev. at 15–16.9

The AP Defendants cannot point to a single jurisdiction (a) that refuses to extend an absolute privilege for reporting criminal accusations to the police, and (b) nonetheless applies an absolute privilege to write an article about the police report. Nor do the AP Defendants negate *Pope*'s holding that a "judicial proceeding" does not include criminal reports made prior to the initiation of criminal proceedings.

In sum, neither Nevada Supreme Court precedent, the Restatement, nor the AP Defendants' own case law support extending the fair report privilege to the AP Article's statements about the False Police Report. The Court's analysis need not go any further. The Court should find, as a matter of law, that the fair report privilege does not apply to the AP Article, and it should deny the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion as to the fair report privilege.

The AP Article Was Neither Fair nor Impartial. C.

If, for some reason, the Court is disinclined to find that the fair report privilege does not apply, there is another reason that requires a denial of the AP Defendants' motion on the fair report issue. That is, the Court should find that the AP Defendants cannot seek shelter under the fair report privilege because the AP Article is not fair, accurate, and impartial. The omission of the description of birthing the purple doll in a bag, which was lying at Defendant Kuta's feet, with no apparent umbilical cord, and which had to have life breathed into it, precludes a finding, as a matter of law, that the AP Article was fair, accurate, and impartial.

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⁹ The confidential nature of the False Police Report provides a stark example of why the fair report privilege should not apply: it is impossible for the AP's readers to consider the source of the accusation (especially where the AP Defendants' consciously manipulated the tone and sting of the False Police Report). Had that source been revealed, the readers could have reviewed Defendant Kuta's public twitter posts and seen that she is noncredible: for example, she believes she gave birth to children by both Michael Jackson and Mr. Wynn. The AP Defendants used the confidential nature of the report to accuse Mr. Wynn of rape, while hiding the obviously unreliable source. There is little value to this kind of reporting, which does not warrant the protection of an absolute privilege that allows the media to knowingly publish lies.

1. The AP Article was not a fair report because it increased the sting of the rape accusation.

In exchange for the news media's absolute privilege to report newsworthy events in judicial proceedings, "comes the requirement and responsibility that the report be fair, accurate, and impartial." *Sahara Gaming*, 115 Nev. at 166. To this end, the fair report privilege only applies to reports that are "fair, accurate, and impartial." *Lubin v. Kunin*, 117 Nev. 107, 114, 17 P.3d 422, 427 (2001); *see also Wynn*, 117 Nev. at 14 (quoting Restatement standard that the report "must either be accurate and complete or a fair abridgment").

"Even a report that is accurate so far as it goes may be so edited and deleted as to misrepresent the proceeding and thus be misleading." Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 cmt. f. The report need not be complete, but "it is necessary that nothing be omitted or misplaced in such a manner as to convey an erroneous impression to those who hear or read it, as for example a report of the discreditable testimony in a judicial proceeding and a failure to publish the exculpatory evidence." *Id.* A report is "fair" when "the overall impression created by the summary [is] no more defamatory than that created by the original." *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. Jacobson*, 713 F.2d 262, 270 (7th Cir.1983) (citing Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 cmt. f). Ultimately, the privilege does not apply when a "summary unfairly portray[s] the gist of the [underlying] report in a way that a jury could 'conclude that the summary carried a greater sting and was therefore unfair." *Lubin*, 117 Nev. at 115 (quoting *Brown & Williamson*, 713 F.2d at 271–72).

In Schiavone Construction, a report was unfair as a matter of law because the article omitted exculpatory material. Schiavone Const. Co. v. Time, Inc., 847 F.2d 1069, 1087 (3d Cir. 1988). Time magazine reported that the plaintiff's name "appeared several times in the [FBI's] reports on the 1975 disappearance of former Teamster Boss Jimmy Hoffa," and that this "detail would surely have intrigued both [a] Senate committee . . . and the special prosecutor." Id. at 1072. Time's article omitted the FBI memo's statement that the appearances of the plaintiff's name did not "suggest[] any criminality, or organized crime associations." Id. (internal quotation marks omitted). The court held that a "report that intentionally excludes information that is as obviously exculpatory as the

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Here, a reasonable jury could find that the AP Article was not a fair report of the False Police Report. The AP's conduct is like the example in comment f of the Restatement § 611. The AP published "the discreditable portion" of the False Police Report—detailed accusations of the alleged rape and a brief, cursory description of the resulting birth in a gas station restroom—but failed to publish exculpatory details: Defendant Kuta's fanciful statements about birthing a purple doll in a thick water bag, which she bit into and pried open, freeing the purple doll that she then breathed life into. The gist of the False Police Report is that a troubled individual with a loose grasp on reality accused Mr. Wynn of raping her, resulting in her giving birth through a fantastical scenario. By omitting the totality of the story about birthing the purple doll., the AP Defendants created a far more damaging defamatory gist: i.e., that a woman had credibly accused Mr. Wynn of rape. A rational jury could certainly conclude that the AP Defendants' omissions provided a greater sting to the story. Put differently, the AP Defendants' omission of certain details in the False Police Report, such as the doll and the bag, is the difference between an accusation that is credible versus one that is non-credible.

Like Schiavone, the AP Defendants' intentional omission of obviously exculpatory material is unfair as a matter of law. Ultimately, the AP Defendants reported on seemingly inconsequential facets of the False Police Report—from a refrigerator, to a phone call, to a key, to a kiss on the cheek. But the AP Defendants omitted the crucial details that the alleged rape resulted in the fantastical birth of a purple doll in a water bag.

The AP Defendants might suggest that tales of birthing an inanimate object in a water bag by a woman who bit into and tore open the bag with her finger have nothing to with the false rape allegations. This defies reason. The purple doll in the water bag, which then became a pink baby, was allegedly the direct result of the rape. If the result of the alleged rape could not have happened, then a reasonable reader may believe the alleged rape did not happen.

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In closing, the false and defamatory sting of the False Police Report was transformed by the AP Defendants' decision to omit the exculpatory details about Defendant Kuta's tall tales. The Court should find that the fair report privilege does not apply and deny the anti-SLAPP Motion on this issue.

2. The AP Article was not impartial.

Similarly, the AP Article was not impartial because it piled on negative stories about Mr. Wynn to enhance the sting of their flawed reporting on the False Police Report. *See Lubin*, 117 Nev. at 114 (explicitly requiring impartiality). The AP Article went beyond the False Police Report accusing Mr. Wynn of rape, buttressing the false rape accusation with reports of Mr. Wynn's resignation from the company, scrutiny from regulators, shareholder lawsuits, and alleged sexual misconduct. The article had nary a good word for Mr. Wynn—not to mention its omission of the key exculpatory details about the purple doll, the water bag, the biting and tearing of the bag, and the breathing of life into the doll. The AP Article's omission of the exculpatory details is particularly suspect because of its inclusion of minor details, like the refrigerator, a kiss, keys, and the phone calls. Given the absence of balance and neutrality in the AP Article, it cannot be deemed impartial. *See Lubin*, 117 Nev. at 115 (discussing withholding privilege where the "[e]lement of balance and neutrality is missing") (quoting *St. v. Nat'l Broad. Co.*, 645 F.2d 1227, 1233 (6th Cir.1981)).

Implicitly acknowledging the partiality of the AP Article, the AP Defendants made no attempt to address *Lubin*'s impartiality requirement. As with the fairness requirement, the AP Defendants' silence is fatal. There is no excuse for failing to report the crucial details that undercut the credibility of the rape accusation.

3. The AP Defendants fail to explain why the AP Article was fair.

Tellingly, the AP Defendants do not address the "purple" "doll," or Defendant Kuta biting into the "water bag": these words appear nowhere in their brief. The AP Defendants failed to explain how the AP Article's omission of these words did not magnify the defamatory sting of the False Police Report. In fact, the AP Defendants never apply the fairness requirement to the AP Article. They just throw out rote statements of law about fairness, hoping they will land. For this reason alone, the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion should be denied on the fair report issue.

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The AP Defendants' sole attempt to apply the privilege to the actual statements in the AP Article focuses entirely on the accuracy requirement. First, the AP Defendants argue the AP Article "faithfully¹⁰ and accurately" described the False Police Report because the "statements [were] all drawn directly from the police report, and described as allegations." (See anti-SLAPP Motion at 18 (emphasis added).) Second, the AP Defendants argue, "[n]or is the accurate reporting of a rape allegation somehow 'incomplet[e]' . . . simply because the AP Article provided a summary of the alleged victim's description of child-birth rather than a verbatim quotation." (*Id.* (emphasis added).) Finally, they argue that "[t]he AP Article is, without a doubt, at the very least a substantially accurate summary of the police case report." (Id. (emphasis added).) The AP Defendants are wrong on all counts.

Accuracy and fairness are two distinct requirements under the law. As the Restatement explains, a report may be accurate in that it correctly describes particular underlying statements. Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 cmt. f. But, "[e]ven a report that is accurate . . . may be . . . misleading. Thus, although . . . [completeness is not required], it is necessary that nothing be omitted or misplaced in such a manner as to convey an erroneous impression to those who hear or read it " *Id*.

Not that the AP Article was even accurate. Defendant Kuta, herself, recognizes that "every word of the Narrative section of the police report is important to accurately convey what happened to [her]." (See Kuta Aff. at ¶ 24.)

The AP Defendants gesture to a legal argument about the fairness requirement—arguing that the "fair report privilege does not require commenters to make credibility determinations." (See anti-SLAPP Motion at 18:12.) The AP Defendants did not reproduce the False Police Report in its entirety, therefore their article was required to be fair, accurate, and impartial. This is the burden they face in exchange for a privilege that allows the media to knowingly republish lies. See Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. 166 ("In exchange for this absolute privilege, comes the requirement and responsibility that the report be fair, accurate, and impartial."). The AP Defendants were required

^{10 &}quot;Faithful" is just a synonym for "accurate." See, e.g., Merriam-Webster (defining "accurate."), "faithful," alia, as available at https://www.merriam-webster.com /thesaurus/faithful.

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to ensure their omissions did not enhance the defamatory sting of the False Police Report, and in that the AP Defendants failed by omitting the details of the inherently improbable birthing story. This failure warrants a holding by the Court that the fair report privilege does not apply. IV. **CONCLUSION** For the reasons set forth above, the Court should find, as a matter of law, that the fair report

privilege does not extend to the AP Article's statements about the False Police Report. Alternatively, the Court should find, as a matter of law, that the AP Article is not fair, accurate, and impartial and, therefore, the fair report privilege does not apply. Under either scenario, the Court should deny the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion as to the fair report issue.

Respectfully submitted this 17th day of July, 2018.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC, and pursuant to NRCP 5(b), EDCR 8.05, Administrative Order 14-2, and NEFCR 9, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing OPPOSITION TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS ON ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE to be submitted electronically for filing and service with the Eighth Judicial District Court via the Court's Electronic Filing System on the 17th day of July, 2018, to the following:

JOEL E. TASCA, ESQ. tasca@ballardspahr.com JUSTIN A. SHIROFF, ESQ. shiroffj@ballardspahr.com BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing OPPOSITION TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO **DISMISS ON ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE** to be served via U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to those parties not registered with the Eighth Judicial District Court via the Court's Electronic Filing System on the 17th day of July, 2018, to the following address:

Halina Kuta 17 W. Pinehurst Drive Laguna Vista, TX 78578 In Proper Person

> /s/ Erin L. Parcells An employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1



AP Top News Sports Entertainment Explore >

APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s

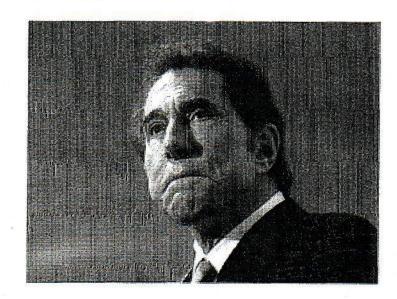
BY REGINA GARCIA CANO Feb. 28, 2018



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LAS VEGAS (AP) — A woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her, while another reported she was forced to resign from a Las Vegas job after she refused to have sex with him.

The Associated Press on Tuesday obtained copies of police reports recently filed by the two women about allegations dating to the 1970s. Police in Las Vegas revealed earlier this month that they had taken the statements after a news report in January revealed sexual misconduct allegations against the billionaire.



The allegations are the latest leveled against Wynn by women. He resigned as chairman and CEO of Wynn Resorts on Feb. 6, less than two weeks after the Wall Street Journal reported that a number of women said he harassed or assaulted them and that one case led to a \$7.5 million settlement.

Wynn has vehemently denied the misconduct accusations the newspaper reported and he attributed them to a campaign led by his ex-wife, whose attorney has denied that she instigated the Jan. 26 news story.

One police report obtained by the AP shows a woman told officers that Wynn raped her at least three times around 1973 and 1974 at her Chicago apartment. She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom. The woman, the child of the accuser and Wynn, now lives in Las Vegas, according to the report.

In one instance, the woman claimed that Wynn pinned her against the refrigerator and raped her. She said he then made a phone call, kissed her on the cheek and left. The report does not explain how Wynn is alleged to have entered the apartment or if they knew each other. The woman claimed she did not give him a key.

The second police report shows a woman told police she had consensual sex with Wynn "several times" while she

worked as a dealer at the downtown Las Vegas casinohotel Golden Nugget, but "felt coerced to perform the acts." She reported she was forced to resign when she turned him down.

"In the Summer of 1976, Wynn approached her in the back hall and wanted her to go with him," according to the report filed Jan. 29. "(S)he told him, "no", she was done and had someone she was seeing. She was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to resign."

The women's names are redacted on the reports, and police said they do not identify people who say they are victims of sex crimes.

The Las Vegas case will not be investigated because the statute of limitations in Nevada is 20 years.



Ralph Frammolino, spokesman for Wynn, on Tuesday declined comment on the latest allegations.

Wynn Resorts is facing scrutiny by gambling regulators in Nevada and Massachusetts, where the company is building a roughly \$2.4 billion casino just outside Boston. Regulators in Macau, the Chinese enclave where the company operates two casinos, are also inquiring about the allegations.

In addition, groups of shareholders have filed lawsuits in state court in Las Vegas accusing Wynn and the board of directors of Wynn Resorts of breaching their fiduciary duties by ignoring what the lawsuits described as a longstanding pattern of sexual abuse and harassment by the company's founder.

Follow Regina Garcia Cano on Twitter at https://twitter.com/reginagarciakNO

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EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2



VIDEO

LIVE SHOWS



::: D

Woman tells cops she had casino mogul Steve Wynn's baby after he sexually assaulted her

By SABINA GHEBREMEDHIN and BILL HUTCHINSON

Feb 28, 2018, 2:12 PM E





WATCH | RNC finance chair resigns after sexual misconduct allegations







Two women have told Las Vegas Police they were victims of sexual misconduct by casino mogul Steve Wynn, including one who alleges she had the billionaire's baby in a gas station restroom in the 1970s after he repeatedly sexually assaulted her, according to reports obtained by ABC News.

The new allegations against the 76-year-old Wynn -- the former finance chairman of the Republican National Committee, who President Donald Trump has called a "great friend" -- surfaced in the past month, according to Las Vegas Police reports.



Steve Wynn attends the Forbes Centennial Celebration in New York, on Sept. 19, 2017.

Wynn was forced to step down from his gambling and resort empire on Feb. 6 after The Wall Street Journal reported that a number of women claimed he had assaulted or harassed them, including one who received a \$7.5 million settlement from Wynn.

In a statement to ABC News today, Wynn's spokesman slammed the new accusations, saying Wynn "has never been supplied with these unsubstantiated accounts or the names of these accusers by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department."

"It's revolting that the media repeated such inflammatory claims from events that supposedly occurred four decades ago without the slightest bit of fact-checking or skepticism," the spokesman said. "This is not journalism. It is the peddling of smut and it is atrociously unfair to Mr. Wynn, his family and friends. Mr. Wynn is left to ask this simple question: When did we abandon such fundamental fairness, due process and decency?"

Wynn previously released a statement, saying, "The idea that I ever assaulted any woman is preposterous."

"We find ourselves in a world where people can make allegations, regardless of the truth, and a person is left with the choice of weathering insulting publicity or engaging in multi-year lawsuits,"

Wynn said in the statement.

Steve Wynn steps down as CEO following sexual misconduct allegations

New Wynn Resorts CEO denies knowing of claims against mogul

Republican silence on Steve Wynn is 'deafening': Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand



Steve Wynn at a news conference in Medford, Mass., on March 15, 2016.

A day after Wynn announced he was stepping down as chief executive of Wynn Resorts, a woman contacted the Las Vegas Police Department and claimed Wynn repeatedly sexually assaulted her between 1973 and 1974 when she lived in Chicago, according to the report.

In one encounter, she told police she was in her apartment when Wynn came in unannounced, according to the report.

"She was exercising in her old apartment and when she stood up, Stephan Wynn was standing in front of her and said a word that she didn't understand, and then pinned her up against the refrigerator and raped her as she was standing holding onto the refrigerator," the report said. "Stephan then called someone for a few minutes then came and kissed her on the cheek and said he had to go and then added [I'II] call you later."

"When he left, she was still standing holding onto the refrigerator and looked at the window and saw her reflection, crying, and asking herself what just happened, what did he say?" according to the report.

She said a few days after the attack, Wynn struck again, according to the report.

She said a few days after the attack, Wynn struck again, according to the report.

She told police that "after her shower, she wrapped herself in the towel and was going to the bedroom and there was Stephan, sitting at the kitchen table," the report said. "He got up and says some words, pinned her to the wall forcing himself on her then just like before, he called someone, kissed her on the cheek and said he would call her later and left."

"She was standing holding onto the wall and the towel was on the floor, and she was crying, saying to herself, why her, what did she do to be treated so badly, and why is he coming to her apartment," the report continued. "She didn't give him a key to her apartment."

The woman told police she became pregnant from the assaults and gave birth in a gas station restroom.

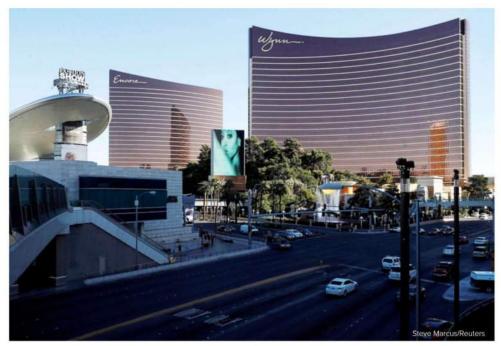
"It was a hot, steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went in to the restroom," according to the report. "She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth."

"The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag," she told police, according to the report.

https://abcnews.go.com/

She described the baby as a "doll inside a water bag," the report said.

"She used her teeth to make a small opening, then with her fingers opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time, her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She look so much like her," the report said.



An exterior view of Encore and Wynn properties is captured in Las Vegas, Nev., on Feb. 7, 2018.

She told police a gas station attendant came into the restroom, saw her and called an ambulance. She said her daughter now lives in Las Vegas and has her own family, the report said.

In another case reported to Las Vegas Police on Jan. 29 -- two days after The Wall Street Journal's report on Wynn was published -- a 67-year-old woman claimed that while she was a card dealer at the Golden Nugget in Las Vegas between 1974 and 1976, she and Wynn, who owned the casino, had sexual relationship.

According to that report, she told police "the sex was consensual but she felt coerced to perform the acts."

In the summer of 1976, she said she tried to end the relationship.

"She told him 'no.' She was done and had someone she was seeing," according to the report. "She was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to resign."

Las Vegas Police would only say they are investigating the allegations made by both women. It was unclear if detectives will ask to question Wynn about the accusations.

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 702.786.1001

AFFIDAVIT OF HALINA KUTA

STATE OF NEVADA) ss. COUNTY OF CLARK)

Halina Kuta, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years of age, and based on my personal knowledge, am competent to and voluntarily testify as to the matters set forth herein.
- 2. I am a defendant in the case styled *Steve Wynn v. The Associated Press, et al.*, Case No. A-18-772715-C (the "Action"). Currently, I do not have legal counsel and am, therefore, proceeding in proper person.
- 3. I understand that this Affidavit may be submitted in opposition to "The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.660 (Anti-SLAPP Statute)".
- 4. I reside at 17 W. Pinehurst Drive, Laguna Vista, Texas 78578. A true and correct copy of my credentials is attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "A".
- 5. I am 71 years old. It is my contention and belief that I was switched at birth with another baby and grew up with another family. I discovered this approximately 4-5 years ago.
- 6. It is my contention and belief that I married Stephen Alan Wynn ("Steve"), the former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Wynn Resorts, Limited, in 1963. We had three ceremonies: one at City Hall in Poland, one at a Catholic church, and a Jewish wedding in Lodz. It is my contention and belief that Steve and I may still be married. However, I married Ed Kuta in 1983 because I did not know I was still married to Steve.
- 7. It is my contention and belief that after I married Steve, he would visit me in Poland on holidays.
- 8. It is my contention and belief that on one occasion, he took Picasso and Rembrandt paintings from me. To this day, Steve has never returned the paintings to me, although I want them back.
- 9. It is my contention and belief that Steve took a painting Picasso made of me in the late 1960s, which is commonly known as "Le Rêve". Steve later sold that painting of me for about \$150 million. A true and correct image of the painting of me is attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit

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"B". Picasso also painted a picture of my step-mother.

- 10. It is my contention and belief that I have three children with Steve; two boys and one girl. The girl's name is Kevyn Wynn ("Kevyn"). I do not recall the name of the boys.
 - It is my contention and belief that I have other children with men, besides Steve. 11.
- 12. It is my contention and belief that I had both consensual and non-consensual sexual relations with Steve.
- It is my contention and belief that our second son was kidnapped from me after he 13. was born and while we were still at the hospital. Steve did not kidnap our son because he did not know I had given birth.
- 14. It is my contention and belief that, before I knew I was pregnant, Steve showed up at my apartment, informed me he was my husband, told me that I was pregnant with our daughter, that she would be named "Kevyn", and that Steve would take her away from me. It is my contention and belief that Steve was angry at me because he said "you're going to pay for what you've done forever". It is my contention and belief that Steve was upset with me because someone told him that I had wished that his and Elaine's son would be born retarded, but it was not Steve's son but the server's son from the Golden Nugget Hotel and Casino.
- 15. It is my contention and belief that Elaine Wynn was never actually married to Steve; rather, I overheard her say that she was married to Steve's father. It is my contention and belief that Elaine Wynn is actually Steve's step-mother.
- 16. It is my contention and belief that Gillian Wynn's father is a photographer from Chile, and Elaine Wynn is her mother.
- 17. It is my contention and belief that, through the years, Steve has followed me wherever I go.
- 18. On August 28, 2017, I filed a Complaint against Steve in the case styled Halina Kuta v. Stephan Allan Wynn, et al., Case No. 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH (the "Federal Action") because I contend and believe he arranged the July 26, 1993, kidnapping of our daughter, Kevyn, and that his ultimate objective was to have me and Kevyn murdered. A true and correct copy of

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the Complaint I filed against Steve is attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "C". The Complaint is also attached as Exhibit 1 to the Complaint filed in the Action.

- 19. Before filing the Federal Action, I wrote to many people, including news reporters, about what I contend and believe Steve did. However, no one responded.
- 20. I even sent three messages on December 5, 2016, to now President Donald J. Trump over Twitter about what I contend and believe Steve did. A true and correct copy of these tweets are attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "D". He ignored my messages.
- 21. In late January 2018-early February 2018, I was listening people on the television talk about allegations that Steve engaged in non-consensual sexual relations with anonymous women. My friend, Elizabeth, supported me to report what Steve had done to me.
- 22. On February 7, 2018, I filed a police report with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department ("LVMPD"). A true and correct copy of the two-page police report, which details what I informed the LVMPD officer on February 7, is attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit "E". This police report is also attached as Exhibit 2 to the Complaint filed in the Action.
- 23. It is my contention and belief that, as detailed on page two (2) of the police report, I gave birth in a gas station restroom to Kevyn as a result of one of the three times Steve raped me.
- 24. The Narrative portion of the police report utilizes my words to describe what happened to me. It is my contention and belief that every word of the Narrative section of the police report is important to accurately convey what happened to me.
- It is my contention and belief that I met Elaine Wynn several times. During one 25. occasion, she came to visit me when I was in the hospital. She was wearing all white clothes and asked me to forgive her for what she has done.

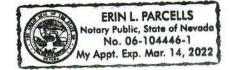
FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

DATED this 27th day of June, 2018.

Halina Kuta

Subscribed and sworn before me on this 27th day of June, 2018.

NOTARY PUBL



Valina duda

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

My Credentials

I was born in Poland as Halina Anna Jasinska to mother homemaker and father a dentist.

Growing up I spend 6 years in boarding school controlled by nuns.

From age of 11 to 18 years old I attended and study ballet and a music

After high school I study millinery.

At age of 23 I came to America to visit my family in Pittsburgh, and decided to stay in America influence by my family.

Learning English and new life in America took some time.

I like learning; I study correspondent course in Interior Decorating and successfully completed.

My marriage did not work out. I come to Las Vegas where in time I went to Collage of Southern Nevada and earned a degree in Graphics Design and Commercial Photography.

I am Cancer Survivor

Halina kuta

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

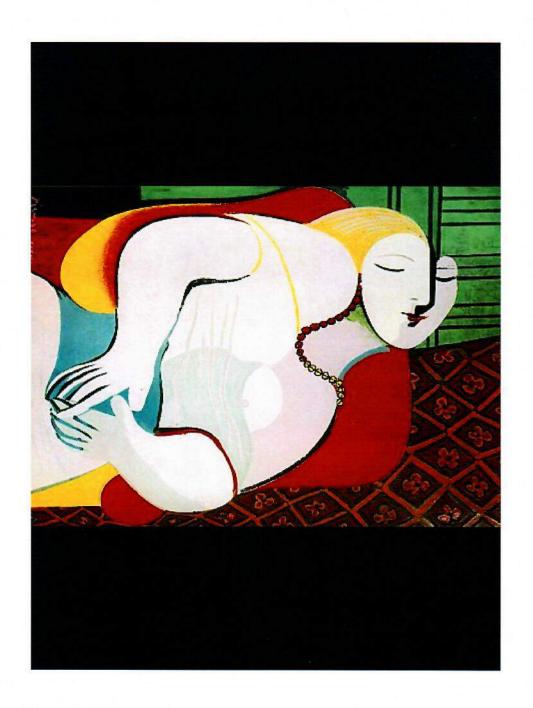


EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT C

1 2 3	Case 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH Document 1-1 Filed U8/26/NTERED Page 1 of 9 RECEIVED SERVED ON COUNSEL/PARIJES OF RECORD Halina Kuta 6921 Kim Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 In Proper Person UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DEPUTY
4	DISTRICT OF NEVADA
5 6 7 8 9 50 11 12 13 14 15	Halina Kuta, Plaintiff, Vs. Stephan Allen Wynn, ROES I – X, DOES XI-XXX, Inclusive, Defendant. COMPLAINT (DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL) COMES NOW, Plaintiff, HALINA KUTA, in proper person, complains and alleges as
16 17	follows:
18	PRELIMINARY ALLEGATIONS
19	1) Plaintiff brings this action seeking to put an immediate stop to, and to obtain redress for,
20	Defendants' blatant and purposeful dishonesty in a federal investigation, as to the kidnapping
21 22 23 24 25 26	of Kevyn Wynn; 2) Defendants' conduct is causing, and unless immediately enjoined will continue to cause, enormous and irreparable harm to Plaintiff. Defendants may not continue to exploit Defendant without authorization in order to retain funds improperly held in his possession; 2) Defendants' conduct must investigate by the standard Plaintiff and the property of the second of the standard plaintiff.
27 28	3) Defendants' conduct must immediately be stopped and Plaintiff must be compensated for Defendant's willful acts of perjury;

- 4) At all times mentioned herein, the Plaintiff was and is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada;
- 5) Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, Defendant, Stephan Allen Wynn, is and was an individual residing in the State of Nevada;
- 6) Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, Defendant, Stephan Allen Wynn, is and was an entity operating in the State of Nevada;
- 7) That the true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, of Defendants DOES I through X, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs, who therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names; and; therefore, sues these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff prays leave to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained, as such:
 - i) Parties responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to that caused injuries and damages thereby to the Plaintiff as herein alleged;
 - ii) Parties that are the agents, servants, employees and/or contractors of the Defendants, each of them acting within the course and scope of their agency, employment or contract;
 - iii) Parties that have assumed or retained the liabilities of any of the Defendants by virtue of an agreement, sale, transfer or otherwise;
 - iv) The Plaintiffs will ask leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of said Defendants, ROES 1-XX, inclusive, when the same have been ascertained by the Plaintiff, together with appropriate charging allegations, and to join said Defendants in the action;
- 8) The acts and omissions alleged hereafter occurred within Clark County, State of Nevada;

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- That to date Defendant has failed to properly compensate Plaintiff for the used material, as a business venture;
- 10) That Plaintiff has fulfilled his obligations under the agreement; however, Defendant has failed to fulfill their obligation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 11) This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for damages as a result of Defendant perjury under oath, and blatant dishonesty, in accordance with the investigation as to the kidnapping of Kevyn Wynn;
- 12) That Plaintiff is the biological mother of Kevyn Wynn, and has standing to proceed in this action;
- 13) This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the perjury actions of Defendant under oath 18 U.S.C. §1621;
- 14) This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, among other things, Defendants are doing business in the State of Nevada and in this judicial district, the acts of perjury under oath complained of herein occurred in the State of Nevada and in this judicial district, and Defendants have caused injury to Plaintiff and intentional infliction of emotional distress within the State of Nevada and in this judicial district;
- 15) Venue is proper in this district, and categories as a federal question;

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Perjury Under Oath)

16) Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations of law and facts as it fully set forth herein;

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- 17) That the alleged kidnapping that of Kevyn Wynn occurred on July 23, 1993, was not an actual kidnapping;
- 18) That Kevyn Wynn was placed into a trunk of a vehicle and driven for 18 hours to Defendant's hotel, Holiday Vista Motel, in Harlingen, Texas;
- 19) Stephan did you ever wanders about all those young girls who got pregnant by you? You called them "Young Polish Pigs";
- 20) The kidnapping of Kevyn Wynn took place, two kidnappers brought Kevin to Plaintiff's motel Holiday Vista Motel in Harlingen Texas in an old car;
- 21) That Kevyn Wynn was seen in the trunk of the vehicle;
- 22) That one of the men came to the motel office, and paid for the suite they were staying in;
- 23) That the men were from Las Vegas, and he told Plaintiff that there was no room in the car that's why their friend stayed in the trunk;
- 24) That three (3) days later one of the man with that young girl came to my office and the other young black man stayed close by the office;
- 25) That the man who came to the office, his right eye was different from the other eye, and he was shorter than Kevyn;
- 26) That Plaintiff saw the man holding the girl's arm behind her back, which can cause pain, and the other hand he pulled a shining silver knife, and started moving left and right;
- 27) That Kevyn indicated that the man was hypnotizing Plaintiff, that woke Plaintiff up,
- 28) That Plaintiff could see that sharp silver slim knife is cutting Kevin's neck vertical and then that knife blood was pointing at Plaintiff, and saying "you are next" then he held that knife horizontal going forward to Kevyn's neck;

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- 29) That Plaintiff had two dogs German Shepherd and Doberman called Alex and Bluto when he saw both dogs he dropped the knife and run out;
- 30) That Plaintiff was in shock Kevyn called 911, and the police came to make a report;
- 31) That Kevyn then called her father, Stephan Allen Wynn, and he told her that Plaintiff was her mother;
- 32) That Defendant took the child from Plaintiff, without her permission;
- 33) That when Plaintiff's dogs, Alex and Bruto, were seen by the man, he immediately ran;
- 34) That Kevyn Wynn called the police for assistance;
- 35) That Defendant was fully aware that Kevyn Wynn was not kidnapped, and was in Harlingen, Texas, with her mother, Defendant;
- 36) That Defendant purchased the ticket back to Las Vegas, Nevada, for Kevyn Wynn;
- 37) That although Plaintiff is not directing placing blame on the Harlingen Police Department, but shortly after the alleged kidnapping the police department received a multimillion dollar donation;
- 38) That in 2009, 2012 and 2015, Plaintiff went to the Harlingen Police Department for a copy of the police report, and it was gone;
- 39) That Plaintiff firmly believes the entire kidnapping was arranged;
- 40) That Defendant was fully aware of what was going, and mislead investigators into believing the child was kidnapped, when in fact she was not;
- 41) That the kidnapping was a plot to have Plaintiff and the child killed, but tremendously failed;
- 42) That in accordance with 18 U.S.C. (1) it reads, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written

 testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true;

- 43) Or (2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true; is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States;
- 44) That Defendant is guilty of perjury to the federal officers conducting the investigation regarding the kidnapping of Kevyn Wynn, and the improper ransom paid by Defendant, Stephan Allen Wynn;
- 45) That Defendant did wander around with little girls, and called them "young polish pigs";
- 46) Defendant intended to induce Plaintiff based on these misrepresentations and improper disclosures;
- 47) Plaintiff's reasonable reliance upon the misrepresentations was detrimental. But for failure to disclose the true and material terms of the transaction, Plaintiff could have been alerted to issues of concern. Plaintiff would have known of Defendants true intentions and profits from the proposed kidnapping scheme. Plaintiff would have known that the actions of Defendant would have an adverse effect on Plaintiff;
- 48) Defendants' failure to disclose the material terms of the kidnapping scheme inducing Plaintiff to believe her daughter, Kevyn Wynn, was simply coming to visit her in Texas;
- 49) Defendants were aware of the misrepresentations and profited from them;

- 50) As a direct and proximate result of the misrepresentations and concealment Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, including but not limited to damage to Plaintiff's financial security, emotional distress, and Plaintiff has incurred costs and attorney's fees;
- 51) Defendants are guilty of malice, fraud and/or oppression. Defendants' actions were malicious and done willfully in conscious disregard of the rights and safety of Plaintiff in that the actions were calculated to injure Plaintiff. As such Plaintiff is entitled to recover, in addition to actual damages, punitive damages to punish Defendants and to deter them from engaging in future misconduct.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress)

- 52) Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporated by reference all preceding allegations of law and facts as it fully set forth herein;
- 53) Through their conduct averred herein, Defendants have caused Plaintiff emotional distress, to the point that she is unable to enjoy life, liberty and pursuit of happiness;
- 54) That as a result of Defendants' improper actions, Plaintiff has suffered extreme personal, mental, emotional anguish;
- 55) That as a result of Defendants' unlawful and illegal actions, Plaintiff has lost a substantial amount of his financial and emotional well-being;
- 56) That Plaintiff firmly believes she is being followed by Defendant and his entourage;
- 57) That Plaintiff has dodged bullets flying past her just to silence her;
- 58) Defendants conduct was intentional and designed to cause severe emotional distress;
- 59) Plaintiff has lost sleep, appetite and suffered emotionally because of the actions of Defendant;

Maggie Strickland NVDP20143424 720 E Charleston Blvd Ste 140 Las Vegas, NV 89104

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In Proper Person

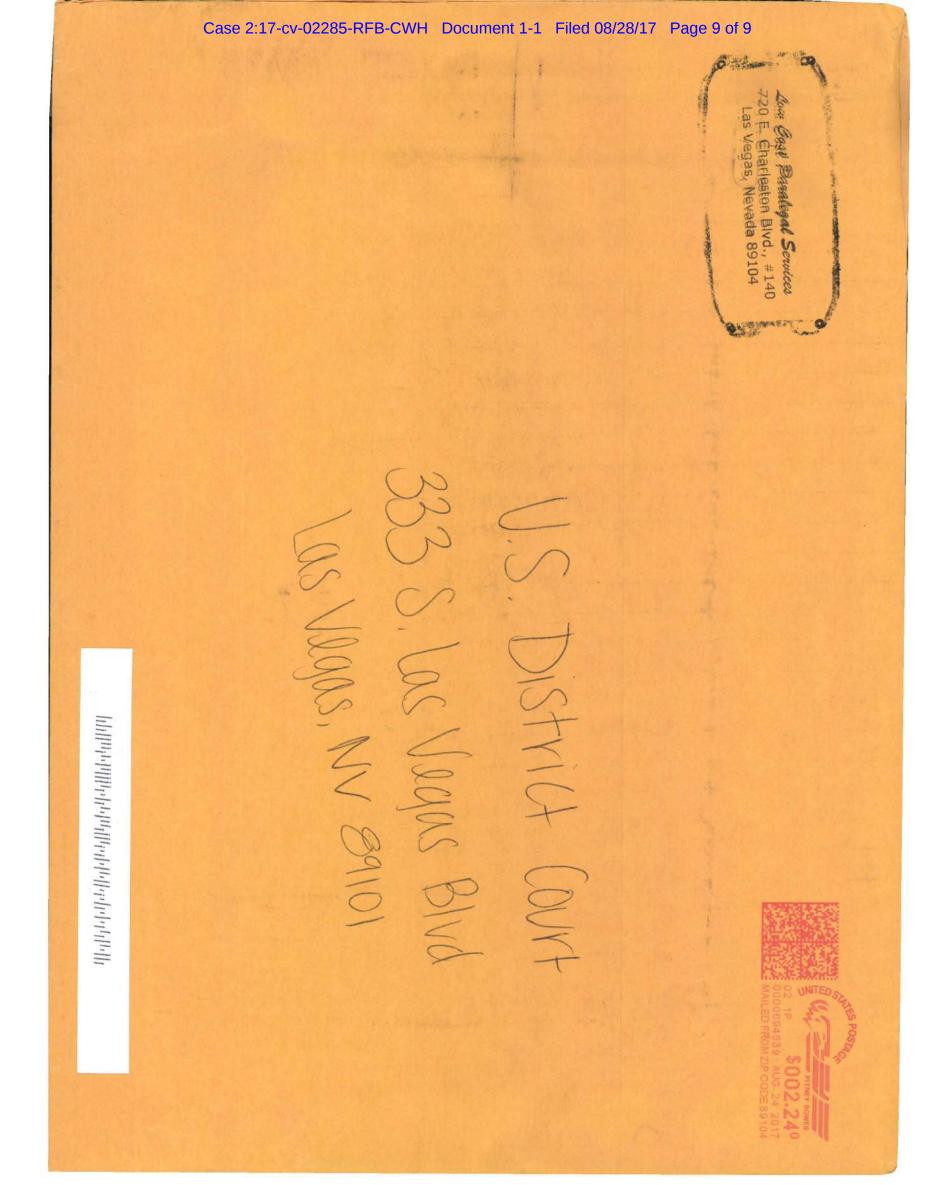


EXHIBIT D

EXHIBIT D

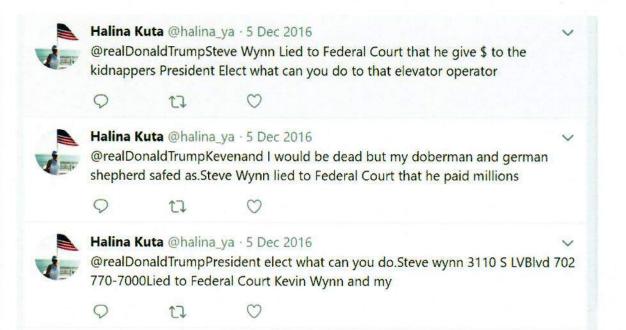


EXHIBIT E

EXHIBIT E

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106



Case Report No.: LLV180207001836

Administrative

Location UNKNOWN ADDRESS CHICAGO Chicago, IL

Sector /Beat

OJ - Other Jurisdictio

Occurred On (Date / Time) Friday 6/1/1973 12:00:00 AM Reporting Officer

Entered By Related Cases

07027 - Chavez, Irma M 07027 - Chavez, Irma M

Or Between (Date / Time) Reported On 2/7/2018

Saturday 8/31/1974 12:00:00 AM

Entered On

2/7/2018 11:26:37 AM

Other Jurisdiction

Traffic Report

Place Type

Accident Involved

Offenses:

Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Completed Yes Entry

Domestic Violence Premises Entered

No

Hate/Bias Unknown (Offenders Motivation Not Known)

Jurisdiction

Type Security Location Type

Residence/Home

Weapons None **Criminal Activities** None/Unknown

Victims:

Name:

Victim Type Victim of

Addresses

Residence

Phones

Cellular

Individual

Written Statement 50095 - Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Yes

Can ID Suspect

DOB Height

5' 0"

Employer/School Retired

Occupation/Grade

Injury Not Provided

27 Weight 115

Sex Female

Race White Hair Color Blond Ethnicity

Unknown

Eye Color Green

Work Schedule

Injury Weapons

None

Offender Relationships S - Wynn, Stephan

Notes:

Victim Was Spouse

and could subject the offender to Criminal and Civil Liability. This Information Released To: Erin Yaracılis

Les Vegas Metro Police Dept.

Suspects:

Name: Wynn, Stephan Alias:

Scope ID

DOB

5' 6'

Age 76 Race

Occupation/Grade

White

Ethnicity

The Use and Dissemination of this

Record is Regulated by Lav. Secondary

Dissemination of any kind is Prohibited

Not Hispanic or

Latino

Sex Male Employer/School

Height

Part of Street

Weight 145 Hair Color

Brown

Eye Color

Brown

<u>Addresses</u>

Phones Business/Work

Notes:

Narrative

came to NWAC to report that in 1973-1974, in Chicago, IL, she was exercising in her old apartment and when she stood up, Stephan Wynn was standing in front of her and said a word that she didn't understand, and then he pinned her up against the refrigerator and raped her as she was standing holding onto the refrigerator. Stephan then called someone for a few minutes then came and kiss her on her cheek and said he had to go and then added I call you later.

When he left she was still standing holding onto the refrigerator and looked at the window and saw her reflection, crying, and asking herself what just happened, what did he say?

A few days later, after her shower, she wrapped herself in the towel and was going to the bedroom and there was Stephan, sitting at the kitchen table. He got up and says some words, pinned her to the wall forcing himself on her then just like before, he called someone, kissed her on the cheek and said he would call her later and left. She was standing holding onto the wall and the towel was on the floor, and she was crying, saying to herself, why her, what did she do to be treated so badly, and why is he coming to her apartment. She didn't give him a key to her apartment. She remembers that Stephan said "you make me horny" then raped her twice.

2/27/2018 2-42 PM

LLV180207001836

Page 1 of 2

She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went in to the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a dol! is inside the water bag, the blood falling down, and she wanted to open, but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

The gas station attendant opened the door to the restroom and when he saw her with a baby, he ran to the office and called an ambulance.

Her name is and she lives in Las Vegas - Stephan and my child. knows me as her mother and has her own family now.

Report taken per Det K. McCaffery, P#8731.

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

From: Lawrence Hadfield <L7171H@LVMPD.COM>

Sent: Thursday, May 31, 2018 5:02 PM

To:Erin Parcells; Nikki BakerSubject:LVMPD Documents ReleasedAttachments:doc00751820180531164912.pdf

Good afternoon,

I phoned your office this afternoon to speak with one of you. We have received a couple phone calls from former LVMPD officers stating they are working for your law firm and were inquiring about the documents that were sent in response to open records requests involving Steve Wynn. I have attached one of the copies that was sent to the requesting media outlets. All documents that were provided were exactly the same and no additional information was provided.

I hope this answers your questions on what was provided.

Respectfully, Larry

Officer Larry Hadfield
Office of Public Information
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
400-B South Martin L. King Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106
4 702.828.4082 office 2 702.828.1550 fax L7171H@lvmpd.com

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106



Case Report No.: LLV180207001836

Administrative

UNKNOWN ADDRESS CHICAGO Chicago, IL Location

Sector /Beat

O.J - Other Jurisdictio

Occurred On (Date / Time)

Friday 6/1/1973 12:00:00 AM

Or Between (Date / Time)

Reporting Officer

07027 - Chavez, Irma M

2/7/2018 Reported On

Saturday 8/31/1974 12:00:00 AM

Entered By

Entered On

2/7/2018 11:26:37 AM

Related Cases

07027 - Chavez, Irma M

Jurisdiction

Other Jurisdiction

Traffic Report

Place Type

Accident Involved

Offenses:

Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Completed Yes Domestic Violence No Hate/Bias

Unknown (Offenders Motivation Not Known)

Premises Entered

Type Security

Tools

Weapons **Criminal Activities**

None

None/Unknown

Location Type

Residence/Home

Victims:

Entry

Name:

Individual

Written Statement

Yes

Can ID Suspect

Yes

Victim Type Victim of

50095 - Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Female

White Race

Unknown

Height

Addresses

Residence

Phones

Cellular

DOB

5' 0'

Retired

Age 27 Weight 115

Sex

Blond Hair Color

Ethnicity

Green Eye Color

Employer/School

Occupation/Grade Injury Not Provided Work Schedule Injury Weapons

The Use and Dissemination of this Record is Regulated by Law. Secondary Dissemination of any kind is Prohibited

and could subject the offender to Criminal

and Civil Liability.

Offender Relationships

S - Wynn, Stephan

Notes:

Victim Was Spouse

This Information Released To Andrew Craft - Che

By: 107054 Date: 3-6-2018 Las Vegas Metro Police Dept.

Suspects:

Name: Wynn, Stephan

Alias:

Scope ID

DOB

76 Age

Race

White

Ethnicity

Not Hispanic or

Latino

Male Employer/School

Height 5' 6"

145 Weight

Hair Color Brown

Occupation/Grade

Eye Color

Brown

Addresses

Notes:

Phones Business/Work

Narrative

came to NWAC to report that in 1973-1974, in Chicago, IL, she was exercising in her old apartment and when she stood up, Stephan Wynn was standing in front of her and said a word that she didn't understand, and then he pinned her up against the refrigerator and raped her as she was standing holding onto the refrigerator. Stephan then called someone for a few minutes then came and kiss her on her cheek and said he had to go and then added I call you later.

When he left she was still standing holding onto the refrigerator and looked at the window and saw her reflection, crying, and asking herself what just happened, what did he say?

A few days later, after her shower, she wrapped herself in the towel and was going to the bedroom and there was Stephan, sitting at the kitchen table. He got up and says some words, pinned her to the wall forcing himself on her then just like before, he called someone, kissed her on the cheek and said he would call her later and left. She was standing holding onto the wall and the towel was on the floor, and she was crying, saying to herself, why her, what did she do to be treated so badly, and why is he coming to her apartment. She didn't give him a key to her apartment. She remembers that Stephan said "you make me horny" then raped her twice.

1 J. App. 195

Page 1 of 2

2/27/2018 2:42 PM

LLV180207001836

She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went in to the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a doll is inside the water bag, the blood falling down, and she wanted to open, but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

The gas station attendant opened the door to the restroom and when he saw her with a baby, he ran to the office and called an ambulance.

Her name is knows me as her mother and has her own family now.

Report taken per Det K. McCaffery, P#8731.

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106



Case Report No.: LLV180129002695

Administrative

129 FREMONT ST Lv, NV 89101 Location

Monday 1/29/2018 3:11:59 PM Occurred On (Date / Time)

Reporting Officer Entered By

07426 - Brewer, Michael J 15176 - Ellison, Julie

Related Cases

Or Between (Date / Time) 1/29/2018

Reported On Entered On

1/30/2018 7:30:19 AM

Jurisdiction

Las Vegas, City of

Sector /Beat

Traffic Report

Place Type

Accident Involved

Offenses:

Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Completed Yes Entry

Domestic Violence Premises Entered

Weapons Criminal Activities

None

Hate/Bias None (No Bias)

Type Security

Tools

Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track Location Type

Victims:

Name:

Victim Type Victim of

Individual

Written Statement

50095 - Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Can ID Suspect

DOB Height

Age 67 Weight

Female Sex

White Race Hair Color

Ethnicity Unknown

Eye Color

Employer/School

Occupation/Grade Injury None Observed Work Schedule Injury Weapons

None

Addresses Residence

Phones Home/Residence

Offender Relationships S - Wynn, Steve

Notes:

Victim Was Employee

The Use and Dissemination of this Record is Regulated by Law. Secondary Dissemination of any kind is Prohibited and could subject the offender to Criminal and Civil Liability.

Eye Color

This Information Released To:
Andrew Craft tox News 7054 Date: 3-6-2018 Las Vegas Metro Police Dept.

Suspects:

Name: Wynn, Steve Alias:

Scope ID

Male

DOB

Age

76 Race

White

Ethnicity

Unknown

Employer/School

Height

Weight

Hair Color

Occupation/Grade

Addresses

Phones Notes:

Narrative

stated she was employed as a dealer for the golden Nugget in 1974. Her maiden name when employed was Several times during her employment, Steve Wynn and she had sex. stated the sex was consensual but she felt coerced to perform the acts. The following times are what she remembers?

1st- April or May of 1975. She was approached by Wynn at her table and he escorted her back to his office and they had sex. 2nd-Summer of 1975. Steve Wynn asked her to go to his house on Rancho Dr. between Charleston and Sahara. She told him she had no way to get there and he sent a cab/driver. They had sex in his bedroom. 3rd- Spring of 1976. Wynn flew her to a concert in Oklahoma in his private jet. On the way back she performed oral on him.

In the Summer of 1976, Wynn approached her in the back hall and wanted her to go with him. she told him, "no", she was done and had someone she was seeing. She was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to resign.

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

HALINA KUTA,

Case No. 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH

Plaintiff,

REPORT & RECOMMENDATION

v.

STEPHAN ALLEN WYNN,

Defendant.

Presently before the court is pro se Plaintiff Halina Kuta's application to proceed *in forma* pauperis (ECF No. 1), filed on August 28, 2017.

I. IN FORMA PAUPERIS APPLICATION

Plaintiff has submitted the declaration required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) showing an inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted.

II. SCREENING COMPLAINT

Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must screen the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). In screening the complaint, a court must identify cognizable claims and dismiss claims that are frivolous, malicious, file to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2) incorporates the standard for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). To survive § 1915 review, a complaint must "contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The court liberally construes pro se complaints and may only dismiss them "if it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts

in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief." *Nordstrom v. Ryan*, 762 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678).

In considering whether the complaint is sufficient to state a claim, all allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Wyler Summit P'ship v. Turner Broad. Sys. Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted). Although the standard under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.* Further, a Court may dismiss a claim as factually frivolous if its allegations are "clearly baseless, a category encompassing allegations that are fanciful, fantastic, and delusional." Denton v. *Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32–33 (1992) (internal citations and punctuation omitted). Unless it is clear the complaint's deficiencies could not be cured through amendment, a pro se plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with notice regarding the complaint's deficiencies. *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

Here, Plaintiff's complaint (ECF No. 1-1) alleges two causes of actions against Defendant Stephan Allen Wynn. Plaintiff's first cause of action is for "perjury under oath" and another for intentional infliction of emotional distress. Plaintiff's claims appear to center upon the alleged kidnapping of Kevyn Wynn, on July 23, 1993. Plaintiff's complaint contains a number of disjointed allegations and non sequiturs involving the actions of herself, Defendant Stephen Wynn, the purported kidnapping victim Kevyn Wynn, and an unidentified man with a knife. Plaintiff appears to allege that Defendant staged the alleged kidnapping in an attempt to murder Plaintiff and Kevyn Wynn. Plaintiff further alleges that Kevyn Wynn is actually her daughter, and had intended to visit Plaintiff's home in Texas, and that Defendant knew this, but told police that she had been kidnapped. Plaintiff further alleges that she was threatened with a knife and later hypnotized by a man who was with Kevyn Wynn, but the man ran away when confronted by Plaintiff's two dogs. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant has failed to fulfill his obligations under

Case 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH Document 6 Filed 03/28/18 Page 3 of 4 an unspecified agreement, and also failed to properly compensate Plaintiff "for the used material, 1 2 as a business venture." Pl.'s Compl., at ¶ 9. 3 Plaintiff's complaint is incoherent, describing a clearly fanciful or delusional scenario. The Court will therefore recommend dismissal of Plaintiff's complaint with prejudice. 4 5 // // 6 7 // 8 // 9 // 10 // 11 // 12 // // 13 // 14 // 15 // 16 17 // 18 // 19 // 20 // 21 // 22 // // 23 24 // 25 // 26 // // 27 28

Case 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH Document 6 Filed 03/28/18 Page 4 of 4

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Plaintiff's Application for Leave to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (ECF No. 1) is GRANTED. Plaintiff will not be required to pay the filing fee in this action. Plaintiff is permitted to maintain this action to conclusion without the necessity of prepayment of any additional fees or costs or the giving of a security for fees or costs. This order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* does not extend to the issuance of subpoenas at government expense.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court must file Plaintiff's complaint (ECF No. 1-1).

RECOMMENDATION

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's complaint be DISMISSED, with prejudice, for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Finding and Recommendation must be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen (14) days. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

DATED: March 28, 2018

C.W. HOFFMAN, JR. UNITED STATES MACIS (RATE JUDGE

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

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AFFIDAVIT OF NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS ON ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss
COUNTY OF CLARK)

Nikki L. Baker, Esq., being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

- I am over the age of eighteen (18) years of age, and based on my personal knowledge, am competent to testify as to the matters set forth herein.
- 2. I am a partner in the law firm of Peterson Baker, PLLC, 10001 Park Run Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145, counsel of record for Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Mr. Wynn") in case number A-18-772715-C.
- 3. I make this affidavit in support of Mr. Wynn's Opposition to The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege (the "Opposition"). If called upon to testify in this matter, I could and would competently testify as to the matters herein set forth as they are personally known to me to be true.
- 4. Attached as Exhibit 1 to the Opposition is a true and correct copy of The Associated Press article titled, "APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s" published on about or February 28. 2018. This article can also be found at https://apnews.com/d74af8c7df2c4f70ae156b82207109ef (last visited July 17, 2018).
- 5. Attached as Exhibit 2 to the Opposition is a true and correct copy of an ABCNews article titled "Woman tells cops she had casino mogul Steve Wynn's baby after he sexually assaulted her" published on or about February 28, 2017. This article can also be found at https://abcnews.go.com/US/woman-tells-cops-casino-mogul-steve-wynnsbaby/story?id=53414021 (last visited on July 17, 2018).
- 6. Attached as Exhibit 4 to the Opposition is a true and correct copy of an email sent on May 31, 2018, by Officer Larry Hadfield of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to me and Erin Parcells, with my office, attaching Case Report No. LLV180207001836 dated February 7, 2018, and Case Report No. LLV180129002695 dated January 29, 2018. This email and its attachment have been maintained in my office's files.

7. Attached as Exhibit 5 to the Opposition is a true and correct copy of a Report and Recommendation entered on March 28, 2018, in the lawsuit styled *Halina Kuta v. Stephan Allen Wynn*, Case No. 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH, which was pending in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. The document was obtained via PACER and has been maintained in my office's files.

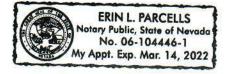
FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

DATED this 17th day of July, 2018

Mikki L. BAKER

Subscribed and sworn before me on this \textstyle{10}\day of July, 2018.

NOTARY PUBLIC



Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT** SAO 1 TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218 2 tpeterson@petersonbaker.com NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562 3 nbaker@petersonbaker.com PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 4 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 5 Telephone: 702.786.1001 Facsimile: 702.786.1002 6 L. LIN WOOD, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 7 lwood@linwoodlaw.com NICOLE JENNINGS WADE, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 8 nwade@linwoodlaw.com JONATHAN D. GRUNBERG, ESQ. (will seek admission Pro Hac Vice) jgrunberg@linwoodlaw.com 9 G. TAYLOR WILSON, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 10 twilson@linwoodlaw.com L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 11 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, Georgia 30309 Telephone: 404.891.1402 12 Facsimile: 404.506.9111 13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn 14 MASTER CALENDAR DISTRICT COURT 15 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 16 Case No.: A-18-772715-C 17 STEVE WYNN, an individual, Dept. No.: XXVIII 18 Plaintiff, V. 19 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO **CONTINUE JULY 31 HEARING ON THE** THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' 20 SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS ON individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 21 individual; DOES I-X, ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE 22 Defendants. Current hearing date: July 31, 2018 23 New hearing date: August 14, 2018 24 25 Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn"), by and through his counsel of record, and Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano (collectively, the "AP Defendants"), by and through their 26 27 counsel of record, hereby stipulate and agree, subject to the Court's approval, as follows:

1/29/18 (8)

Electronically Filed 7/26/2018 10:03 AM

1.	On May 31, 2018, the AP Defendants filed their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursua	int
to N.R.S. § 41	660 (Anti-SLAPP Statute) (the "anti-SLAPP Motion").	

- 2. Pursuant to the "Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660" entered on July 5, 2018 (the "July Order"), the parties agreed, among other things, (i) to bifurcate the arguments contained in the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion such that the Court will first consider "the fair report privilege under the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute, a question of law", (ii) Wynn would file and serve on July 17, 2018, an opposition to the anti-SLAPP Motion that addresses the issue of the fair report privilege, (iii) the AP Defendants would file their reply brief on the fair report privilege no later than July 24, 2018, and (iv) the Court would hold a hearing on the fair report privilege issue on July 31, 2018. The Court approved the stipulation between the parties. (See July Order at 4:18-5:10.)
- 3. On July 17, 2018, Wynn filed an "Opposition to The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege."
- 4. Due to a scheduling conflict of Wynn's counsel, the AP Defendants graciously agreed to continue the hearing set for July 31, 2018, to August 14, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.
- 5. Based on the new hearing date, the AP Defendants' reply brief shall be filed and served no later than August 7, 2018. *See* E.D.C.R. 2.20(h).
 - 6. Except as expressly modified herein, the July Order remains in full force and effect.
- 7. Nothing in this Stipulation shall be considered a waiver of the AP Defendants' rights to have the anti-SLAPP Motion considered and substantively decided pursuant to NRS 41.660, although the hearing has been continued outside of twenty (20) judicial days.
 - 8. This Stipulation is not for the purpose of delay and does not prejudice any party.
- 9. In light of the foregoing, the parties submit that good cause exists for the Court to approve this Stipulation, and respectfully request that, as set forth herein, the Court permit the AP

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1	Defendants to file and serve their reply brief on Augus	t 7, 2018, and continue the July 31 hearing
2	to August 14, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.	
3	Dated: July 20, 2018.	
4	PETERSON BAKER, PLLC	BALLARD SPAHR LLP
5	10 the day	711
6	By: Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq.	By: Jost E. Tasca, Esq.
7	Nikki L. Baker, Esq.	Justin A. Shiroff, Esq.
8	10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145	1980 Festival Plaza Drive Suite 900
9	Telephone: 702.786.1001	Las Vegas, NV 89135 Telephone: 702.471.7000
10	L. Lin Wood, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice)	
11	Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>)	Jay Ward Brown (<i>Pro hac vice</i> motion pending)
12	L. LIN WOOD, P.C.	Chad R. Bowman
	1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309	(<i>Pro hac vice</i> motion pending) 1909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor
13	Telephone: 404.891.1402	Washington, DC 20006
14	Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn	Telephone: (202) 661-2200
15		Attorneys for Defendants,
16		The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano
17	N = 1	
18	ORDER	
19	Based on the foregoing stipulation between the	parties, and good cause appearing therefore
20	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the AP Defend	dants shall file and serve their reply brief in
21	support of the anti-SLAPP Motion no later than Augus	t 7, 2018.
22	//	
23	II	
24	//	
25	11	
26	11	
27	11	
28	//	

1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the hearing currently set for July 31, 2018, be continued
2	to August 14, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.
3	DATED this 24 day of Welff, 2018.
4	Mould I would
5	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
6	RONALD J. ISRAEL
7	Respectfully submitted by:
8	PETERSON BAKER, PLLC
9	lathlab
10	By: Tamara Beatty Peterson Esq.
11	Nikki L. Baker, Esq.
12	1'0001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145
13	Telephone: 702.786.1001
	L. Lin Wood, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice)
14	Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice)
15	G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) L. LIN WOOD, P.C.
16	1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400
17	Atlanta, GA 30309
	Telephone: 404.891.1402
18	Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn
19	04 50 AMM SEE
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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Stipulation and Order to Continue July 31 Hearing on The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege ("Stipulation and Order") was entered on July 26, 2018. A copy of said Stipulation and Order is attached hereto. Respectfully submitted this 30th day of July, 2018. PETERSON BAKER, PLLC By: /s/ Nikki L. Baker TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218 tpeterson@petersonbaker.com NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562 nbaker@petersonbaker.com 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 Telephone: 702.786.1001 Facsimile: 702.786.1002 L. LIN WOOD, ESQ. (pro hac vice pending) lwood@linwoodlaw.com NICOLE JENNINGS WADE, ESQ. (pro hac vice pending) nwade@linwoodlaw.com G. TAYLOR WILSON, ESQ. (pro hac vice pending) twilson@linwoodlaw.com L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, Georgia 30309 Telephone: 404.891.1402 Facsimile: 404.506.9111 Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 10001 Park Run Drive

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC, and pursuant to NRCP 5(b), EDCR 8.05, Administrative Order 14-2, and NEFCR 9, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE JULY 31 HEARING ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS ON ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE to be submitted electronically for filing and service with the Eighth Judicial District Court via the Court's Electronic Filing System on the 30th day of July, 2018, to the following:

JOEL E. TASCA, ESQ. tasca@ballardspahr.com JUSTIN A. SHIROFF, ESQ. shiroffj@ballardspahr.com BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano JAY W. BROWN, ESQ. brownjay@ballardspahr.com CHAD R. BOWMAN, ESQ. bowmanchad@ballardspahr.com BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1909 K Street, NW Washington DC 20006 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing **NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE JULY 31 HEARING ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS ON ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE** to be served via U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to those parties not registered with the Eighth Judicial District Court via the Court's Electronic Filing System on the 30th day of July, 2018, to the following address:

Halina Kuta 17 W. Pinehurst Drive Laguna Vista, TX 78578 In Proper Person

/s/ Erin L. Parcells
An employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC

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Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT** SAO 1 TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218 2 tpeterson@petersonbaker.com NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562 3 nbaker@petersonbaker.com PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 4 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 5 Telephone: 702.786.1001 Facsimile: 702.786.1002 6 L. LIN WOOD, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 7 lwood@linwoodlaw.com NICOLE JENNINGS WADE, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 8 nwade@linwoodlaw.com JONATHAN D. GRUNBERG, ESQ. (will seek admission Pro Hac Vice) jgrunberg@linwoodlaw.com 9 G. TAYLOR WILSON, ESQ. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 10 twilson@linwoodlaw.com L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 11 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, Georgia 30309 Telephone: 404.891.1402 12 Las Vegas, NV 89145 702.786.1001 Facsimile: 404.506.9111 13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn 14 MASTER CALENDAR DISTRICT COURT 15 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 16 Case No.: A-18-772715-C 17 STEVE WYNN, an individual, Dept. No.: XXVIII 18 Plaintiff, V. 19 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO **CONTINUE JULY 31 HEARING ON THE** THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' 20 SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS ON individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 21 individual; DOES I-X, ISSUE OF FAIR REPORT PRIVILEGE 22 Defendants. Current hearing date: July 31, 2018 23 New hearing date: August 14, 2018 24 25 Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn"), by and through his counsel of record, and Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano (collectively, the "AP Defendants"), by and through their 26 27 counsel of record, hereby stipulate and agree, subject to the Court's approval, as follows: 28

1/29/18 (8)

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1.	On May 31, 2018, the AP Defendants filed their Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant
to N.R.S. § 41	.660 (Anti-SLAPP Statute) (the "anti-SLAPP Motion").

- 2. Pursuant to the "Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660" entered on July 5, 2018 (the "July Order"), the parties agreed, among other things, (i) to bifurcate the arguments contained in the AP Defendants' anti-SLAPP Motion such that the Court will first consider "the fair report privilege under the Nevada Anti-SLAPP Statute, a question of law", (ii) Wynn would file and serve on July 17, 2018, an opposition to the anti-SLAPP Motion that addresses the issue of the fair report privilege, (iii) the AP Defendants would file their reply brief on the fair report privilege no later than July 24, 2018, and (iv) the Court would hold a hearing on the fair report privilege issue on July 31, 2018. The Court approved the stipulation between the parties. (*See* July Order at 4:18-5:10.)
- 3. On July 17, 2018, Wynn filed an "Opposition to The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege."
- 4. Due to a scheduling conflict of Wynn's counsel, the AP Defendants graciously agreed to continue the hearing set for July 31, 2018, to August 14, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.
- 5. Based on the new hearing date, the AP Defendants' reply brief shall be filed and served no later than August 7, 2018. *See* E.D.C.R. 2.20(h).
 - 6. Except as expressly modified herein, the July Order remains in full force and effect.
- 7. Nothing in this Stipulation shall be considered a waiver of the AP Defendants' rights to have the anti-SLAPP Motion considered and substantively decided pursuant to NRS 41.660, although the hearing has been continued outside of twenty (20) judicial days.
 - 8. This Stipulation is not for the purpose of delay and does not prejudice any party.
- 9. In light of the foregoing, the parties submit that good cause exists for the Court to approve this Stipulation, and respectfully request that, as set forth herein, the Court permit the AP

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1	Defendants to file and serve their reply brief on August 7, 2018, and continue the July 31 hearing		
2	to August 14, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.		
3	Dated: July 20, 2018.		
4	PETERSON BAKER, PLLC BALLARD SPAHR LLP		
5	1 the land		
6	By: By: Joe E. Tasca, Esq.		
7	Nikki L. Baker, Esq. Justin A. Shiroff, Esq.		
8	10001 Park Run Drive 1980 Festival Plaza Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 Suite 900		
9	Telephone: 702.786.1001 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Telephone: 702.471.7000		
10	L. Lin Wood, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice)		
11	Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) Jay Ward Brown (<i>Pro hac vice</i> motion pending)		
12	L. LIN WOOD, P.C. Chad R. Bowman		
	1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 (<i>Pro hac vice</i> motion pending) Atlanta, GA 30309 1909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor		
13	Telephone: 404.891.1402 Washington, DC 20006		
14	Telephone: (202) 661-2200 Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn		
15	Attorneys for Defendants,		
16	The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano		
17			
18	ORDER		
19	Based on the foregoing stipulation between the parties, and good cause appearing therefore,		
20	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the AP Defendants shall file and serve their reply brief in		
21	support of the anti-SLAPP Motion no later than August 7, 2018.		
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1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the hearing currently set for July 31, 2018, be continued
2	to August 14, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.
3	DATED this 24 day of Well, 2018.
4	Monda Mandel
5	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
6	RONALD J. ISRAEL
7	Respectfully submitted by: H-18-112-113-C
8	PETERSON BAKER, PLLC
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10	By mana fabrican
11	Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq.
10	10001 Park Run Drive
12	Las Vegas, NV 89145
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14	L. Lin Wood, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice)
	Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (admitted pro hac vice)
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16	1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400
	Atlanta, GA 30309
17	Telephone: 404.891.1402
18	Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn
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Electronically Filed 8/7/2018 10:57 AM Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT** 1 **RPLY** Joel E. Tasca 2Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff 3 Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 4 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 5 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 6 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 7 Attorneys for Defendants 8 The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 STEVE WYNN, an individual Case No. A-18-772715-C 12 Plaintiff, Dept. No. XIV LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 BALLARD SPAHR LLP v. 13 471-7000 FAX (702) THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign 14 corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 15 individual; DOES I-X, 16 Defendants. 17 18 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF 19 SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. § 41.660 20 (ANTI-SLAPP STATUTE) Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano (together, "AP"), by 21 and through undersigned counsel, submit this reply in support of their special 22 motion to dismiss Plaintiff Steve Wynn's Complaint pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. 23 24 §41.660 ("Mot."), and in response to the Opposition filed by Mr. Wynn on July 17, 2018 ("Opp."). 25 /// 26 27 /// 28

1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 BALLARD SPAHR LLP

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION I.

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In this billionaire's defamation lawsuit against a news service, Mr. Wynn urges repeatedly that one of the two sexual assault complaints made against him and announced to the press by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department ("LVMPD") in February 2018 was obviously "fanciful and delusional," Opp. at 4-9, despite the fact that the LVMPD issued a statement about the two complaints, Affidavit of Regina Garcia Cano ("Garcia Cano Aff."), Ex. 3, forwarded a copy of the official police record at issue to Chicago authorities, id., and publicly urged victims to come forward, id., Ex. 2. Mr. Wynn buttresses his characterization of the police record not only through liberal use of adjectives and repeatedly emphasizing colorful language from the police record, but also by summarizing a separate lawsuit by the complainant, Halina Kuta, that AP could not have connected to the redacted police record released by LVMPD. Opp. at 7-8. Further, Mr. Wynn submits a new affidavit—solicited during the pendency of this litigation—apparently aimed at demonstrating that Ms. Kuta "may suffer from delusions about people in the news." Id. at 5 & Ex. 3.

These disparagements of the alleged victim are legally irrelevant to the fair report privilege for press reports regarding official records. Stripped of its attacks on Ms. Kuta, Mr. Wynn's argument turns on two fundamental misstatements of law: (1) that LVMPD case reports are not "official documents or proceedings" for purposes of the fair report privilege, and (2) that by failing to quote verbatim from statements in the police report about an alleged victim's birth experience that are collateral to the criminal accusation, AP failed to provide a substantially accurate account of the rape allegation. The first argument wrongly conflates the fair report privilege with the separate judicial proceedings privilege, ignores controlling case law, and misstates the weight of national authority extending the privilege to official records like these police reports. The second argument by Mr. Wynn finds no support in the

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law and falls apart on examination. Indeed, a rule requiring news reports to include collateral matters verbatim would render the privilege a functional nullity.

As a matter of law, Nevada's fair report privilege applies to the AP Report's accurate summary of criminal allegations reflected in official LVMPD case records. Mr. Wynn therefore cannot meet his burden to demonstrate a likelihood of prevailing in his lawsuit against AP, and the special motion should be granted.

II. LEGAL STANDARD AND PROCEDURAL POSTURE

Mr. Wynn does not dispute that the AP Article represents protected speech under the anti-SLAPP statute, nor that AP has made a threshold showing that the statute applies. Mot. at 12-15. What is left to decide is whether, under the anti-SLAPP statute, Mr. Wynn can meet his burden of establishing a "probability of prevailing on the claim." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660(3)(b); Delucchi v. Songer, 396 P.3d 826, 831 (Nev. 2017). The AP addressed in its opening brief two reasons why Mr. Wynn cannot meet this burden, but, in the interests of judicial economy, the parties have agreed (and the Court has so ordered) that the Court should first resolve the purely legal question of the fair report privilege. Only if the Court deems the privilege inapplicable will it be necessary to consider the AP's second ground, whether Mr. Wynn can meet his separate burden under the First Amendment of showing a likelihood of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that the AP published the news report with "actual malice" fault, an issue on which Mr. Wynn contends he is entitled to some discovery. See Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 (entered June 29, 2018) ("June 29 Stip.").

Mr. Wynn argues that the "minimal merit" language found in some California anti-SLAPP statute cases somehow relieves him of the statutory burden to establish a probability of prevailing on his claim. Opp. at 11. However, that language merely means that, when deciding an anti-SLAPP motion, a court should "not weigh the credibility or comparative probative strength of competing evidence" such that the

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plaintiff is effectively required to "prove" that he will prevail on his claim. Mann v. Quality Old Time Serv., Inc., 120 Cal. App. 4th 90, 105 (2004); see also, e.g., Mindys Cosmetics, Inc. v. Dakar, 611 F.3d 590, 598-600 (9th Cir. 2010) (cited by Opp. at 11) (denying anti-SLAPP motion after crediting plaintiff's testimony). Such evidentiary concerns are not implicated by this motion, where the question is whether the plaintiff's claim is barred as a matter of law by an applicable privilege. See, e.g., J-M Mfg. Co. v. Phillips & Cohen LLP, 247 Cal. App. 4th 87, 96, 98-104 (2016). As demonstrated below, the privilege applies to the news report at issue and therefore Mr. Wynn cannot show a probability of prevailing on his claim.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Police "Case Reports" Are "Official Documents or Proceedings" Subject to the Fair Report Privilege

In urging that AP is not entitled to rely on the fair report privilege, Opp. at 12, Mr. Wynn confuses that privilege with the separate "judicial proceedings" privilege, which protects the *participants* in official proceedings from defamation claims arising from their statements relating to that proceeding. *Jacobs v. Adelson*, 325 P.3d 1282, 1285 (Nev. 2014) (setting forth privilege test for participants in judicial proceedings). The fair report privilege asserted here by AP, in contrast, applies to third parties, including news organizations, to enable them to report on or discuss official documents or proceedings without fear of defamation liability. *Wynn v. Smith*, 117 Nev. 6, 14 (2001) (en banc) ("The fair report privilege is premised on the theory that members of the public have a manifest interest in observing and being made aware of public proceedings and actions."). Contrary to Mr. Wynn's assertion, the two privileges are, while both arising from official proceedings, legally distinct.

Specifically, Mr. Wynn cites Sahara Gaming Corp. v. Culinary Workers Union Local 226, 115 Nev. 212 (1999), for the proposition that "both of these absolute privileges cover the same type of proceedings, 'administrative hearings, quasi-judicial proceedings as well as judicial actions." Opp. at 12 ("The definition of a judicial

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⁴²¹-20 proceeding is identical for both privileges."). But that contention is contrary to the clear command of the Nevada Supreme Court in a subsequent defamation case brought by Mr. Wynn himself against another journalist. The Court in that case made clear that the fair report privilege is *not limited* to the judicial proceedings enumerated in the case upon which Mr. Wynn now relies:

We agree that the [fair report] privilege should not be limited to judicial proceedings like those at issue in *Sahara Gaming*. It should apply to all public, official actions or proceedings.

Wynn, 117 Nev. at 14. Nor does Mr. Wynn acknowledge that, in its most recent consideration of the fair report privilege, the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the D.C. Circuit's broad test as to whether the privilege applies to "an official document or proceedings." Adelson v. Harris, 402 P.3d 665, 668 (Nev. 2017). In the District of Columbia, reports about complaints to police fall within the privilege. White v. Fraternal Order of Police, 909 F.2d 512, 527 (D.C. Cir. 1990) (applying privilege to reporting about complaint letters submitted to police). Thus, although technically correct that the Nevada Supreme Court has not yet specifically considered the application of the fair report privilege to an official police "case report" document, given (i) the Court's express refusal to limit the fair report privilege to judicial proceedings and (ii) its adoption of the D.C. Circuit's test for the privilege's scope, which has squarely been held to include police reports, there is no question how the Nevada Supreme Court would rule in this instance.

That conclusion is reinforced, rather than undercut, by the judicial proceedings privilege ruling that Mr. Wynn relies upon after drawing a false equivalency between the two privileges. In *Pope v. Motel 6*, the Nevada Supreme Court considered a defamation claim against a person who submitted a police complaint. 121 Nev. 307, 315-16 (2005). The court found that the statement *did* fall within a judicial proceedings privilege—but that in such a context the privilege was *qualified*, and therefore could be defeated by a showing of "actual malice" fault on the part of the

individual actually submitting the police complaint. *Id.* at 317.1 Under the fair report privilege, in contrast, protection is *absolute*, and cannot be overcome by a showing of actual malice. *Adelson*, 402 P.3d at 667-68; *Sahara Gaming*, 115 Nev. at 213; *Circus Circus Hotels, Inc. v. Witherspoon*, 99 Nev. 56, 61 (1983). Mr. Wynn has effectively conceded this, by stipulating that he needs no discovery regarding actual malice to respond to this ground for AP's motion. *See* June 29 Stip. The rationale for this greater protection is the importance in a democracy of monitoring government actions: "Obviously unable to monitor all official acts in person, citizens rely on third party accounts of such actions," and "[i]f accurate reports of official actions were subject to defamation actions, reporters would be wrongly discouraged from publishing accounts." *Wynn*, 117 Nev. at 14.

Nor is Mr. Wynn correct in asserting that application of the fair report privilege to official police case reports somehow would be "extending" the law, or represent an outlier in national authority. Opp. at 14-15. To the contrary, courts throughout the country routinely and unequivocally hold that police case or incident reports fall within the privilege. *Trainor v. Standard Times*, 924 A.2d 766, 772 (R.I. 2007) ("Police reports have often been held to constitute the sort of official report to which the fair report privilege may attach."); *see also, e.g., DMC Plumbing & Remodeling, LLC v. Fox News Network, LLC*, 2012 WL 5906870, at *4 (E.D. Mich.

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¹ As such, Ms. Kuta appears entitled to this qualified privilege as the person submitting a police complaint. *Pope*, 121 Nev. at 317 ("Having concluded that the qualified privilege applies in this instance, we examine whether [the plaintiff] produced any evidence that [the defendant's] statements to the police were made with actual malice."). Based on an affidavit by Ms. Kuta submitted by Mr. Wynn, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Ms. Kuta fully believed her own allegations. *See* Opp., Ex. 3 ¶¶ 22-24. Mr. Wynn therefore has, somewhat surprisingly, demonstrated that he has no legally viable claim against Ms. Kuta because her statements are subject to the qualified privilege for those making good-faith complaints to police. *Pope*, 121 Nev. at 317 ("Actual malice is a stringent standard that is proven by demonstrating that 'a statement is published with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard for its veracity." (citation omitted)).

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Nov. 26, 2012) ("the privilege encompasses news articles based upon police reports of criminal incidents"); *Erickson v. Pulitzer Publ'g Co.*, 797 S.W.2d 853, 857 (Mo. Ct. App. 1990) (privilege applies to law enforcement "incident reports").

Mr. Wynn seeks to distinguish this body of authority by theorizing that the privilege should not apply to this police report because it "[did] not result in an arrest or other criminal proceedings." Opp. at 14. Mr. Wynn thus attempts to import into the privilege's coverage of official records a version of the old "judicial action limitation," which once held that the fair report privilege only applied to a civil complaint after a court had acted on it. Solaia Tech., LLC v. Specialty Publ'g Co., 852 N.E.2d 825, 588-89 (Ill. 2006). But that doctrine has been rejected in courts across the country, id. at 589, and—most importantly—is manifestly not the law in Nevada. See generally Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. at 213 (applying privilege to summary of civil complaint). Indeed, courts regularly apply the privilege to police reports that do not result in an arrest or criminal prosecution. For example, in Whiteside v. Russellville Newspapers, Inc., the Arkansas Supreme Court applied the privilege to a newspaper article that republished witness statements in a police report accusing the plaintiff of sexual assault, even though the plaintiff was never arrested or charged with a crime. 295 S.W.3d 798, 802 (Ark. 2009). Similarly, in Kenney v. Scripps Howard Broadcasting Co., the court applied the fair report privilege to a missing persons report describing a citizen's allegations that the plaintiff had kidnapped a child. 259 F.3d 922, 924 (8th Cir. 2001). In so holding, the court rejected the plaintiff's argument that the privilege should not apply because she was never arrested or charged with a crime. *Id.*²

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² See also, e.g., Ormrod v. Hubbard Broad., Inc., 2018 WL 1444857, at *16 n.13 (D.N.M. Mar. 22, 2018) (privilege applies to police report that did not result in criminal charges if broadcaster was in possession of report and described it fairly and accurately); Ingenere v. ABC, 1984 WL 14108, at *2 (D. Mass. Sept. 18, 1984) (privilege applied to report on official government agency documents showing agency failed to investigate serious allegations of misconduct by government contractor); Butcher v. Univ. of Mass., 2016 WL 9404859, at *2 (Mass. Super. Nov. 21, 2016) (privilege applied to police report containing witness statements accusing plaintiff of crime for which he was never charged or arrested); Northland Wheels Roller Skating

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The holding of these cases is clear: Once witness statements are memorialized in an official police record, they are imbued with an official governmental character that brings them within the privilege. That remains true regardless of whether the police report results in further criminal proceedings. That principle is expressly described by the Restatement, to which Mr. Wynn cites approvingly, though Opp. at 13-14. The Restatement applies the privilege not only to selectively. "judicial proceedings" (as Mr. Wynn would have the Court believe), id., but also to "the filing of a report by an officer or agency of the government"—i.e., the very type of document Ms. Garcia Cano relied upon when authoring the AP Article. Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 cmt. d (filing of governmental report qualifies as "action bringing a reporting of the governmental report within the scope of the privilege"); see also Adelson, 402 P.3d at 668 (privilege applies to "an official document or proceeding" (emphasis added) (quoting Dameron v. Wash. Magazine, Inc., 779 F.2d 736, 739 (D.C. Cir. 1985)). Accordingly, once the case report is filed such that it is a record of the agency, no further government action is required for the privilege to apply.

Mr. Wynn's reliance on comment (h) to the Restatement³ is similarly misplaced. Courts uniformly have interpreted that comment to mean that, in cases

Ctr., Inc. v. Detroit Free Press, Inc., 539 N.W.2d 774, 779 (Mich. App. 1995) (privilege applied to police report describing shooting committed by unidentified assailant); Moreno v. Crookston Times Printing Co., 610 N.W.2d 321, 332-33 (Minn. 2000) (privilege applied to portions of news article restating criminal allegations made by citizen at city council meeting despite absence of any investigation or criminal charges).

³ Comment (h) provides:

An arrest by an officer is an official action, and a report of the fact of the arrest or of the charge of crime made by the officer in making or returning the arrest is therefore within the conditional privilege . . . Statements made by the police or by the complainant or other witnesses or by the prosecuting attorney as to the facts of the case or the evidence expected to be given are not yet part of the judicial proceeding or of the arrest itself and are not privileged under this Section.

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in which a plaintiff *is* arrested, *unofficial* statements by the police or witnesses regarding the arrest do not fall within the privilege. *See, e.g., Whiteside,* 295 S.W.3d at 802 (rejecting application of comment (h) to witness allegations in police report that did not result in arrest); *see also Larson v. Gannett Co.,* --- N.W.2d ----, 2018 WL 2090538, at *7 (Minn. Ct. App. 2018) (rejecting application of comment (h) to "official statements by law enforcement"). Comment (h) is therefore irrelevant both because: (1) Mr. Wynn was not arrested, and (2) the police case report qualifies as an *official* police record.

Mr. Wynn also overstates the holding in the minority, out-of-state decision upon which he principally relies, *Reilly v. Associated Press*, 797 N.E.2d 1204, 1215 (Mass App. Ct. 2003). *See* Opp. at 14-15. Even assuming its constricted view of the privilege were the law in Nevada—and it is not⁴—that court did not, as Mr. Wynn asserts, hold that the privilege does not apply to a police report that "[does] not result in any police investigation." Opp. 14. Instead, the court in that case declined to extend the privilege to a police report that did not result in *any* police action whatsoever. *See Reilly*, 797 N.E.2d at 1215 (holding privilege would have applied had there been "police investigation *or* action" (emphasis added)). Here, by contrast, the police report regarding Mr. Wynn spurred a flurry of police action. In response to the police report, LVMPD (1) issued a press statement announcing the report, (2) explained publicly that LVMPD could not prosecute Mr. Wynn because of the

⁴ Reilly's holding, that the privilege applies only to police reports that result in additional police action, is fundamentally at odds with the Restatement, which, as Mr. Wynn acknowledges, has been adopted by the Nevada Supreme Court. Compare Opp. at 13, with Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 cmt. d ("filing of a report" by a government official is "an action bringing a reporting of the governmental report within the scope of the privilege"). Mr. Wynn's reliance on Stone v. Banner Publishing Corp. is similarly unavailing because that case applied Vermont's idiosyncratic law of privilege, which does not cover official government reports, and instead extends only to judicial proceedings or the fact of a formal criminal prosecution. 677 F. Supp. 242, 246 (D. Vt. 1988). That is clearly not the law in

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statute of limitations in Nevada, (3) encouraged other women to come forward if they had similar experiences with Mr. Wynn, and (4) forwarded the report to authorities in Chicago, where the alleged assault took place. *See* Garcia Cano Aff., Exs. 2-3. *Reilly* therefore is wholly inapposite on the law and its facts.

At bottom, Mr. Wynn's fundamental misunderstanding of the privilege is illustrated by his argument that only police reports resulting in criminal prosecutions bear sufficient "indicia of reliability." Opp. at 14. "Reliability" is not the policy rationale for the fair report privilege. The privilege exists because there is a paramount societal interest in permitting the press to freely report on "what is being done and said in government," including what is written in an official police report. See, e.g., Dameron, 779 F.2d at 739-40. That public interest in the activities of government applies regardless of whether information is true, or—as the Nevada Supreme Court has routinely affirmed—even when it is known to be false. Adelson, 402 P.3d at 667-68; Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. at 213; Circus Circus Hotels, 99 Nev. at 60-61. As such, the privilege applies to official government records, including police case reports, regardless of whether criminal prosecution results. In fact, the public may have a heightened interest in official documents bearing on a police department's decision not to prosecute a case, particularly where the target of the complaint is a high-profile and powerful individual.

Because the Nevada fair report privilege applies to the official police "case reports" on which the AP reported here, the only question is whether the AP Report fairly summarized the report's rape allegation. It did.

B. The AP Report Is A Fair Summary of the Police "Case Report"

Mr. Wynn cannot, and does not, argue that the AP Report was in any way inaccurate in summarizing the sexual assault allegations made in the two police case reports. Nor does he argue that AP affirmatively endorsed those accusations as established fact, rather than mere allegations, either of which could potentially pierce the privilege. *Lubin v. Kunin*, 17 P.3d 422, 424, 427-28 (Nev. 2001) (rejecting

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privilege where defendants expressly endorsed accuracy of underlying allegations made in lawsuit against plaintiff by stating, "[t]his is not a frivolous lawsuit [as] there is an abundance of evidence as well as eye-witnesses" and that events alleged by plaintiffs "DID!" happen" (emphasis in original)). Rather, the AP Report accurately quotes and paraphrases the allegations of the police case report as allegations, it includes specific mention of certain questions presented by the description in the police case report of the alleged sexual assault, and it paraphrases the description in the police case report of a traumatic birth experience. Compare AP Report (Garcia Cano Aff., Ex. 7), with id., Ex. 6 at 2-3.

This should end the inquiry: The privilege applies as a matter of law. Wynn, 117 Nev. at 14 (all that is required for application of privilege is "fair abridgment" of allegedly defamatory allegations in official record or proceeding) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611); Restatement (Second) of Torts § 611 cmt. f ("fair" report need not be literally precise; it simply needs to be substantially correct summary of proceeding or record); see also Adelson, 402 P.3d at 670 n.4 (agreeing that report summarizing allegations in declaration that casino owner Sheldon Adelson permitted prostitution in his Macau casinos satisfied "fairness, accuracy and neutrality" requirement because, in absence of responsive pleading, "it cannot be seriously maintained that the [challenged campaign petition] unfairly presented a one-sided view of the action").

Mr. Wynn's principal response is to argue that the AP Report's inclusion of the rape allegation was neither accurate nor fair because it did not provide a *verbatim quotation* of the separate description of the gas station birth. But a defendant does not abuse the privilege even when it wholly omits portions of the government document that are *collateral* to the defamatory statement at issue. Sack on Defamation § 7:3.5[B][6] (4th ed. 2013) (for privilege to apply, "only the report of defamatory material must be substantially true"). In *Rosenberg v. Helinski*, for example, the defendant summarized court testimony accusing the plaintiff of

§ 13

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sexually abusing his daughter. 616 A.2d 866, 869 (Md. 1992). The plaintiff argued that the defendant abused the privilege because he had failed to describe other aspects of the child custody hearing, including that the plaintiff's ex-wife was held in contempt. *Id.* at 974. Rejecting that argument, the court held that the "omissions" alleged by the plaintiff did not defeat the privilege because they were "collateral" to the defamatory gist of the report—*i.e.*, that the plaintiff had been accused of sexual abuse. *Id.* at 874-75. Similarly, in *Oney v. Allen*, the defendant reported on an indictment that (as it later turned out, mistakenly) named the plaintiff. 529 N.E.2d 471, 473-74 (Ohio 1988). The court held that the defendant did not abuse the privilege by failing to mention that the indictment referred to a nickname the plaintiff had never used. *Id.* at 474. In so holding, the court observed that "[t]he pivotal fact is that [the plaintiff] . . . was indicted and that is what the publisher reported." *Id.* Here, the allegedly defamatory fact is that Mr. Wynn was accused of sexual assault, and that is what the AP (accurately) reported.

In support of his attempt to graft onto the privilege a requirement that collateral matters be quoted verbatim, Mr. Wynn relies on a single decision, Schiavone Constr. Co. v. Time, Inc., 847 F.2d 1069 (3d Cir. 1988) (cited in Opp. at 18-19). But that authority fails to bear the weight he puts on it. Schiavone involved a news article suggesting that the plaintiff had mob connections because, according to a government memo, his name appeared several times in reports concerning the notorious disappearance of union boss Jimmy Hoffa. Id. at 1073-74. What the challenged news report neglected to mention, however, was that the government memo expressly disavowed that suggestion, stating that "none of these [appearances in the reports] suggested any criminality, or organized crime associations." Id. at 1074-75. Thus, the defamatory "gist" of the news article—that the plaintiff had mob ties—was the opposite of what was actually stated in the government memo. Put differently, the true gist of the government memo was the conclusion that the plaintiff did not have criminal connections, and the defendant abused the privilege by

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702) 471-7000 FAX 14 inaccurately reporting that the memo said he did. Id. at 1088-89. Unlike the memo at issue in Schiavone, the police report in this case contains no language from LVMPD expressing its view that the allegation against Mr. Wynn was false. Instead, the defamatory "gist" of the police report is that Mr. Wynn was accused of a sexual assault in the 1970s and that the statute of limitations prevented the LVMPD from investigating the accusation. That is precisely what the AP reported.

Importantly, Mr. Wynn does not point to a single case extending Schiavone to a situation in which the plaintiff's sole allegation is that the defendant allegedly omitted information which, in the plaintiff's view, undermines the credibility of his accuser—much less, as here, a case where the plaintiff's grievance is simply that the collateral information was not quoted verbatim. Rather, courts have expressly, and repeatedly, rejected such arguments. Lawton v. Georgia Television Co., for example, arose out of a news broadcast concerning an official government report accusing the plaintiff, a lieutenant in the National Guard, of sexual harassment. 456 S.E.2d 274, 275-76 (Ga. Ct. App. 1995). Much like Mr. Wynn here, the plaintiff in that case argued that the defendant abused the fair report privilege because it "enhanced the integrity of the victims" by failing to sufficiently detail the "psychiatric problems" of one of the accusers. Id. at 276. Rejecting that argument, the court concluded that the defendant "accurately depicted" the defamatory "gist" of the government report, which, unlike the report in *Schiavone*, "condemned, not exculpated" the plaintiff. *Id.* at 278.

Dorsey v. National Enquirer, Inc., is similarly instructive. 973 F.2d 1431 (9th Cir. 1992). In that case, the *National Enquirer* reported that a former romantic partner of the plaintiff filed court papers stating that the plaintiff tested positive for AIDS. Id. at 1433. The plaintiff argued that the Enquirer abused the privilege by failing to include facts from the proceeding that undermined the wife's credibility including that, in a separate court filing, the wife wrote "unknown" next to a box asking for information about the plaintiff's health. *Id.* at 1435-38. The court rejected

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that argument as "unpersuasive" because it was possible for the romantic partner to believe that the plaintiff had AIDS while still lacking knowledge about the current state of his health. *Id.* at 1438. Stated differently, while the omitted information perhaps offered some support to the plaintiff's side of the story, it was not so "obviously exculpatory" that its exclusion from the news article fundamentally altered the "gist" or "sting" of the judicial proceeding. *Id.* The parallels here are obvious. Even if an oddly graphic description of a birth experience implies, as Mr. Wynn apparently contends, that Ms. Kuta currently suffers from some mental illness, that is not "obviously exculpatory" as to her allegation of a rape decades earlier. Mentally ill people are the victims of rape, too—and, indeed, according to most studies suffer the crime with *greater* frequency.⁵ Moreover, the occurrence of erratic behavior after suffering the trauma of a violent crime, including rape, is an acknowledged phenomenon. *E.g., People v. Bledsoe*, 681 P.2d 291, 297-300 (Cal. 1984) (discussing rape trauma syndrome).

Cases like Lawton and Dorsey appropriately recognize a difference between "obviously exculpatory material" in an official record or proceeding—which, as in Schiavone, effectively exonerates the plaintiff—and other collateral details that may have some bearing on credibility but that do not fundamentally change the defamatory gist or sting of the government report at issue. It is well-established that failure to include the latter category of information will not result in the privilege being forfeited. See, e.g., Cobin v. Heart-Argyle Television, Inc., 561 F. Supp. 2d 546, 558-59 (D.S.C. 2008) (failure to report details undermining credibility of wife who

⁵ See, e.g., H. Khalifeh et al., Domestic and sexual violence against patients with severe mental illness, 45 Psychological Medicine 875, 882 (2015) (reporting that, of women with severe mental illness surveyed for study, 40 percent had been victims of rape or attempted rape, compared to 7 percent of general population), available at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4413870/pdf/S0033291714001962a.pd f; see also K. Hughes et al., Prevalence and risk of violence against adults with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies, 379 LANCET 1621 (2012); J. Shapiro, How Prosecutors Changed The Odds To Start Winning Some Of The Toughest Rape Cases, NPR (Jan. 16, 2018), available at https://www.npr.org/2018/01/16/577063976/its-an-easy-crime-to-get-away-with-but-prosecutors-are-trying-to-change-that.

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accused defendant of domestic violence in police report did not result in forfeiture of privilege because privilege does not require defendant to be "arbiters of the truth of the incident"); *Ricci v. Venture Magazine, Inc.*, 574 F. Supp. 1563, 1568 (D. Mass. 1983) (no abuse of privilege where article reported that plaintiff threatened witness in court but did not disclose that plaintiff's attorney denied any threats were made); *Sciandra v. Lynett*, 187 A.2d 586, 605-06 (Pa. 1963) (no abuse of privilege where defendant reported that plaintiff had been stopped and searched by police but failed to indicate that no charges were filed).

This result is necessary for the privilege to serve its function of enabling public discussion of government records and activities without incurring defamation liability. Were the news media responsible for reporting verbatim every collateral matter potentially relevant to the credibility of allegations contained within public records or made at public proceedings, it is hard to imagine how a newspaper could ever report on a government report or court filing, or how the television news could report on a witness's testimony at a trial. Indeed, in *Adelson*, the defendant accurately referenced a single allegation contained within a longer declaration, which the Nevada Supreme Court agreed was fair and thus privileged—without the need to parse through the reliability of all of the other, collateral statements within the declaration. *Adelson*, 402 P.3d at 670 n.4 (adopting analysis in *Adelson v. Harris*, 973 F. Supp. 2d 467, 486 (S.D.N.Y. 2013)). This would not be the result under Mr. Wynn's constricted view of the fair report privilege.

Ultimately, it is telling that Mr. Wynn is left to complain that "the AP Article was not impartial because it piled on negative stories about Mr. Wynn to enhance the sting" of the reporting. Opp. at 20. This refers to the AP Report's accurate summary of the broader news context at the time the LVMPD issued its press release about these two case reports alleging sexual assault—*i.e.*, that multiple published reports of alleged sexual misconduct by Mr. Wynn over multiple decades had prompted him to resign from his prominent roles at Wynn Resorts and at the Republican National

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Committee and had spurred private litigation and investigation by state regulators. But these statements were all *true*, and Mr. Wynn does not allege otherwise. *Id.* As such, they simply have no place in a defamation action. *Pegasus v. Reno Newspapers, Inc.*, 57 P.3d 82, 88 (Nev. 2002) (statement is not defamatory if it is "absolutely true, or substantially true"); *see also id.* at 88 n.17 (citing *Masson v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 496, 517 (1991), for requirement that "gist" or "sting" of allegedly defamatory statement must be materially false for statement to be actionable).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the AP Defendants respectfully request that the Court dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice and award to the AP Defendants their attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. §§41.660 and 41.670, as well as an additional award of \$10,000.

DATED this 7th of August, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

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Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 7th day of August, 2018, and pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), a true and correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS was filed and served on the following parties via the Court's electronic service system:

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq. PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 1001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145

L. Lin Wood, Esq.Nicole J. Wade, Esq.G. Taylor Wilson, Esq.L. LIN WOOD, P.C.1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400Atlanta, GA 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiff

/s/ C. Bowman

An Employee of Ballard Spahr LLP

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Location : District Court Civil/Criminal Help

REGISTER OF ACTIONS CASE No. A-18-772715-C

Steve Wynn, Plaintiff(s) vs. Associated Press, Defendant(s)

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Case Type: Other Tort
Date Filed: 04/11/2018
Location: Department 28
Cross-Reference Case Number: A772715

PARTY INFORMATION

Defendant Associated Press

Lead Attorneys Joel E. Tasca Retained 702-471-7000(W)

Defendant Cano, Regina Garcia

Joel E. Tasca Retained 702-471-7000(W)

Defendant Kuta, Halina

Pro Se

Plaintiff Wynn, Steve

Tamara Beatty Peterson Retained 702-786-1001(W)

EVENTS & ORDERS OF THE COURT

06/07/2018 Motion (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer Israel, Ronald J.)

06/07/2018, 08/14/2018

Defendants Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.660 Anti Slapp Statute

Minutes

06/07/2018 9:00 AM

 Mr. Shiroff represented, the parties agreed to stipulate to continue this hearing, Stipulation & Order was submitted yesterday. COURT ORDERED, Matter CONTINUED. 07/19/18 9:00 AM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO NRS 41.660 ANTI SLAPP STATUTE

07/17/2018 9:00 AM

07/17/2018 9:00 AM

07/19/2018 9:00 AM

07/31/2018 9:00 AM

08/14/2018 9:00 AM

Counsel noted Mr. Jonathan Grunberg, Esq. is present, however the Motion to Associate Mr. Grunberg had not yet been heard. Court stated he is not associated in this case, at this time and will not be allowed to argue the motion today. Court further noted it had read all the pleadings in this matter. Arguments by Mr. Brown in support of the motion, noting the Anti-Slapp Statute that applies and the second issue being resolved under the fair report privilege issue. Mr. Wood argued against the motion and cited the Reilly v. Associated Press 59 Mass. case and further argued regarding the hearsay and explained the false police report and the statement of the date of the birth prior to mothers date of birth. Further arguments by Counsel. Court stated findings and noted the fair reporting privilege does apply. Court noted it was clear the communication made in direct of public interest; The article states it was from the police report and did not say it was verified and the allegations of Ms. Kuta was without merit. COURT ORDERED, Defendants Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.666 Anti Slapp Statute, GRANTED, as to the stipulation; ONLY the first part is decided today, Privilege applies. Court directed Mr. Brown to prepare the order and pass it by Plaintiff's Counsel.

Parties Present
Return to Register of Actions

Electronically Filed 8/14/2018 4:42 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

RTRAN 1 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 6 7 STEVE WYNN, CASE NO. A-18-772715-C 8 Plaintiff, DEPT. XXVIII 9 VS. 10 ASSOCIATED PRESS, 11 Defendant. 12 13 BEFORE THE HONORABLE RONALD J. ISRAEL, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 2018 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING 15 DEFENDANTS ASSOCIATED PRESS AND REGINA GARCIA 16 CANO'S SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO NRS 41.660 **ANTI-SLAPP STATUTE** 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the Plaintiff: NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ. 20 TAMARA B. PETERSON, ESQ. LIN L. WOOD, ESQ. 21 For the Defendant: JUSTIN A. SHIROFF, ESQ. 22 JAY WARD BROWN, ESQ. 23 24 RECORDED BY: JUDY CHAPPELL, COURT RECORDER 25 TRANSCRIBED BY: MANGELSON TRANSCRIBING

[Case called at 9:14 a.m.]

THE CLERK: Case number A772715, Steve Wynn versus Associated Press.

THE COURT: Counsel, state your appearance.

MR. SHIROFF: Good morning, Your Honor, Justin Shiroff and Jay Ward Brown on behalf of The Associated Press. Mr. Brown will be arguing.

MR. BAKER: Good morning, Your Honor, Nikki Baker, Tammy Peterson, and Lin Wood on behalf of Steve Wynn. We also have Jonathan Greenberg who's here, who works with Lin Wood. We have a Motion to Associate Counsel pending with Mr. Greenberg, but it's not set to be heard until August 30th.

I've reached out to AP's Counsel to see whether they would have any objection to Mr. Greenburg participating while his motion is pending. They indicated that they did not.

While Mr. Wood will be arguing the motion, we request your permission then to have Mr. Greenberg sit up her and assist Mr. Wood in his oral argument.

THE COURT: All right, if he's assisting, I -- this case was filed months ago. I saw that it's on calendar, et cetera, but until he is associated, until that's done, I don't know what the paperwork says, et cetera, but he's not even arguing it, so he can sit there.

MR. BAKER: Right. That's all we're --

THE COURT: I don't have any problem with that.

MR. BAKER: -- ask -- requesting, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine. All right.

Defendant's motion.

MR BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And by the way, I've read all this stuff, twice now, gone over the statutes, et cetera. I had an anti-SLAPP a long time ago, but not recently. And the statutes have changed, just about every legislative session. Go on.

MR BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.

As I'm sure Your Honor will recall, my stipulation that was so ordered by the Court, there's one issue on for resolution today, which is the question of whether the Nevada fair report privilege applies to the AP news article that was published and which Mr. Wynn alleges was defamatory.

As -- I won't belabor the point because it's explained in the papers, but an additional question is whether Nevada's anti-SLAPP statute applies here. And there are two parts to that issue. One is whether AP's news article is a public statement on a matter of public concern, which as I understand it, Mr. Wynn does not dispute. And secondly, whether the article was a good faith communication; that is whether it was true or the AP and its reporter believed it to be true.

That second issue, Your Honor, will be resolved by the Court's resolution of the fair report privilege issue; that is if this was a fair report under Nevada law, then it necessarily was a good faith communication.

So let me focus on the fair report privilege issue, Your Honor. And there are two parts to that question. To be privileged as a fair and accurate report, the AP article necessarily must be concerning an official record of your proceeding, first. And secondly, it must be a fair summary or abridgment of that official record. Mr. Wynn disputes both of those things here. So let me start with whether the official record on which the AP news article was based in fact qualifies for application of the privilege.

As you know, Your Honor, from reading the papers, the AP news article concerned two police case reports that the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department released to the public, issued a press statement about, and issued additional communications regarding to the public. Those two police case reports, among other things, recount victim statements.

THE COURT: Okay. Maybe I wasn't clear --

MR BROWN: Sure.

THE COURT: -- that I've read all this stuff. I understand you haven't --

MR BROWN: Yep.

THE COURT: -- been in front of me, but I do spend lots of time, including two hours on this --

MR BROWN: Yep.

THE COURT: -- reading it. So I don't expect you rehash everything that's in here.

MR BROWN: Fair enough, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Please --

MR BROWN: And --

THE COURT: -- if there's something new -- Reno, no oral argument; here, okay, limited.

MR BROWN: Fair enough, Your Honor, and appreciate that.

The parties cited a bunch of cases from other jurisdictions in their paper, but you don't have to consider those in order to arrive at that conclusion that this is an official record, Your Honor. The Nevada Supreme Court decided that issue in *Adelson versus Harris* when they said that the privilege applies to any official document or proceeding.

And to put it in perspective, and then I'll leave this issue, Your Honor, Mr. Wynn might have a point as to whether this was or was not an official record of the police department if what had happened here is if the complainant had mailed a handwritten note to the police department describing the alleged sexual assault and the police officer had opened the envelope, looked at the note, tossed it in the trash, and the reporter had somehow retrieved it from the trash and written a news story about it; that might not then be an official record, Your Honor.

But this victim's statement was incorporated into an official record of the department. We know that because the department repeatedly produced it in response to requests by members of the public under the Open Records Act and that Act only applies to Agency Records. So I don't think there can be any real dispute that what we're talking about here is an Agency Record. And I'll leave -- I'll stand on the papers with respect to the rest of the AP's position on that point.

The second question, Your Honor, of course is whether the AP news article was a fair summary or abridgment of the case reports about which the AP was reported. Mr. Wynn of course argues that it wasn't fair because it didn't recount in detail or verbatim the somewhat surreal description the victim gave of a birth experience in a gas station.

The first and short answer to that, Your Honor, is that the police department evidently didn't consider that so fanciful that it should ignore the report. It took a number of steps regarding that victim's statement, including releasing it to the public. So apparently, the department did not consider it so fanciful it should be ignored.

The second answer though, Your Honor -- and you have that news article in front of you and you have the police incident or case report in front of you and I don't need to belabor their contents, but the AP summarized the allegations regarding the sexual assault and also provided a summary, brief to be sure, but nevertheless mentioned, the description of the birth experience in its article.

And Your Honor, if I could ask you to read only one case on this point I'd ask you to look at *Lawton versus Georgia TV*, which is cited in the papers. It's almost on all fours on the facts with this case. That's the one involving the National Guard officer who was accused of assaulting several women. And in that case he complained that the news -- television news report was unfair because it didn't go into detail regarding the psychiatric problems of one of the witnesses whose victim's statement they reported on. And -- well, it was certainly the Georgia Court, not a Nevada Court, but the Georgia Court very clearly

said that the TV station was obliged to weigh in on the credibility issues and the Court -- both the Trial Court and that Appellate Court in that case held that the report was privileged. We believe the same result obtains here.

Unless the Court has questions, I'll stop there.

THE COURT: No.

MR BROWN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Plaintiff.

MR. WOOD: Good morning, Your Honor, I'm Lin Wood, representing Mr. Wynn. Just a couple of brief comments with respect to Mr. Brown's statements.

The Court is aware from the pleadings and the briefs that what we are dealing with here --

THE COURT: You basically argued the judicial privilege and not this privilege and we have a state statute regarding this. So why would -- why did you spend most of the brief regarding the judicial privilege, which I agree doesn't apply?

MR. WOOD: The reason that we did that, Your Honor, is because in the case of *Sahara Gaming*, which was a false -- which was a fair report privilege case. The Court in *Sahara Gaming* discusses six cases in explaining its rationale that are in fact judicial proceedings cases.

THE COURT: Wasn't that -- I think that's the one I read this morning. A 1999 case, long before we had the SLAPP -- anti-SLAPP statute and not at all anything to do with the facts of this case. It had to

do with -- unless it was another one -- and I read several -- it's probably still up on my computer. Correct? That's a 1999 case.

MR. WOOD: It is.

THE COURT: And I believe the first time we had this statute -- well it says '97. I don't know when it went into effect, but of course it's been revised just about every legislature since and considerably changed. So how would that have anything to do with this?

MR. WOOD: Well, Your Honor, the --

[Colloquy between the Court and the Clerk]

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. WOOD: There's nothing about the language of the anti-SLAPP statute in Nevada that impacts the fair report privilege. The fair report privilege exists independent of an anti-SLAPP statute. We are addressing the fair report privilege today because preliminary to getting to the issue that would be more properly used in an anti-SLAPP statute and that is whether there was actual knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard for truth or falsity, actual malice, that'd be the second part, which would be more in line with the more historic application and interpretation of anti-SLAPP statute.

Here, the fair report privilege arises out of common law and it requires that an article be a fair, accurate, and impartial report. And we contend that the law is clear, both from the rationale of *Sahara Gaming*, the Nevada case of *Pope versus Motel 6*, leading up to *Riley versus Associated Press*; that when you are addressing a statement given to the police, prior to the initiation of any criminal proceeding that the law is

clear that the fair report privilege does not apply to that unverified, hearsay statement by, in this instance, an accuser. That case, *Riley versus Associated Press* is a Massachusetts case, granted, but it is dealing with the common law privilege of the fair report privilege.

Now, I'll discuss *Lawton* since it was mentioned, but let me just urge to the Court that if there is any case, any case cited by either party that is on all fours, literally, it is the *Riley versus AP* case. It deals directly with a police report by a witness, where there was no arrest, no indictment, no charge, no investigation, officially, no follow-up, no official action. And the Court found that that is the type of unverified hearsay that doesn't merit giving to the public or the press the privilege to report with absolute immunity.

The AP will have protection in this case, not from the fair report privilege, but from the First Amendment requirement that the Plaintiff show that the article was false and was published with actual malice. That's the issue for the second part of this anti-SLAPP hearing process that we've agreed to.

The only issue today is whether the privilege applies to this unverified hearsay contained in a statement, submitted to the police, prior to the initiation of a criminal proceeding. And in this case where the AP actually knew there would never be a criminal proceeding because it was so stated. And the law, we believe, is very clear that that is the type of information that does not rise to the level of being subject to an absolute immunity; under those cases both in Nevada and all four square -- upped on all fours case of *Riley versus AP*.

The -- Judge, if you take this police report and you put yourself into the shoes for the moment of Ms. Cano, the reporter for the Associated Press, who for some reason when she heard about it -- and this idea that these reports were released to the public, well that's a little bit of an overstatement. I mean, what happened was the AP reporter got information that reports had been filed against Mr. Wynn. This was in the media frenzy within a couple of weeks of the Wall Street Journal article concerning the revelations and his resignation from Wynn Resorts.

They heard about it and they wrote the police and asked for copies of the report under the Open Records Act. And since the matter was not under a criminal investigation, the police department released it, in somewhat redacted form. Ms. Cano got it on the -- I believe the 27th, couldn't wait to run out and write an article about it, published that day. And when that article was published by The AP, Your Honor, that article went nationwide because of the number of newspapers in this country that subscribe to the AP Wire. And they can publish whatever AP publishes, with an immunity under the Wire Service Doctrine.

So it spread like a disease across the nation after The AP reported it. Apparently, Ms. Cano did not take the time to look at the actual report because on the face of the report, which is all she had to write about, the complaint that she wrote about with respect to who we now know is Ms. Kuta describes Ms. Kuta as a 27-year old female complaining of a rape that occurred some 20 years before her birth.

Now if that wasn't cause enough --

THE COURT: Well, aren't you arguing the second part of the second prong?

MR. WOOD: Well, I -- it does touch directly on actual malice, Your Honor, but I think it's worthy of the Court's noting that this report was supposed to be -- this article was based only on this report. This report in the article doesn't say one word about the problem with respect to the age. But then when you look at what this -- if you look at what this article states, in the very first sentence of the article -- the lead sentence in the article: A woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her.

So the story is about a child being born out of an act of rape, allegedly, by Mr. Wynn in Chicago, 40-something years -- 45-something years earlier. And the police report is 19 lines, Your Honor. I can see that they have the right to abridge. I don't know why they would need to do an abridgment of a 19-line police report. But they pick up the fact of the accusation of rape, they describe in the article the circumstances in the report about the rape, including some very collateral types of comments about the fact that he kissed her on the cheek, didn't know how he had a key to her apartment, didn't know how he got in.

But then they totally omit the second part of the report, which deals with her having delivered the child in a service station. And that portion of the report, Your Honor, which I recognize you have now read, probably more than once, it describes a delivery of this child that is so fanciful and delusional that the gist of this report on the average reader -- putting yourself in the shoes of the average reader, you read

this report 19 lines, and you see this claim of rape by this 27-year old woman that occurred 40-something years ago, describing the birth of the child in a service station where she says that she looks down and she sees a purple doll in a water bag and she picks up the bag and she gnaws on it with her teeth and then she finally opens it up with her finger and blows in it and the purple doll turns pink and looks just like me.

And Ms. Kuta, we know, had filed a case in Federal Court a few months earlier, unknown to AP because in this report of the police -- given to the police, her -- she is not identified. But we know that she had filed a lawsuit in Federal Court, no one had responded to it, it had never been served --

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to say the same thing I did to them.

MR. WOOD: Yeah.

THE COURT: I read this stuff. Do you want me to --

MR. WOOD: Then you --

THE COURT: -- quote it. I just gave you the year of the case that I --

MR. WOOD: I do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You do not need to repeat everything that's in your brief.

MR. WOOD: And I don't mean to. I'm trying to hit the high points. Judge Hoffman, a Federal Magistrate, District Court Judge looked at that complaint by Ms. Kuta.

THE COURT: And he dismissed it, yes.

MR. WOOD: Describing --

THE COURT: I get all that.

MR. WOOD: -- it as fanciful and delusional. So that if you read the police report if -- the law says you have to look at the police report from the standpoint of the average reader. The average reader reads that 19-line police report and I would submit reasonably comes away, recognizing that this woman has made an accusation of rape and birth of a child that accusation raises serious questions as to whether she is truthful and perhaps even as Judge Hoffman indicated, a story -- different, but nonetheless same person -- a story that is fanciful non-delegable delusional, then take that and look at the AP article.

There's nothing in the AP article that fairly conveys in an abridged form or otherwise the information in the police report that would cause an average reader to have serious concerns about the truthfulness of the report, the person reporting it, even perhaps concerned about her mental state. That's what's omitted from the report. That's what changes the gist of the report, in an article that's talking about the birth of a child from the rape. It's not collateral, it is material.

Those lines about how she delivered that child are material to the gist of the story and therefore by being omitted render this report not fair, accurate, and impartial; if the Court were to find that the privilege even applies. Those are the two issues before the Court today, Judge, and they are unrelated to at the moment the anti-SLAPP statute.

We agreed to have that addressed, a fair report because if

Your Honor finds that it does not apply, it's not entitled to the protection, then we move to our request for discovery under the anti-SLAPP statute and a second hearing to discuss the question of actual malice.

If the Court finds that it does apply to an unverified hearsay in a police statement given to the police before the initiation of criminal proceedings, then the second issue today is all right, does the article constitutes a fair, accurate, and impartial report and we would submit to Your Honor from what you read, from the comments I've made you today, that that would require a stretch to ever get to the point where you could say this was fair, accurate, impartial, when it only puts in the accusatory statements of the complainant and totally omits out of the 19-line report any reference to the bizarre, delusional, and fanciful facts that she provided to the police concerning the birth of her child.

For those reasons we would ask the Court to find that the fair report privilege does not apply, so that we can then move into that part of the case where we would obtain discovery, limited as it is under the statute, and then come back to Your Honor to address the issue of falsity and actual malice. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Briefly.

MR BROWN: Very briefly, Your Honor. The Plaintiff continues to confuse the judicial proceedings privilege with the fair report privilege. Nevada law is clear on that privilege and I respectfully refer the Court to the *Adelson* case from last year as the Supreme Court -- Nevada Supreme Court's pronouncement on the anti-SLAPP statute and

its application here.

As for the *Riley* case, which Mr. Wynn relies on, Your Honor, quite simply the law is different in Massachusetts. If Massachusetts law applied here, they might be right. Massachusetts requires there to be an action before the fair report privilege applies, Nevada doesn't. As the Nevada Supreme Court explained in *Adelson*, it applies to official records, which these police reports are.

And, Your Honor, on the issue of whether the report was a fair report of the -- a fair summary of the police case report, I'll just go back, Your Honor, to my point that the article, which I know you've read, mentions, but does not quite verbatim in detail the birth scenario. And the Courts have repeatedly held that news organizations don't have to weigh in on those credibility issues.

Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. WOOD: Very briefly, Your Honor? May I --

THE COURT: What?

MR. WOOD: May I just briefly respond to that?

THE COURT: No.

MR. WOOD: Thank you.

THE COURT: We don't go back and forth ad nauseam.

All right. Start writing. I think the fair reporting does apply, the privilege does apply and here's why. Under the statute, a communication made in direct connection with an issue of public interest in a place open to the public or in a public forum, to me, the newspapers, et cetera qualify under that.

No. 77708

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

STEVE WYNN, AN INDIVIDUAL,

Appellant,

Electronically Filed May 08 2019 03:32 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

VS.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, A FOREIGN CORPORATION; AND REGINA GARCIA CANO, AN INDIVIDUAL,

Respondents.

Appeal from judgment entered by the Eighth Judicial District Court, The Honorable Ronald J. Israel, District Court Case No. A-18-772715-C

JOINT APPENDIX

VOLUME 1 OF 2

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO JOINT APPENDIX

<u>Document</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	Page Nos.
Acceptance of Service on behalf of Regina Garcia Cano	04.30.18	1	34-35
Affidavit of Regina Garcia Cano	05.31.18	1	72-109
Complaint for Defamation	04.11.18	1	1-31
Court Minutes of Hearing on Defendants Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660 Anti-SLAPP Statute	08.14.18	1	234-235
Court Minutes of Hearing on Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	11.06.18	2	292
Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	09.25.18	2	270-280
Notice of Appeal by Plaintiff Steve Wynn	12.14.18	2	308-329
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss	08.23.18	2	260-269
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	11.27.18	2	301-307
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to 41.660	07.05.18	1	127-135
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 and Set Briefing Schedule (First Request)	06.13.18	1	114-121
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Continue July 31 Hearing on The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege	07.30.18	1	210-216
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Extend Time to Respond to Complaint (First Request)	05.04.18	1	39-44

<u>Document</u>	<u>Date</u>	Vol.	Page Nos.
Opposition to The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege	07.17.18	1	136-205
Order Granting Defendant's The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss	08.23.18	2	254-259
Order Granting Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	11.27.18	2	297-300
Plaintiff Steve Wynn's Reply in Support of Motion for Entry of Final Judgment And Rule 54(b) Certification	10.30.18	2	286-291
Recorder's Transcript of Hearing Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	11.09.18	2	293-296
Recorder's Transcript of Hearing Defendants Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660 Anti-SLAPP Statute	08.14.18	1 2	236-250 251-253
Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660	07.05.18	1	122-126
Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 and Set Briefing Schedule and Set Briefing Schedule (First Request)	06.13.18	1	110-113
Stipulation and Order to Continue July 31 Hearing on the Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege	07.26.18	1	206-209
Stipulation and Order to Extend Time to Respond to Complaint (First Request)	05.04.18	1	36-38
Summons and Affidavit of Service on The Associated Press	04.17.18	1	32-33
The Associated Press Defendants' Reply in Support of Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660 (Anti-SLAPP Statute)	08.07.18	1	217-233

<u>Document</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	Page Nos.
The Associated Press Defendants' Response to Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	10.10.18	2	281-285
The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660 (Anti-SLAPP Statute)	05.31.18	1	45-71

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX TO JOINT APPENDIX

Document	<u>Date</u>	Vol.	Page Nos.
Complaint for Defamation	04.11.18	1	1-31
Summons and Affidavit of Service on The Associated Press	04.17.18	1	32-33
Acceptance of Service on behalf of Regina Garcia Cano	04.30.18	1	34-35
Stipulation and Order to Extend Time to Respond to Complaint (First Request)	05.04.18	1	36-38
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Extend Time to Respond to Complaint (First Request)	05.04.18	1	39-44
The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660 (Anti-SLAPP Statute)	05.31.18	1	45-71
Affidavit of Regina Garcia Cano	05.31.18	1	72-109
Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 and Set Briefing Schedule and Set Briefing Schedule (First Request)	06.13.18	1	110-113
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing on Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660 and Set Briefing Schedule (First Request)	06.13.18	1	114-121
Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. 41.660	07.05.18	1	122-126
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Regarding Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to 41.660	07.05.18	1	127-135
Opposition to The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege	07.17.18	1	136-205

Document	<u>Date</u>	Vol.	Page Nos.
Stipulation and Order to Continue July 31 Hearing on the Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege	07.26.18	1	206-209
Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Continue July 31 Hearing on The Associated Press Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss on Issue of Fair Report Privilege	07.30.18	1	210-216
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Court Minutes of Hearing on Defendants Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.660 Anti-SLAPP Statute	08.14.18	1	234-235
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Order Granting Defendant's The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss	08.23.18	2	254-259
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano's Special Motion to Dismiss	08.23.18	2	260-269
Motion for Entry of Final Judgment and Rule 54(b) Certification	09.25.18	2	270-280
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- 2. The facts that form the basis for this Complaint for Defamation underscore the tragic reality that false accusations of rape and sexual assault can be too often used to further personal agendas.
- 3. The facts that form the basis for this Complaint further demonstrate the devastating impact that occurs to the falsely accused individual when false accusations of rape and sexual assault are embraced and conveyed to the world by a prominent member of the mainstream media.
- 4. The agenda to smear Mr. Wynn commenced on August 28, 2017, when Defendant Halina Kuta ("Defendant Kuta"), pro se, filed a lawsuit seeking in excess of \$4 million against Mr. Wynn in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, Case No. 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH (the "Kuta Lawsuit"), a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and by reference made a part hereof.
- 5. No member of the media, including Defendant The Associated Press, reported on the filing of the Kuta Lawsuit – almost certainly because it was so outrageous, false and inherently improbable on its face that no reasonable person would believe any of the accusations set forth by Defendant Kuta.
- 6. In the Kuta Lawsuit, Defendant Kuta made the outrageous, false and inherently improbable accusation that Mr. Wynn orchestrated the July 26, 1993, kidnapping of his daughter, Kevyn, and that Mr. Wynn's ultimate objective was to have Defendant Kuta and Kevyn murdered.
- 7. Unconstrained by truth, Defendant Kuta falsely stated in the Kuta Lawsuit that Kevyn is her daughter and that Mr. Wynn had his daughter kidnapped in Las Vegas and driven in the trunk of a car to Defendant Kuta's hotel in Texas.
- 8. It is an undisputed and well-known fact that Kevyn is the daughter of Mr. Wynn and his ex-wife, Elaine Wynn.
- 9. It is an undisputed and well-known fact that Mr. Wynn paid a \$1.45 Million ransom for his daughter's safe return.
- 10. It is an undisputed and well-known fact that Kevyn's kidnappers were arrested, convicted, and sent to prison for their crimes.
 - 11. Defendant Kuta made no accusation of rape against Mr. Wynn in the Kuta Lawsuit.

- 12. On March 28, 2018, United States Magistrate Judge C.W. Hoffman, Jr. issued a Report & Recommendation in the Kuta Lawsuit finding, among other things, that the Kuta Lawsuit was "incoherent" and described "a clearly fanciful or delusional scenario."
- 13. On or about January 26, 2018, *The Wall Street Journal* published online an article accusing Mr. Wynn of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct ("the January 26 *Journal* article").
- 14. Mr. Wynn responded to the January 26 *Journal* article, stating, "[t]he idea that I ever assaulted any woman is preposterous" and "[w]e find ourselves in a world where people can make allegations, regardless of the truth, and a person is left with the choice of weathering insulting publicity or engaging in multi-year lawsuits. It is deplorable for anyone to find themselves in this situation."
- 15. After the publication of the January 26 *Journal* article, Mr. Wynn became a multi-billionaire target of a media and legal frenzy of false accusations, including false accusations of rape.
- 16. On February 7, 2018 approximately 10 days after the January 26 *Journal* article Defendant Kuta filed a false police report against Mr. Wynn, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as *Exhibit 2* and by reference made a part hereof (the "Police Report").
- 17. If reported fairly, completely, accurately, and impartially, the Police Report, like the Kuta Lawsuit, is outrageous, false and inherently improbable on its face, and the timing of its filing by Defendant Kuta is extremely suspect.
- 18. In the Police Report, Defendant Kuta, again claiming to be the mother of Mr. Wynn's child, also stated that she was Mr. Wynn's wife.
- 19. In the Police Report, Defendant Kuta made the false accusation that she had been raped by Mr. Wynn repeatedly in her Chicago apartment in 1973-1974.
 - 20. The Kuta Lawsuit makes no accusation of rape against Mr. Wynn.
- 21. In the Police Report, Defendant Kuta also stated that she gave birth to Mr. Wynn's daughter as a result of the purported rape(s).

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- 22. It is an undisputed fact that Kevyn was born in 1967 at the George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., at least seven (7) years prior to the year in which Defendant Kuta claims to have been raped and conceived Kevyn.
- 23. Kevyn was kidnapped from her Spanish Trail condominium in Las Vegas. The ransom paid for her release was paid in Las Vegas. And, she was recovered at 1:00 a.m. the next day at McCarran International Airport and then she was immediately debriefed by the FBI at The Mirage.
- 24. Defendant Kuta's accusations in the Police Report are as outrageous, false and inherently improbable on the face of the report as the accusations made against Mr. Wynn in the Kuta Lawsuit.
- 25. Despite the fact that the accusations in the Police Report are outrageous, false and inherently improbable on the face of the report, on February 27, 2018, Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano (collectively, the "AP Defendants") published an article titled "APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s," a copy of which is attached hereto as *Exhibit 3* and incorporated by reference herein (the "AP Article").
- 26. The AP Article is based on the Police Report entered on February 7, 2018, alleging conduct that occurred nearly forty-five (45) years ago.
- 27. While it is unknown to Mr. Wynn at this time how the AP Defendants obtained a copy of the Police Report, it is known that the AP Defendants did not request the Police Report through an open records request.
- 28. The Police Report contained a nineteen-line narrative, yet the AP Defendants intentionally chose to incompletely and unfairly report only the fact that a police report had been filed which accused Mr. Wynn of rape.
- 29. The AP Defendants intentionally chose to incompletely and unfairly describe the Police Report by omitting from the AP Article the additional outrageous, false and inherently improbable accusations found on the face of the Police Report.
- 30. Specifically, the AP Defendants intentionally omitted from the AP Article the outrageous, false and inherently improbable accusations of the Police Report as follows:

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She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went into the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a doll is inside the water bag, the blood falling down, and she wanted to open, but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

- 31. Despite the outrageous, false and inherently improbable accusations in the Police Report, the AP Defendants knowingly omitted the statements set forth in Paragraph 30 above and only published the criminal accusation that Mr. Wynn had raped a woman – a crime punishable by up to a life sentence in prison.
- 32. The AP Article falsely stated that it was unclear how Mr. Wynn and the claimant knew each other, intentionally omitting the undisputed fact that Defendant Kuta stated in the Police Report that she was Mr. Wynn's spouse.
- 33. As a newswire service, Defendant The Associated Press knew and intended that the AP Article would be republished in other media outlets on a widespread basis.
- 34. Defendant The Associated Press recognizes that members of the media are granted significant protections from defamation actions for false statements republished from a newswire report.
- 35. Indeed, the AP Defendants created a media frenzy of accusations against Mr. Wynn when, as was a foreseeable and intentional consequence to the AP Defendants, a multitude of the national and international news media republished the salacious and sensational accusations of rape against Mr. Wynn.
- 36. The false AP Article was republished by, among others, the following media outlets: The Wall Street Journal, CBS, CNBC, Chicago Tribune, Boston Herald, Newsweek, Oxygen, Time, Huffington Post, LA Times, Fox News, The New York Times, Yahoo, Hollywood Reporter, The Wrap, and NY Daily News.
- Media outlets republished the AP Article and its accusations under the mistaken 37. belief that the AP Defendants had fairly, completely, accurately, and impartially reported on the Police Report.

- 38. The accusations by Defendant Kuta in the Police Report were published with actual malice.
- 39. At the time that she filed the Police Report, Defendant Kuta knew that her accusations of rape, marriage and paternity of her alleged child were false.
- 40. A false rape accusation is a profoundly evil act with devastating effects on the life and reputation of the individual falsely accused.
- 41. Defendants' false accusations of rape paint a target on Mr. Wynn's back and amount to a public declaration that it is open season for other individuals and entities to falsely accuse Mr. Wynn and profit by creating salacious headlines and/or engaging in actions designed to extort money from him.
- 42. With the filing of this Complaint for Defamation, Mr. Wynn exercises the only option available to him in our legal system to fight these false accusations haling Defendants into a court of law to hold them legally accountable for their wrongdoing.
- 43. The country's system of justice is founded on the principle that all individuals are innocent until proven guilty.
- 44. Under the circumstances surrounding the Defendants' false accusations of rape, the bedrock principle of "innocent until proven guilty" has been dangerously converted into "guilty by accusation," which imposes the burden on Mr. Wynn to prove his innocence.
- 45. With the filing of this Complaint for Defamation, Mr. Wynn takes on this perversion of our justice system in order to establish his innocence and make abundantly clear his intention and willingness to fight Defendants' false accusations of rape and hold Defendants accountable for their wrongdoing.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

- 46. Mr. Wynn is an individual who resides in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.
- 47. Mr. Wynn is a visionary, a successful businessman, and a philanthropist.
- 48. Mr. Wynn has been active in the casino and resort development in Las Vegas and beyond for more than forty-five (45) years.

- 49. Mr. Wynn is well-known and recognized for his role in the revitalization of the Las Vegas Strip in the 1990s.
- 50. Mr. Wynn is the entrepreneurial figure behind many of Las Vegas's most distinctive resorts, including The Mirage, Treasure Island, Bellagio, Encore and Wynn Las Vegas.
- 51. In its March 2011 issue, Barron's Magazine recognized Mr. Wynn as one of the top 30 World's Best CEOs.
- 52. In November of 2014, Mr. Wynn was ranked 17th out of the world's 100 best-performing CEOs by Harvard Business Review.
- 53. In its December 2017 100th Anniversary Issue, Forbes Magazine featured an essay by Mr. Wynn, recognizing him as one of the 100 Greatest Business Minds.
- 54. Defendant The Associated Press (hereinafter the "AP") is a foreign corporation with its principal place of business located at 200 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10281. Service of process can be perfected upon the AP by service of the Complaint and Summons upon its registered agent, CSC Services of Nevada, Inc., at its registered office, 2215-B Renaissance Dr., Las Vegas, Nevada 89119.
- 55. Defendant Regina Garcia Cano ("Defendant Cano") is an individual who resides in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. Service of process can be perfected upon Defendant Cano by service of the Complaint and Summons at her residence.
 - 56. Defendant Cano is a reporter employed by the AP and wrote the AP Article.
- 57. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant Cano acted as an agent and employee of the AP and was acting within the scope of her agency relationship with the AP.
- 58. Defendant Kuta is an individual who resides in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. Service of process can be perfected upon Defendant Kuta by service of the Complaint and Summons at her residence.
- 59. DOES I-X are fictitious names for individuals, who may or may not be employees, agents, and/or representatives of the AP. Mr. Wynn is ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as DOES, and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names. Mr. Wynn is informed, believes, and thereon alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants is

legally responsible, either intentionally, negligently, or in some other actionable manner, for the events and happenings hereinafter referred to and thereby legally caused the injuries, damages, and violations hereinafter alleged. Mr. Wynn will request leave of court to amend this Complaint and insert the true names and capacities of said fictitiously named defendants when the same have been ascertained.

- 60. The AP Defendants transact business in the State of Nevada and have committed tortious acts in the State of Nevada.
- 61. Defendants' activities within the State of Nevada are substantial, continuous, and systematic.
 - 62. The AP Defendants published the AP Article in the State of Nevada.
 - 63. Defendant Kuta published the Police Report in the State of Nevada.
 - 64. Defendants directed their tortious conduct at Mr. Wynn, a citizen of Nevada.
 - 65. The AP Defendants have wide and regular circulation and readership in Nevada.
- 66. The AP Defendants have sought and obtained benefits from their tortious acts in Nevada.
 - 67. Mr. Wynn suffered injury in Nevada, as well as on a national and international basis.
- 68. Defendants reasonably anticipated being haled into court in Nevada to answer for the falsity of their accusations against Mr. Wynn.
- 69. Sufficient contacts exist with respect to this action and the State of Nevada to satisfy the requirements of due process as to each of the Defendants.
 - 70. This Court has both specific and general jurisdiction of each of the Defendants.
 - 71. Venue of this action is proper in this County pursuant to NRS 13.040.

CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DEFAMATION

- 72. Mr. Wynn reasserts and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 71 of this Complaint for Defamation as if fully restated herein.
- 73. As set forth above, Defendant Kuta falsely, maliciously, and otherwise published in bad faith the accusation that Mr. Wynn broke into her apartment and raped her and that Defendant Kuta gave birth to Mr. Wynn's daughter, Kevyn.

- 74. Upon information and belief, Defendant Kuta also published to third-parties outside of and in addition to her publications in the Police Report and the Kuta Lawsuit that Mr. Wynn orchestrated Kevyn's kidnapping for the ultimate purpose of having Kevyn and Defendant Kuta murdered.
- 75. As set forth above, the AP Defendants published without privilege the AP Article conveying the false and defamatory gist that Mr. Wynn is a criminal who broke into Defendant Kuta's home and raped her on multiple occasions.
- 76. In particular, the headline of the AP Article is false and defamatory *per se* in the context of the article in its entirety.
- 77. Further, the AP Defendants published the following false and defamatory statements in the AP Article:

A woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her . . . One police report obtained by Defendants shows a woman told officers that Mr. Wynn raped her at least three times around 1973 and 1974 at her Chicago apartment. She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station. The woman, the child of the accuser and Wynn, now lives in Las Vegas . . . In one instance, the woman claimed that Wynn pinned her against the refrigerator and raped her. She said he then made a phone call, kissed her on the cheek and left. The report does not explain how Wynn is alleged to have entered the apartment or if they knew each other. The woman claimed she did not give him a key.

- 78. Defendants' accusations against Mr. Wynn are false and convey the provably false fact that Mr. Wynn raped Defendant Kuta and fathered her child.
- 79. Defendants' accusations are false and defamatory *per se*, and damages to Mr. Wynn are presumed as a matter of law.
- 80. As set forth above, the AP Defendants published the false and defamatory accusations described herein with actual malice in that they published the AP Article and their accusations with knowledge of falsity and with a reckless disregard for the truth.
- 81. Defendant Kuta published and/or uttered the false and defamatory statements described herein with actual malice in that she knew she was lying.
- 82. The AP Defendants are not entitled under the law to defend their actions under a claim of fair report.

- 83. The AP Defendants did not publish a fair, accurate, complete or impartial report of the relevant contents of the Police Report.
- 84. The AP Defendants omitted from the AP Article the following portion of the bizarre narrative from the Police Report ("the omitted portions"):

She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went into the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a doll is inside the water bag, the blood falling down, and she wanted to open, but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

- 85. Upon information and belief, the AP Defendants knew or should have known about the existence of the Kuta Lawsuit but failed to consider or disclose its outrageous, false and inherently improbable accusations, evidencing the AP Defendants' publication with actual malice.
- 86. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants failed to publish a fair, complete, accurate, and/or unbiased account of the Police Report, rendering the AP Article non-privileged.
- 87. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants failed to include the omitted portions of the Police Report.
- 88. The omitted portions of the Police Report would have conveyed to the average reader that the accusations of rape were false and described a clearly fanciful or delusional scenario.
- 89. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants failed to include Defendant Kuta's accusation that she was Mr. Wynn's spouse when, as a matter of public fact, she was not and indeed, she did not even spell his name correctly, the same error being found in the Kuta Lawsuit.
- 90. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants published the AP Article despite the accusations contained therein being so inherently improbable on their face as to raise serious doubts about their truth.

- 91. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants relied upon a report that was unreliable and incredible on its face.
- 92. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants knew that the Police Report had been filed over forty (40) years after the alleged incidents giving rise to the accusations of rape had allegedly occurred.
- 93. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants knowingly and purposefully avoided discovery of the truth and ignored evidence establishing the falsity of the AP Article.
- 94. Evidencing the AP Defendants' knowledge of falsity and reckless disregard for the truth, the AP Defendants conducted no investigation into their accusations prior to publication despite the serious criminal accusations they were publishing against Mr. Wynn.
 - 95. On March 26, 2018, Mr. Wynn demanded in writing a retraction from the AP.
- 96. On April 11, 2018, the AP Defendants notified Mr. Wynn's counsel in writing that they were refusing to correct the false, defamatory, unfair, inaccurate, incomplete and biased AP Article.
- 97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' false and defamatory publications, Mr. Wynn has suffered public hatred, contempt, scorn, and ridicule, and has suffered damages in amount to be proven at trial, but in any event, in excess of \$15,000.
- 98. Because the Defendants accusations are defamatory *per se*, damages to Mr. Wynn are presumed.
 - 99. Defendants are liable for each republication of their publications.
- 100. Defendants' conduct was willful and demonstrates that entire want of care that raises a conscious indifference to consequences. Mr. Wynn is entitled to an award of punitive damages to punish Defendants for their unlawful conduct and to deter them from repeating such misconduct in the future.
- 101. Defendants published their false and defamatory accusations and the AP Article with Constitutional malice, thereby entitling Mr. Wynn to an award of punitive damages.

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defamatory accusations set forth herein.

3 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Steve Wynn, prays for Judgment as follows: 4 That judgment be entered against Defendants, jointly and severally, for 5 compensatory damages in an amount in excess of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000); 6 (b) That judgment be entered against Defendants, jointly and severally, for punitive 7 damages to punish and deter Defendants in an amount to be determined by the enlightened 8 conscience of the jury; 9 That Defendants be ordered to retract and correct their false and defamatory (c) 10 accusations in as conspicuous a manner as they were originally published; 11 (d) That Mr. Wynn recover his reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses from 12 Defendants; That all costs of this action be taxed to Defendants; and 13 (e) 14 /// 15 /// 16 /// 17 /// 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 ///

Defendants are joint tortfeasors and are jointly and severally liable for the false and

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

	Case 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH Document 1-1 Filed 08/28/NTERED Page 1.0f9 RECEIVED ON COUNSEL/PARTIES OF RECORD
1	Halina Kuta 6921 Kim Avenue Las Vegas Nevada 80145
2	Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 In Proper Person CLERK US DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA
3	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DEPUTY
4	DISTRICT OF NEVADA
5	
6	Halina Kuta, 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH Plaintiff,
8	vs. Dept No.:
9	Stephan Allen Wynn, ROES I – X, DOES XI-XXX, Inclusive,
50	Defendant.
11	
12	COMPLAINT
13	(DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL)
14	COMES NOW, Plaintiff, HALINA KUTA, in proper person, complains and alleges as
16	follows:
17	PRELIMINARY ALLEGATIONS
18	
19	1) Plaintiff brings this action seeking to put an immediate stop to, and to obtain redress for,
20	Defendants' blatant and purposeful dishonesty in a federal investigation, as to the kidnapping
21	of Kevyn Wynn;
22	2) Defendants' conduct is causing, and unless immediately enjoined will continue to cause,
24	enormous and irreparable harm to Plaintiff. Defendants may not continue to exploit
25	Defendant without authorization in order to retain funds improperly held in his possession;
26	3) Defendants' conduct must immediately be stopped and Plaintiff must be compensated for
27	Defendant's willful acts of perjury;
28	
	•

- 4) At all times mentioned herein, the Plaintiff was and is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada;
- Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, Defendant, Stephan Allen Wynn, is and was an individual residing in the State of Nevada;
- 6) Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, Defendant, Stephan Allen Wynn, is and was an entity operating in the State of Nevada;
- 7) That the true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, of Defendants DOES I through X, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs, who therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names; and; therefore, sues these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff prays leave to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained, as such:
 - Parties responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to that caused injuries and damages thereby to the Plaintiff as herein alleged;
 - Parties that are the agents, servants, employees and/or contractors of the Defendants,
 each of them acting within the course and scope of their agency, employment or
 contract;
 - iii) Parties that have assumed or retained the liabilities of any of the Defendants by virtue of an agreement, sale, transfer or otherwise;
 - iv) The Plaintiffs will ask leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of said Defendants, ROES 1-XX, inclusive, when the same have been ascertained by the Plaintiff, together with appropriate charging allegations, and to join said Defendants in the action;
- 8) The acts and omissions alleged hereafter occurred within Clark County, State of Nevada;

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- 9) That to date Defendant has failed to properly compensate Plaintiff for the used material, as a business venture;
- 10) That Plaintiff has fulfilled his obligations under the agreement; however, Defendant has failed to fulfill their obligation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 11) This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for damages as a result of Defendant perjury under oath, and blatant dishonesty, in accordance with the investigation as to the kidnapping of Kevyn Wynn;
- 12) That Plaintiff is the biological mother of Kevyn Wynn, and has standing to proceed in this action;
- 13) This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the perjury actions of Defendant under oath 18 U.S.C. §1621;
- 14) This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, among other things,
 Defendants are doing business in the State of Nevada and in this judicial district, the acts of perjury under oath complained of herein occurred in the State of Nevada and in this judicial district, and Defendants have caused injury to Plaintiff and intentional infliction of emotional distress within the State of Nevada and in this judicial district;
- 15) Venue is proper in this district, and categories as a federal question;

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Perjury Under Oath)

16) Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations of law and facts as it fully set forth herein;

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- 29) That Plaintiff had two dogs German Shepherd and Doberman called Alex and Bluto when he saw both dogs he dropped the knife and run out;
- 30) That Plaintiff was in shock Kevyn called 911, and the police came to make a report;
- 31) That Kevyn then called her father, Stephan Allen Wynn, and he told her that Plaintiff was her mother;
- 32) That Defendant took the child from Plaintiff, without her permission;
- 33) That when Plaintiff's dogs, Alex and Bruto, were seen by the man, he immediately ran;
- 34) That Kevyn Wynn called the police for assistance;
- 35) That Defendant was fully aware that Kevyn Wynn was not kidnapped, and was in Harlingen, Texas, with her mother, Defendant;
- 36) That Defendant purchased the ticket back to Las Vegas, Nevada, for Kevyn Wynn;
- 37) That although Plaintiff is not directing placing blame on the Harlingen Police Department, but shortly after the alleged kidnapping the police department received a multimillion dollar donation;
- 38) That in 2009, 2012 and 2015, Plaintiff went to the Harlingen Police Department for a copy of the police report, and it was gone;
- 39) That Plaintiff firmly believes the entire kidnapping was arranged;
- 40) That Defendant was fully aware of what was going, and mislead investigators into believing the child was kidnapped, when in fact she was not;
- 41) That the kidnapping was a plot to have Plaintiff and the child killed, but tremendously failed;
- 42) That in accordance with 18 U.S.C. (1) it reads, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written

 testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true;

- 43) Or (2) in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, willfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true; is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States;
- 44) That Defendant is guilty of perjury to the federal officers conducting the investigation regarding the kidnapping of Kevyn Wynn, and the improper ransom paid by Defendant, Stephan Allen Wynn;
- 45) That Defendant did wander around with little girls, and called them "young polish pigs";
- 46) Defendant intended to induce Plaintiff based on these misrepresentations and improper disclosures;
- 47) Plaintiff's reasonable reliance upon the misrepresentations was detrimental. But for failure to disclose the true and material terms of the transaction, Plaintiff could have been alerted to issues of concern. Plaintiff would have known of Defendants true intentions and profits from the proposed kidnapping scheme. Plaintiff would have known that the actions of Defendant would have an adverse effect on Plaintiff;
- 48) Defendants' failure to disclose the material terms of the kidnapping scheme inducing Plaintiff to believe her daughter, Kevyn Wynn, was simply coming to visit her in Texas;
- 49) Defendants were aware of the misrepresentations and profited from them;

 50) As a direct and proximate result of the misrepresentations and concealment Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, including but not limited to damage to Plaintiff's financial security, emotional distress, and Plaintiff has incurred costs and attorney's fees;

51) Defendants are guilty of malice, fraud and/or oppression. Defendants' actions were malicious and done willfully in conscious disregard of the rights and safety of Plaintiff in that the actions were calculated to injure Plaintiff. As such Plaintiff is entitled to recover, in addition to actual damages, punitive damages to punish Defendants and to deter them from engaging in future misconduct.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress)

- 52) Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporated by reference all preceding allegations of law and facts as it fully set forth herein;
- 53) Through their conduct averred herein, Defendants have caused Plaintiff emotional distress, to the point that she is unable to enjoy life, liberty and pursuit of happiness;
- 54) That as a result of Defendants' improper actions, Plaintiff has suffered extreme personal, mental, emotional anguish;
- 55) That as a result of Defendants' unlawful and illegal actions, Plaintiff has lost a substantial amount of his financial and emotional well-being;
- 56) That Plaintiff firmly believes she is being followed by Defendant and his entourage;
- 57) That Plaintiff has dodged bullets flying past her just to silence her;
- 58) Defendants conduct was intentional and designed to cause severe emotional distress;
- 59) Plaintiff has lost sleep, appetite and suffered emotionally because of the actions of Defendant;

Case 2:17-cv-02285-RFB-CWH Document 1-1 Filed 08/28/17 Page 8 of 9

Maggie Strickland NVDP 0143424 720 E Charleston Blvd Ste 140 Las Vegas, NV 89104

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Page 8 of 8

Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

In Proper Person



EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106



Case Report No.: LLV180207001836

Administrative

Location

UNKNOWN ADDRESS CHICAGO Chicago, IL

Sector/Beat

OJ - Other Jurisdictio n

Occurred On (Date / Time)

Friday 6/1/1973 12:00:00 AM

Or Between (Date / Time)

Saturday 8/31/1974 12:00:00 AM

Reporting Officer Entered By

07027 - Chavez, Irma M 07027 - Chavez, Irma M

Reported On Entered On

2/7/2018 2/7/2018 11:26:37 AM

Related Cases

Jurisdiction

Other Jurisdiction

Traffic Report

No

Place Type

Accident Involved

Offenses:

Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

Completed Yes Entry

Domestic Violence

Premises Entered

Hate/Bias Unknown (Offenders Motivation Not Known) Type Security

Tools

Weapons

None Criminal Activities

None/Unknown

Location Type Residence/Home

Victims:

Name: 📆

Victim Type Victim of

Individual

Written Statement 50095 - Sex Assault(F)-NRS 200.366.2B

No

Yes

Can ID Suspect

Yes

DOB

Injury

5' 0'

Age Weight 115 Sex Female

White Race Hair Cofor

Height Retired

Employer/School

Occupation/Grade Not Provided

Ethnicity

The Use and Dissemination of this

Unknown Eve Color Green

Work Schedule

injury Weapons

None

Blond

Addresses Residence

Phones Cellular

Offender Relationships

S - Wynn, Stephan

Notes:

Victim Was Spouse

Record is Regulated by Lav Secondary

Dissemination of any kind is Prohibited and could subject the offender to Criminal and Civil Liability.

This Information Released To:

Erm Yarrells

Erm Yarrells Les Veges Metro Police Dept.

Suspects:

Name: Wynn, Stephan Alias:

Scope tD

DOB

4.99 (4.19.7)

76 Age

Hair Color

Brown

White

Not Hispanic or Ethnicity

Latino

Sex Male Employer/School Height

5' 6"

Weight

145

Race

Occupation/Grade

Eye Color

Brown

<u>Addresses</u> <u>Phones</u>

Business/Work Notes:

Narrative

🖁 came to NWAC to report that In 1973-1974, in Chicago, IL, she was exercising in her old apartment and when she stood up, Stephan Wynn was standing in front of her and said a word that she didn't understand, and then he pinned her up against the refrigerator and raped her as she was standing holding onto the refrigerator. Stephan then called someone for a few minutes then came and kiss her on her cheek and said he had to go and then added I call you later.

When he left she was still standing holding onto the refrigerator and looked at the window and saw her reflection, crying, and asking herself what just happened, what did he say?

A few days later, after her shower, she wrapped herself in the towel and was going to the bedroom and there was Stephan, sitting at the kitchen table. He got up and says some words, pinned her to the wall forcing himself on her then just like before, he called someone, kissed her on the cheek and said he would call her later and left. She was standing holding onto the wall and the towel was on the floor, and she was crying, saying to herself, why her, what did she do to be treated so badly, and why is he coming to her apartment. She didn't give him a key to her apartment, She remembers that Stephan said "you make me horny" then raped her twice.

She ended up pregnant. It was a hot steamy afternoon and she needed to go to the restroom. She saw a gas station and went in to the restroom. She was in pain standing by the wall and gave birth. The baby was laying on her feet inside the water bag. She slid down and said a doll is inside the water bag, the blood falling down, and she wanted to open, but the water bag was thick. She used her teeth to make a small opening then with her finger, opened the water bag and saw that the doll was purple. She started to blow on her and in a short time her cheeks were turning pink and she opened her eyes. She looked so much like her.

The gas station attendant opened the door to the restroom and when he saw her with a baby, he ran to the office and called an ambulance.

Her name is the second second and she lives in Las Vegas - Stephan and my child. The knows me as her mother and has her own family now.

Report taken per Det K. McCaffery, P#8731.

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3



AP Top News Sports Entertainment

Explore >

APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s

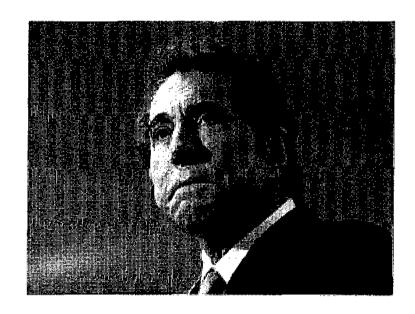
BY REGINA GARCIA CANO Feb. 28, 2018



RELATED TOPICS

Steve Wynn Sexual misconduct **Police** Entertainment North America **Business** Las Vegas U.S. News

More from AP Top News



LAS VEGAS (AP) — A woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her, while another reported she was forced to resign from a Las Vegas job after she refused to have sex with him.

The Associated Press on Tuesday obtained copies of police reports recently filed by the two women about allegations dating to the 1970s. Police in Las Vegas revealed earlier this month that they had taken the statements after a news report in January revealed sexual misconduct allegations against the billionaire.



The allegations are the latest leveled against Wynn by women. He resigned as chairman and CEO of Wynn Resorts on Feb. 6, less than two weeks after the Wall Street Journal reported that a number of women said he harassed or assaulted them and that one case led to a \$7.5 million settlement.

Wynn has vehemently denied the misconduct accusations the newspaper reported and he attributed them to a campaign led by his ex-wife, whose attorney has denied that she instigated the Jan. 26 news story.

One police report obtained by the AP shows a woman told officers that Wynn raped her at least three times around 1973 and 1974 at her Chicago apartment. She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom. The woman, the child of the accuser and Wynn, now lives in Las Vegas, according to the report.

In one instance, the woman claimed that Wynn pinned her against the refrigerator and raped her. She said he then made a phone call, kissed her on the cheek and left. The report does not explain how Wynn is alleged to have entered the apartment or if they knew each other. The woman claimed she did not give him a key.

The second police report shows a woman told police she had consensual sex with Wynn "several times" while she

worked as a dealer at the downtown Las Vegas casinohotel Golden Nugget, but "felt coerced to perform the acts." She reported she was forced to resign when she turned him down.

"In the Summer of 1976, Wynn approached her in the back hall and wanted her to go with him," according to the report filed Jan. 29. "(S)he told him, "no", she was done and had someone she was seeing. She was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to resign."

The women's names are redacted on the reports, and police said they do not identify people who say they are victims of sex crimes.

The Las Vegas case will not be investigated because the statute of limitations in Nevada is 20 years.



Ralph Frammolino, spokesman for Wynn, on Tuesday declined comment on the latest allegations.

Wynn Resorts is facing scrutiny by gambling regulators in Nevada and Massachusetts, where the company is building a roughly \$2.4 billion casino just outside Boston. Regulators in Macau, the Chinese enclave where the company operates two casinos, are also inquiring about the allegations.

In addition, groups of shareholders have filed lawsuits in state court in Las Vegas accusing Wynn and the board of directors of Wynn Resorts of breaching their fiduciary duties by ignoring what the lawsuits described as a longstanding pattern of sexual abuse and harassment by the company's founder.

Follow Regina Garcia Cano on Twitter at https://twitter.com/reginagarciakNO

More From AP

by Taboola

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Missouri defends 241-year prison sentence for 16-year-old

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SUMM

District CourtCLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Electronically Filed 4/17/2018 2:54 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

STEVE WYNN, an individual,

Plaintiff,

V.

Department 14

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation;
REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA
KUTA, an individual; DOES I-X,

Defendants.

SUMMONS

NOTICE! YOU HAVE BEEN SUED. THE COURT MAY DECIDE AGAINST YOU WITHOUT YOUR BEING HEARD UNLESS YOU RESPOND WITHIN 20 DAYS. READ THE INFORMATION BELOW.

TO THE DEFENDANT: A civil Complaint has been filed by the plaintiff against you for the relief set forth in the Complaint.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

- 1. If you intend to defend this lawsuit, within 20 days after this Summons is served on you, exclusive of the day of service, you must do the following:
- a. File with the Clerk of this Court, whose address is shown below, a formal written response to the Complaint in accordance with the rules of the Court, with the appropriate filing fee.
 - b. Serve a copy of your response upon the attorney whose name and address is shown below.
- 2. Unless you respond, your default will be entered upon application of the plaintiff(s) and failure to so respond will result in a judgment of default against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint, which could result in the taking of money or property or other relief requested in the Complaint.
- 3. If you intend to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your response may be filed on time.
- 4. The State of Nevada, its political subdivisions, agencies, officers, employees, board members, commission members and legislators each have 45 days after service of this Summons within to file an Answer or other responsive pleading to the Complaint.

CLERK OF THE COURT Issued at direction of: 4/12/2018 /s/ Tamara Beatty Peterson By: Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. DEPUTY CLERK Date Nevada Bar No. 5218 Regional Justice Center Vonne Hernandez PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 Attorney for Plaintiff

Note: When service is by publication, add a brief statement of the object of the action. See Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 4(b).

JPS

(702) 471-7255

8th Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101

Legal Process Service, 724 S.

AFFT
Peterson Baker, PLLC
Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq.
10001 Park Run Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89145
State Bar No.: 5218
Attorney(s) for: Plaintiff(s)

Steve Wynn, an individual

The Associated Press, a foreign corporation; et al.

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No.: A-18-772715-C

Dept. No.: 14

Date:

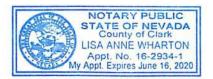
Time:

Plaintiff(s)

Defendant(s)

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Robert Joseph Watts, being duly sworn deposes and says: That at all times herein affiant was and is a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age, licensed to serve civil process in the State of Nevada under license #604, and not a party to or interested in the proceeding in which this affidavit is made. The affiant received 1 copy(ies) of the: Summons: Complaint for Defamation on the 13th day of April, 2018 and served the same on the 13th day of April, 2018 at 12:14 pm by serving the Defendant(s), The Associated Press, a foreign corporation by personally delivering and leaving a copy at Registered Agent, CSC Services of Nevada, Inc., 2215-B Renaissance Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89119 with Frances Gutierrez, Service Liaison pursuant to NRS 14.020 as a person of suitable age and discretion at the above address, which address is the address of the registered agent as shown on the current certificate of designation filed with the Secretary of State.



State of Nevada, County of Clark

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on this

13th day of ___

April

Notary Public Lisa Anne Wharton

Affiant - Robert Joseph Watts # R-096989

License # 604 WorkOrderNo 1802593 J. App. 33

4/30/2018 10:40 AM Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT** 1 **ACSR** TAMARA BEATTY PETERSON, ESQ., Bar No. 5218 2 tpeterson@petersonbaker.com NIKKI L. BAKER, ESQ., Bar No. 6562 3 nbaker@petersonbaker.com PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 4 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 5 Telephone: 702.786.1001 Facsimile: 702.786.1002 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn 7 **DISTRICT COURT** 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 10 STEVE WYNN, an individual, Case No.: A-18-772715-C Dept. No.: X 11 Plaintiff, PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 702.786.1001 v. 12 ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign 13 corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 14 individual; DOES I-X, 15 Defendants. 16 I, Justin A. Shiroff, Esq., of the law firm of Ballard Spahr, LLP, hereby accept service of 17 the Summons and Complaint in the above-entitled matter on behalf of Defendant Regina Garcia 18 19 Cano. Executed this 25 day of April, 2018. 20 BALLARD SPAHR, LLP 21 22 By: 23 E. Yasca, Esq. Justin A. Shiroff, Esq. 24 1980 Festival Plaza Drive Suite 900 25 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Telephone: 702.471.7000 26 27 Attorneys for Defendants, The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 28

1 J. App. 34

Electronically Filed

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC, and pursuant to NRCP 5(b), EDCR 8.05, Administrative Order 14-2, and NEFCR 9, caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE to be served via U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to those parties not registered with the Eighth Judicial District Court via the Court's Electronic Filing System on the 20 th day of April, 2018, to the following address:

Halina Kuta 6921 Kim Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89145 In Proper Person

An employee of Peterson Baker, PLLC

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 702.786.1001

Electronically Filed 5/4/2018 3:18 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

Joel E. Tasca 1 Nevada Bar No. 14124 2 Justin A. Shiroff Nevada Bar No. 12869 3 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 5 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com 6 Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 7 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 STEVE WYNN, an individual Case No. A-18-772715-C 11 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 Plaintiffs, 12 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 471-7070 Dept. No. X XXVIII 13 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an (702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 14 individual; and HALINA KUTA, an individual; DOES I-X. 15 Defendants. 16 17

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND TIME TO RESPOND TO COMPLAINT (First Request)

Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn") and Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano (collectively the "Defendants"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate and agree that Defendants shall have up to and including May 31, 2018 to file and serve their response to the Complaint in this action. This is the parties' first request for extension of this deadline, and is not intended to cause any delay or prejudice to any party.

Case Number: A-18-772715-C

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135

Dated: April 30, 2018.

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

By: Will Worker

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq. 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 Telephone: 702.786.1001

L. Lin Wood, Esq. (pro hac pending) Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (pro hac pending) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (pro hac pending L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309 Telephone: 404.891.1402

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn

May 1, 2018

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

Bv:

Joel E. Pasca, Esq.
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1980 Festival Plaza Drive
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Las Vegas, NV 89135
Telephone: 702.471.7000

Attorneys for Defendants, The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

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1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

ORDER

Based on the foregoing stipulation between the parties, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS SO ORDERED that Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano shall file and serve their response to the Complaint no later than May 31, 2018.

DATED this 1 day of _

, 201

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

RONALD J. ISRAEL

9-18-192113

Submitted By:

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By:

Joel E. Tasca, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 14124

Justin A. Shiroff, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 12869

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Attorney for Defendants, The Associated Press and

Regina Garcia Cano

Electronically Filed 5/4/2018 3:49 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR **NTSO** 1 Joel E. Tasca Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff 3 Nevada Bar No. 12869 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 4 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 5 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com 6 Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 7 Attorneys for Defendants 8 The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA STEVE WYNN, an individual 11 Case No. A-18-772715-C 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 Plaintiffs, 12 Dept. No. XIV v. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 13 BALLARD SPAHR LLP THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign NOTICE OF ENTRY OF § 14 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an 702) 471-7000 FAX EXTEND TIME TO RESPOND TO individual; and HALINA KUTA, an 15 COMPLAINT (First Request individual; DOES I-X, 16 Defendants. 17 18 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 4th day of May, 2018, the Clerk of the 19 Court entered a Stipulation and Order to Extend Time to Respond to Complaint 20 21 (First Request) in the above-referenced matter, a copy of which is attached hereto. Dated: May 2, 2018. 22 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 23 24 By: /s/ Justin A. Shiroff Joel E. Tasca 25 Justin A. Shiroff 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 26 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 27 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia 28 Cano

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 4th day of May, 2018, and pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND TIME TO RESPOND TO COMPLAINT (First Request) was filed and served on the following parties via the Court's electronic service system:

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq. Nikki L. Baker, Esq. PETERSON BAKER, PLLC 1001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145

L. Lin Wood, Esq. (pro hac pending) Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (pro hac pending) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (pro hac pending) L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

<u>/s/ Sarah H. Walton</u>
An Employee of Ballard Spahr LLP

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

Electronically Fifed 5/4/2018 3:18 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

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Case No. A-18-772715-C

Dept. No. X XXVIII



STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND TIME TO RESPOND TO COMPLAINT (First Request)

DISTRICT COURT

Plaintiff Steve Wynn ("Wynn") and Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano (collectively the "Defendants"), by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate and agree that Defendants shall have up to and including May 31, 2018 to file and serve their response to the Complaint in this action. This is the parties' first request for extension of this deadline, and is not intended to cause any delay or prejudice to any party.

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Dated: April 30, 2018.

PETERSON BAKER, PLLC

By: Mille Hoaker

Tamara Beatty Peterson, Esq Nikki L. Baker, Esq. 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 Telephone: 702.786.1001

L. Lin Wood, Esq. (pro hac pending) Nicole J. Wade, Esq. (pro hac pending) G. Taylor Wilson, Esq. (pro hac pending L. LIN WOOD, P.C. 1180 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309 Telephone: 404.891.1402

Attorneys for Plaintiff Steve Wynn

May 1, 2018

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: ____

Joe E Pasca, Esq. Justin A. Shiroff, Esq. 1980 Festival Plaza Drive Suite 900 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Telephone: 702.471.7000

Attorneys for Defendants, The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

28

1

ORDER

Based on the foregoing stipulation between the parties, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS SO ORDERED that Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano shall file and serve their response to the Complaint no later than May 31, 2018.

DATED this 4 day of

, 2018

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

RICI COURT JUDGE

Submitted By:

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

A1811215-C

By:
Joel E. Tasca Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 14124

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Electronically Filed 5/31/2018 11:36 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 Joel E. Tasca Nevada Bar No. 14124 2 Justin A. Shiroff Nevada Bar No. 12869 3 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com 6 Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 7 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 STEVE WYNN, an individual Case No. A-18-772715-C 11 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 Plaintiff, Dept. No. XIV 12 v. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070 BALLARD SPAHR LLP 13 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an 14 individual; and HALINA KUTA, an individual; DOES I-X, 15 Defendants. 16 17 18 19 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO N.R.S. § 41.660 20 (ANTI-SLAPP STATUTE) 21 Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano, by and through 22 undersigned counsel, move to dismiss Plaintiff Steve Wynn's Complaint pursuant 23 Nev. Rev. Stat. §41.660. This Motion is made and based on the following 24 Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the pleadings and papers on file herein, 25 and any oral argument the Court may consider on this Motion. 26 27 28

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

Dated: May 31, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: /s/ Justin A. Shiroff
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Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

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 $\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ \end{array}$

NOTICE OF HEARING

DATED this 31st of May, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: /s/ Justin A. Shiroff
Joel E. Tasca
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Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

			TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page	
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES					
I.	INTR	ODUCTION1			
II.	FACTUAL BACKGROUND			3	
	A.	The P	laintiff	3	
	B.	The P	ublic Controversy Over Mr. Wynn's Conduct	4	
	C.	The P	olice Department Statement and AP Report	5	
	D.	The C	omplaint in This Action	9	
III.	LEGA	L STA	NDARD	10	
IV.	LEGA	L ARG	GUMENT	12	
	A.	The A	P Article is a "Good Faith Communication"	12	
		1.	The AP Article Is Protected Speech	12	
		2.	The AP Article is Truthful or Made Without Knowledge of Falsity	14	
	B.	Plaintiff Cannot Establish a Probability of Prevailing on His Claim			
		1.	The "Fair Report Privilege" Bars Plaintiff's Claims	15	
		2.	Plaintiff Also Cannot Meet His Burden of Establishing Fault	18	
V.	CONC	CLUSIC	ON	20	

iv

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1	<u>TABLE OF AUTHORITIES</u> Page(s)
2	CASES
3	Adelson v. Harris, 402 P.3d 665 (Nev. 2017)
5 6	Circus Circus Hotels v. Witherspoon, 99 Nev. 56 (1983)
7	Cole v. Patricia A. Meyer & Associates, APC, 206 Cal. App. 4th 1095 (2012)
8	Delucchi v. Songer, 396 P.3d 826 (Nev. 2017)
10	Healthsmart Pacific, Inc. v. Kabateck, 7 Cal. App. 5th 416, 434 (2016)
11 12	Imig v. Ferrar, 70 Cal. App. 3d 48 (1977)16
13	John v. Douglas County School District, 125 Nev. 746 (2009)
1415	Metabolic Research, Inc. v. Ferrell, 693 F.3d 795 (9th Cir. 2012)2
16	Nygard, Inc. v. Uusi-Kerttula, 159 Cal. App. 4th 1027 (2008)12
1718	Porter v. Guam Publications, Inc., 643 F.2d 615 (9th Cir.1981)
19	Sahara Gaming Corp. v. Culinary Workers Union Local 226, 115 Nev. 212 (1999)
2021	Shapiro v. Welt, 389 P.3d 262 (Nev. 2017)
22	Sipple v. Foundation For National Progress, 71 Cal. App. 4th 226 (1999)
2324	Sparks v. Associated Press, 2014 WL 1624477 (Cal. Ct. App. Apr. 23, 2014)
25	Wynn v. Chanos, 2015 WL 3832561 (N.D. Cal. June 19, 2015)
2627	Wynn v. Smith, 117 Nev. 6 (2001) (en banc)
28	

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1	STATUTES
2	Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16
3	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.635
4	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.637
5	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.650
6	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660
7	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.665
8	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.670
9	OTHER AUTHORITIES
10	RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 611
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

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Plaintiff Steve Wynn, a billionaire and "well-known public figure in Nevada," Wynn v. Smith, 117 Nev. 6, 9 (2001) (en banc), found himself at the center of controversy this year following a report published in January by The Wall Street Journal describing an alleged "decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct" at his Wynn Resorts, including "pressuring employees to perform sex acts." He has since brought a series of defamation actions, including this one asserting claims against The Associated Press and its reporter, simply for accurately describing the allegations in complaints made to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department ("LVMPD") that were publicly released by LVMPD. However, such summaries of official records are absolutely privileged under the law of this state. See, e.g., Adelson v. Harris, 402 P.3d 665, 667-68 (Nev. 2017) ("In Nevada, if the privilege applies, it is 'absolute,' meaning it 'precludes liability even where the defamatory statements are published with knowledge of their falsity and personal ill will toward the plaintiff.") (citation omitted); Sahara Gaming Corp. v. Culinary Workers Union Local 226, 115 Nev. 212, 218-19 (1999) (same).

Beyond this absolute privilege for the reporting of official records, The Associated Press and its reporter, Regina Garcia Cano (the "AP Defendants") also had no reason to doubt the allegations of the two police complaints, one of which Mr. Wynn now challenges. While Plaintiff alleges that news reporters should have known that Halina Kuta is an unreliable accuser, the AP Defendants did not know her identity: The LVMPD *redacted* the names, and identifying details, of the alleged victims from the official reports released to the media. In short, this is a wholly meritless claim against the AP Defendants.

¹ Alexandra Berzon, Chris Kirkham, Elizabeth Bernstein & Kate O'Keeffe, *Dozens of People Recount Pattern of Sexual Misconduct by Las Vegas Mogul Steve Wynn*, Wall St. J., Jan. 27, 2018 (attached as Exhibit 1 to Affidavit of Regina Garcia Cano ("Garcia Cano Aff.")).

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The AP Defendants thus bring this special motion under this state's "anti-SLAPP" statute, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.635 et seq. Like some thirty other states, Nevada has enacted and repeatedly strengthened a law expressly designed to curtail actions like this one—"strategic lawsuits against public participation," defined by the Nevada Supreme Court as "meritless suit[s] filed primarily to chill the defendant's exercise of First Amendment rights," the "hallmark" of which is "to obtain a financial advantage over one's adversary by increasing litigation costs." John v. Douglas Ctv. Sch. Dist., 125 Nev. 746, 749, 752 (2009) (internal marks and citations omitted). By establishing an immunity and a mechanism for asserting it, "Nevada's anti-SLAPP statute filters unmeritorious claims in an effort to protect citizens from costly retaliatory lawsuits arising from their right to free speech under both the Nevada and Federal Constitutions." Id. at 755 (affirming dismissal under statute); see also Metabolic Research, Inc. v. Ferrell, 693 F.3d 795, 802 (9th Cir. 2012) (Nevada statute "allows a citizen to obtain prompt review of potential SLAPP lawsuits and have them dismissed before she is forced to endure the burdens and expense of the normal litigation process").

Specifically, the Nevada statute provides an "immun[ity] from any civil action" for "good faith communication[s]" relating to speech that address issues of public interest, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.650, as defined under the statute, and the statute requires courts to dismiss suits directed at such expression prior to the commencement of expensive and burdensome discovery unless a plaintiff can demonstrate a likelihood of success, *John*, 125 Nev. at 758. This action was instituted by a litigious billionaire and directed at a news media publication that expressly, and accurately, reported on official police records—as permitted by the "fair report privilege." These claims are properly dismissed under Nevada's anti-SLAPP statute and Mr. Wynn should be ordered to pay the attorneys' fees incurred by the AP Defendants.

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II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. The Plaintiff

According to the Complaint, Mr. Wynn is a "visionary, a successful businessman, and a philanthropist," who during a 45-year career came to be "well-known and recognized for his role in the revitalization of the Las Vegas Strip in the 1990s" and viewed nationally as a leader in casino and resort development. Compl. ¶¶ 47-53. *Forbes* magazine estimates his current net worth at \$3 billion.² Mr. Wynn's public profile extends beyond business; he has been described by President Trump as a "great friend," is a prolific political donor, and until recently served as the Republican National Committee's finance chairman—raising some \$130 million for GOP candidates during the first year of the Trump Administration.³

Mr. Wynn is also someone who employs defamation lawsuits against his critics. *See, e.g.*, *Wynn*, 117 Nev. at 10 (noting defamation action over book profiling him). Just last year a federal appellate court in California affirmed a judgment against Mr. Wynn for more than \$420,000 in attorneys' fees and costs for bringing a meritless defamation case based on non-actionable opinions expressed at an academic symposium. *Wynn v. Chanos*, 2015 WL 3832561, at *1, 6 (N.D. Cal. June 19, 2015), *aff'd*, 685 F. App'x 578 (9th Cir. 2017). Those sanctions were awarded under California's anti-SLAPP statute. Currently, Mr. Wynn is pursuing at least three separate defamation claims in Nevada, including this one, related to sexual abuse allegations made against him.⁴

 $^{^2}$ See "Forbes Profile: Steve Wynn," Forbes (May 21, 2018), available at https://www.forbes.com/profile/steve-wynn/.

³ See Ken Thomas and Steve Peoples, Casino mogul Steve Wynn resigns as top GOP finance chairman, AP, Jan. 28, 2018, available at https://www.apnews.com/29aa609a49dd4cfca333ef052a10d397/Casino-mogul-Steve-Wynn-resigns-as-top-GOP-finance-chairman.

⁴ See, e.g., Ken Ritter, Wynn sues ex-salon chief quoted in sexual conduct stories, AP, April 30, 2018 available at https://www.apnews.com/0f24152a66da42828d5cf4c3351cf714/Wynn-sues-ex-salon-chief-quoted-in-sexual-conduct-stories (quoting statement by Mr. Wynn's attorney that defamation action against salon director quoted in stories by ABC

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B. The Public Controversy Over Mr. Wynn's Conduct

The Wall Street Journal on January 27, 2018 reported that, according to dozens of former employees, Mr. Wynn had engaged in a "decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct," including "pressuring employees to perform sex acts"—to one of whom, a manicurist, he later paid a \$7.5 million settlement.⁵ Terrified female employees allegedly hid in bathrooms or back rooms when he visited the salons and massage parlors on his properties. *Id.* Mr. Wynn has denied these allegations. *Id.*; see also Compl. ¶¶ 13-14. The Las Vegas Review-Journal soon afterward reported that Mr. Wynn had allegedly pressured a waitress at one of his casinos to have sex "to keep her job." Court records also revealed that he had settled with a former employee who had worked as a "Playboy Bunny" at a casino.

The day after *The Wall Street Journal* published its report, Mr. Wynn resigned as finance chairman of the Republican National Committee.⁸ Nevada regulators launched an investigation.⁹ Wynn Resorts also launched an investigation into the allegations and, within days, Mr. Wynn resigned his roles as CEO and board

News and the *The Wall Street Journal* was "the third defamation lawsuit by Wynn in recent weeks").

 $^{^5}$ See note 1.

⁶ Arthur Kane & Rachel Crosby, Las Vegas court filing: Wynn wanted sex with waitress 'to see how it feels' to be with a grandmother, Las Vegas Review-Journal, Feb. 5, 2018, available at https://www.reviewjournal.com/news/las-vegas-court-filing-wynn-wanted-sex-with-waitress-to-see-how-it-feels-to-be-with-a-grandmother/.

 $^{^7}$ See, e.g., Regina Garcia Cano, Steve Wynn settled with second woman over sex allegations, AP, Mar. 19, 2018, available at https://www.apnews.com/ba96b0e47ccb4dbdb6f42528a878b37f/Steve-Wynn-settled-with-second-woman-over-sex-allegations .

⁸ See generally Ken Thomas and Steve Peoples, Casino mogul Steve Wynn resigns as top GOP finance chairman, AP, Jan. 28, 2018, available at https://www.apnews.com/29aa609a49dd4cfca333ef052a10d397/Casino-mogul-Steve-Wynn-resigns-as-top-GOP-finance-chairman.

⁹ David Montero, Nevada Gaming Control Board's first female chief opens investigation into Steve Wynn sexual misconduct allegations, L.A. Times, Jan. 30, 2018, available at http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-nevada-gaming-steve-wynn-20180130-story.html.

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chairman, citing "an avalanche of negative publicity." 10 Amidst these investigations, Mr. Wynn soon sold all of his stock in Wynn Resorts—for an estimated \$1.4 billion and his name was taken off the company's gaming license in Massachusetts.¹¹ Several women have now filed civil lawsuits against Mr. Wynn alleging sexual misconduct or assault.¹²

C. The Police Department Statement and AP Report

On February 12, 2018, less than three weeks after the first national news reports regarding the allegations of a long-time pattern of sexual misconduct by Mr. Wynn, and the week after he resigned from Wynn Resorts amidst the public controversy, The Las Vegas Review-Journal published a news report noting that, according to an LVMPD spokesman, two women had filed police reports regarding Mr. Wynn.¹³ The first three paragraphs of that story, including a police spokesman's plea to the public to encourage victims to speak up, read as follows:

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¹⁰ See Maggie Astor & Julie Creswell, Steve Wynn Resigns From Company Amid Sexual Misconduct Allegations, N.Y. Times, Feb. 6, 2018, available at https://www.nytimes.com/ 2018/02/06/business/steve-wynn-resigns.html; see also Law firm helps with sex misconduct inquiry into Steve Wynn, AP, Feb. 3, 2018, available at https://apnews.com/ 72aae861b4cb4be38173879437cbe755/Law-firm-helps-with-sex-misconduct-inquiry-into-Steve-Wynn;

¹¹ See Regina Garcia Cano, Steve Wynn no longer has stock in Wynn Resorts, AP, Mar. 23, 2018, available at https://apnews.com/3a559d430b4a4a7e8860d2988d10ed9b/Steve-Wynn-no-longer-has-stock-in-Wynn-Resorts; Bob Salsberg, Regulators agree to remove Steve Wynn from casino license, AP, May 7, 2018, available at https://apnews.com/ 1eb32a37a23e48469514c5f0c62d4b18/Regulators-agree-to-remove-Steve-Wynn-from-casinolicense.

¹² See, e.g., Regina Garcia Cano, Manicurist accuses Steve Wynn of sexual misconduct[:] suit, AP, Mar. 7, 2018, available at https://apnews.com/aa41aea1813a48e5b2296880dcd1f533/ Manicurist-accuses-Steve-Wynn-of-sexual-misconduct-suit; Brady McCombs, 2 massage therapists accuse Steve Wynn of Sexual misconduct, AP, Mar. 1, 2018, available at https://apnews.com/3b1857e21b914609a759081e0b1e8b64/2-massage-therapists-accuse-Steve-Wynn-of-sexual-misconduct.

¹³ See Rio Lacanlale, 2 women tell Las Vegas police Steve Wynn assaulted them in the '70s, Las Vegas Review-Journal, Feb. 12, 2018, available at https://www.reviewjournal.com/ business/casinos-gaming/2-women-tell-las-vegas-police-steve-wynn-assaulted-them-in-the-70s/ (attached as Ex. 2 to Garcia Cano Aff.).

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Two women have reported to Las Vegas police that they were sexually assaulted by casino developer Steve Wynn in the 1970s, a spokesman said Monday.

Metropolitan Police Department spokesman Larry Hadfield said the statute of limitations for sexual assault in Nevada is 20 years, but that should not discourage victims from speaking up.

"We would encourage all victims to come forward," he said. Garcia Cano Aff. Ex. 2.

AP reporter Regina Garcia Cano inquired with LVMPD regarding the information, and was told that the Public Information Office had publicly released an email statement, which was resent to her. *Id.* ¶ 7. The statement read as follows:

The LVMPD has received two complaints against Steve Wynn alleging sexual assault. On January 29, 2018, a woman made a report from St. Louis stating the incident occurred in Las Vegas in the 1970's. A second woman filed a report February 5, 2018 at an LVMPD Substation in the Northwest part of the city. She stated the crime occurred in the 1970's in Chicago, IL. A courtesy report was taken and will be forwarded to Chicago authorities.

Below is the Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) pertaining to the statute of limitations for Sexual Assault. Due to the fact that the report was not filed within the time frame allowed by NRS, an investigation cannot go forward.

Id. Ex. 3. This statement was followed by sections of the Nevada Revised Statutes, with highlighting showing the 20-year statute of limitations for sexual assault. *Id.*

Ms. Garcia Cano then submitted a request under the Nevada Open Records Act to the LVMPD Public Information Office for the two police reports referenced in the statement and the report in *The Las Vegas Review-Journal. See id.* ¶ 8; *id.* Ex. 4 (records request). The public records request sought expedited processing because "this information concerns a matter of intense public interest." *Id.* The LVMPD Public Information Office acknowledged the request two days later. *Id.* Ex. 5.

On February 27, 2018, LVMPD provided two redacted documents to Ms. Garcia Cano, Case Report Nos. LLV180129002695 and LLV180207001836. *See* Garcia Cano Aff. ¶ 10; *see also id.* Ex. 6 (police reports provided pursuant to Nevada Open Records Act). Both official police reports were for alleged "sex assault," and

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both identified Steve Wynn as the "suspect." Id. at 1, 2. However, the Public Information Office redacted the "Victims" section of each report to remove personally identifiable information about the alleged victim—including the name, date of birth, address, and phone number. See id. For Case Report No. LLV180129002695, an "Offender Relationships" entry reads: "S – Wynn, Steve . . . Victim Was Employee." *Id.* at 1. For Case Report No. LLV180207001836, however, the same entry was partially redacted, reading simply "S – Wynn, Stephan . . . *Id.* at 2. Both of the police reports included a narrative section, which similarly redacted identifying information about the alleged victims. *Id.* at 2-3.

The narrative section of Case Report No. LLV180129002695 explained that, while the victim had been employed as a dealer for the Golden Nugget in 1974, she claimed that "Steve Wynn and she had sex." Id. at 1. Although "consensual," the victim "felt coerced to perform the acts" and, after she ultimately refused following a third encounter "[s]he was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to resign." *Id.* As relevant to this action, the narrative section of the second police report, Case Report No. LLV180207001836, describes another victim's account of three rapes by Mr. Wynn in 1973-74 in her Chicago apartment, which allegedly resulted in a pregnancy and her delivery of a baby in a gas station restroom. *Id.* at 2-3. Because personally identifying information about the alleged victims was redacted, Ms. Garcia Cano's knowledge about these particular allegations—as apart from the many allegations already publicly made about Mr. Wynn—came solely from the police reports. See Garcia Cano Aff. ¶¶ 11-12. She then prepared a news report about the official records, including the response of a person she understood to represent Mr. Wynn. *Id.* ¶ 14; see also AP Article.

The Associated Press then published a news report about the allegations in the two police complaints, under Garcia Cano's byline and bearing the headline "APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s":

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LAS VEGAS (AP) — A woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her, while another reported she was forced to resign from a Las Vegas job after she refused to have sex with him.

The Associated Press on Tuesday obtained copies of police reports recently filed by the two women about allegations dating to the 1970s. Police in Las Vegas revealed earlier this month that they had taken the statements after a news report in January revealed sexual misconduct allegations against the billionaire.

The allegations are the latest leveled against Wynn by women. He resigned as chairman and CEO of Wynn Resorts on Feb. 6, less than two weeks after the Wall Street Journal reported that a number of women said he harassed or assaulted them and that one case led to a \$7.5 million settlement.

Wynn has vehemently denied the misconduct accusations the newspaper reported and he attributed them to a campaign led by his ex-wife, whose attorney has denied that she instigated the Jan. 26 news story.

One police report obtained by the AP shows a woman told officers that Wynn raped her at least three times around 1973 and 1974 at her Chicago apartment. She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom. The woman, the child of the accuser and Wynn, now lives in Las Vegas, according to the report.

In one instance, the woman claimed that Wynn pinned her against the refrigerator and raped her. She said he then made a phone call, kissed her on the cheek and left. The report does not explain how Wynn is alleged to have entered the apartment or if they knew each other. The woman claimed she did not give him a key.

The second police report shows a woman told police she had consensual sex with Wynn "several times" while she worked as a dealer at the downtown Las Vegas casino-hotel Golden Nugget, but "felt coerced to perform the acts." She reported she was forced to resign when she turned him down.

"In the Summer of 1976, Wynn approached her in the back hall and wanted her to go with him," according to the report filed Jan. 29. "(S)he told him, 'no', she was done and had someone she was seeing. She was soon after accused of stealing \$40.00 and forced to resign."

The women's names are redacted on the reports, and police said they do not identify people who say they are victims of sex crimes.

The Las Vegas case will not be investigated because the statute of limitations in Nevada is 20 years.

Ralph Frammolino, spokesman for Wynn, on Tuesday declined comment on the latest allegations.

Wynn Resorts is facing scrutiny by gambling regulators in Nevada and Massachusetts, where the company is building a roughly \$2.4 billion casino just outside Boston. Regulators in Macau, the Chinese enclave where the company operates two casinos, are also inquiring about the allegations.

In addition, groups of shareholders have filed lawsuits in state court in Las Vegas accusing Wynn and the board of directors of Wynn Resorts of breaching their fiduciary duties by ignoring what the lawsuits described as a longstanding pattern of sexual abuse and harassment by the company's founder.

Garcia Cano Aff. Ex. 7 ("the AP Article"); see also Compl. Ex. 3 (same).

D. The Complaint in This Action

Plaintiff filed the Complaint on April 11, 2018 against the AP Defendants as well as Ms. Kuta and "Doe" defendants. While not specifically taking issue with the reporting about Case Report No. LLV180129002695, involving the former casino dealer, Mr. Wynn in his Complaint alleges that Ms. Kuta filed Case Report No. LLV180207001836, and that the police report is false. Compl. ¶¶ 16-17.

Mr. Wynn further alleges that the AP Defendants published the AP Article with "actual malice"—*i.e.*, with a "knowledge of falsity," Compl. ¶ 80—for three principal reasons. *First*, he alleges that Ms. Kuta was an obviously unreliable source in light of a prior *pro se* lawsuit that was dismissed. *Id.* ¶ 85 ("alleging that "the AP Defendants knew or should have known about the existence of the Kuta lawsuit"); see also id. ¶¶ 4-12, 17-24. Yet the Complaint offers no rationale for how the AP Defendants would have known of the prior lawsuit, or linked that lawsuit to the alleged victim whose identity was redacted in the second police report. See generally AP Article (noting that "[t]he women's names are redacted on the reports").

Second, Mr. Wynn alleges that "[t]he AP Article falsely stated that it was unclear how Mr. Wynn and the claimant knew each other, intentionally omitting the undisputed fact that Defendant Kuta stated in the police report that she was Mr. Wynn's spouse." Compl. ¶ 32; see also id. ¶ 89 ("the AP Defendants failed to include Defendant Kuta's accusation that she was Mr. Wynn's spouse"). This

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misguided factual allegation appears to be premised not on the public record actually produced by the Public Information Office to the AP Defendants, but, rather, on a later version released by police. When counsel for Plaintiff sought a copy of the police report, it appears that LVMPD omitted one redaction: In the version of Case Report No. LLV180207001836 attached to the Complaint, the "Offender Relationships" entry reads: "S – Wynn, Stephan . . . Victim Was Spouse." Compl. Ex. 2 (copy of police report released March 14, 2018). In the version released by police to the AP Defendants in February, however, that key text, upon which a significant portion of the Complaint's allegations are based, was redacted: "S – Wynn, Stephan . . .

." See Garcia Cano Aff. Ex. 6.

Finally, Mr. Wynn alleges that the allegations contained within Case Report No. LLV180207001836 were "inherently improbable," such that the AP Defendants should have known they were false. Compl. ¶¶ 30-31, 84-85. Significantly, however, the Complaint makes no allegation that the allegedly defamatory charge of rape by Mr. Wynn is inherently improbable—and it is clearly not, given the prior published allegations in The Wall Street Journal and elsewhere regarding the alleged decadeslong pattern of sexual misconduct by Mr. Wynn. Nor does the Complaint address the LVMPD's prior statement to "encourage all victims to come forward." Garcia Cano Aff. Ex. 2. Instead, Mr. Wynn alleges a non sequitur, that the victim's description of giving birth to her child in a gas station was "clearly fanciful or delusional," and therefore that, in light of the "bizarre narrative" of a traumatic birth experience included in the narrative section of the police complaint, the separate rape allegation was "unreliable and incredible on its face." Id. ¶¶ 84, 88, 90-91.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

Under the Nevada anti-SLAPP statute, a "person who engages in a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern is immune from any civil action for claims based upon the communication." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.650. To assert this

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statutory immunity, the "person against whom the action is brought may file a special motion to dismiss" within "60 days after service of the complaint, which period may be extended by the court for good cause shown." *Id.* § 41.660. This is a timely motion under Section 41.660.

To prevail on a special motion to strike under the statute, a defendant must make a two-part preliminary showing: (1) that the challenged speech was made "in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech," which the statute defines to include several broad categories of speech, and (2) that it constituted a "good faith communication," which means that the statement at issue is either "truthful or is made without knowledge of its falsehood." Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 41.637, 41.660; see also John, 125 Nev. at 754. Once a moving party meets this initial burden, the court must "determine whether the plaintiff has demonstrated with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660(3)(b); see also Delucchi v. Songer, 396 P.3d 826, 831 (Nev. 2017). Put differently, once a defendant makes this "initial showing" of the statute's applicability, it becomes the *plaintiff's burden* to establish that the claim is likely to succeed. *Id.* at 833. Notably, the statute is modeled on California law, and Nevada courts look to California law for guidance on its construction and application. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.665(2) (adopting California standard for burden of proof); see also Delucchi, 396 P.3d at 832 (noting that California's statute is "similar in purpose and language' to our anti-SLAPP statute" and adopting California reasoning) (citation omitted); see also Shapiro v. Welt, 389 P.3d 262, 268 (Nev. 2017) (adopting California test for an "issue of public interest" under Nevada statute).

If the court grants the special motion to strike and dismisses the action, it is an "adjudication upon the merits," Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660(5), and the court "shall award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the person against whom the action was brought," *id.* § 41.670(1)(a). In addition, the court may award an additional sanction of \$10,000 to the defendant. *Id.* § 41.670(1)(b).

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IV. LEGAL ARGUMENT

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The AP Article is a "Good Faith Communication"

A defendant invoking the anti-SLAPP statute has the initial burden of establishing that the speech at issue falls within the ambit of the law, by showing that the speech is "a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right of free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660(3)(a). This is a term of art, defined to include two elements: first, that the speech is of the sort protected by the statute; and, second, that the speech "is truthful or is made without knowledge of its falsehood." Id. § 41.637. The AP Article easily satisfies both requirements.

1. The AP Article Is Protected Speech

The anti-SLAPP statute protects four categories of speech. *Id.* As relevant here, the fourth prong of the statute's definition includes "any ... [c]ommunication made in direct connection with an issue of public interest in a place open to the public or in a public forum." *Id.* § 41.637(4). A news report about police complaints of alleged rape involving a public figure embroiled in a public controversy over his behavior clearly qualifies as related to a matter of public concern—as illustrated by the LVMPD's public statements about the complaints. See Garcia Cano Aff. Exs. 2, 3.

The Nevada Supreme Court has adopted California's test for "an issue of public interest" under the statute. Shapiro, 389 P.3d at 268. California's statute does not define "public interest," but its statutory preamble states that its provisions "shall be construed broadly" to safeguard "the valid exercise of the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and petition for the redress of grievances." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a). As such, California courts have interpreted the statute broadly to apply to "any issue in which the public is interested." Nygard, Inc. v. Uusi-Kerttula, 159 Cal. App. 4th 1027, 1042 (2008). The Nevada Supreme Court has adopted one federal court's test under California law:

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(1) "public interest" does not equate with mere curiosity;

- (2) a matter of public interest should be something of concern to a substantial number of people; a matter of concern to a speaker and a relatively small specific audience is not a matter of public interest;
- (3) there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and the asserted public interest—the assertion of a broad and amorphous public interest is not sufficient;
- (4) the focus of the speaker's conduct should be the public interest rather than a mere effort to gather ammunition for another round of private controversy; and
- (5) a person cannot turn otherwise private information into a matter of public interest simply by communicating it to a large number of people.

Shapiro, 389 P.3d at 268 (quoting Piping Rock Partners, Inc. v. David Lerner Assocs., Inc., 946 F. Supp. 2d 957, 968 (N.D. Cal. 2013), aff'd, 609 F. App'x 497 (9th Cir. 2015)).

Here, allegations of a "decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct" by Mr. Wynn had—prior to the AP Article—been documented by *The Wall Street Journal*, *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, and media around the country; had prompted Mr. Wynn to resign from his prominent roles at Wynn Resorts and at the Republican National Committee; and had spurred private litigation and investigation by state regulators. *See supra*, at 4-5. This was no "mere curiosity" over a "private controversy." Rather, the AP Article was on its face directly connected to the public issue over a powerful man's alleged serial abuse of that power by preying on women. *See, e.g., Sipple v. Found. For Nat'l Progress*, 71 Cal. App. 4th 226, 236-39 (1999) (public figure's alleged prior domestic abuse an issue of public concern). Indeed, the challenged publication itself identifies the public controversy:

The allegations are the latest leveled against Wynn by women. He resigned as chairman and CEO of Wynn Resorts on Feb. 6, less than two weeks after the Wall Street Journal reported that a number of women said he harassed or assaulted them and that one case led to a \$7.5 million settlement.

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Wynn Resorts is facing scrutiny by gambling regulators in Nevada and Massachusetts, where the company is building a roughly \$2.4 billion casino just outside Boston. Regulators in Macau, the Chinese enclave where the company operates two casinos, are also inquiring about the allegations.

In addition, groups of shareholders have filed lawsuits in state court in Las Vegas accusing Wynn and the board of directors of Wynn Resorts of breaching their fiduciary duties by ignoring what the lawsuits described as a longstanding pattern of sexual abuse and harassment by the company's founder.

AP Article.¹⁴ As a matter of law, therefore, the AP Defendants have met their burden on this aspect of the test.

2. The AP Article is Truthful or Made Without Knowledge of Falsity

The second threshold showing required by a party bringing a special motion to strike is that a challenged publication was either "truthful" or "made without knowledge of its falsehood." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.637. The AP Article is both.

Because the AP Article accurately reported the allegations of a police report, the AP Article was "truthful" pursuant to the statute. Indeed, while Mr. Wynn denies the underlying allegations in LVMPD Case Report No. LLV180207001836, he does not—and cannot—dispute that the AP Article correctly reported its allegation that he committed sexual assault by raping an alleged victim three times in the 1970s. Compare AP Article with Garcia Cano Aff. Ex. 6 at 2-3. While the Nevada Supreme Court has not yet squarely held that accurate descriptions of government records are "truthful" under the anti-SLAPP statute, California courts regularly grant anti-SLAPP motions where the communications at issue are accurate summaries of government documents, and therefore privileged. See, e.g.,

Healthsmart Pac., Inc. v. Kabateck, 7 Cal. App. 5th 416, 434 (2016) (in granting anti-

¹⁴ This prong of the statute also requires that the speech be made "in a place open to the public or in a public forum." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.637(4); *Shapiro*, 389 P.3d at 268. Plaintiff appears to concede that the AP Article was a public statement. *See* Compl. ¶ 33, 36 (alleging that challenged report was "republished in other media outlets on a widespread basis" and identifying media outlets). Nor could Plaintiff reasonably deny that the AP Defendants' publication implicates a public forum. *E.g., Cole v. Patricia A. Meyer & Assocs., APC*, 206 Cal. App. 4th 1095, 1121 (2012) ("An Internet Web site that is accessible to the general public is a public forum.").

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702) 471-7000 FAX 14 SLAPP motion based on statements in media reports, noting that "we are not concerned with either the merits of [the] allegations or the truth of [the attorneys'] statements to the media about the plaintiffs, but rather the extent to which the attorneys' statements accurately conveyed the substance of the allegations made in the . . . complaint"); Sparks v. Associated Press, 2014 WL 1624477, at *4-5 (Cal. Ct. App. Apr. 23, 2014) (granting anti-SLAPP motion where challenged report accurately reported on court record of alleged misconduct by plaintiff and therefore was subject to fair report privilege). The same result should apply here.

At the very least, however, the AP Defendants have met their initial burden of demonstrating that they did not publish the AP Report with "knowledge of its falsehood." Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.637. The LVMPD released the incident reports at a time when The Wall Street Journal and other media outlets had reported on widespread allegations of sexual misconduct and alleged rape by Mr. Wynn. Supra at 4-7. Police released *two* complaints, and redacted victim-identifying information from both. Garcia Cano Aff. ¶ 10, Ex. 6. Ms. Garcia Cano had no reason to have "knowledge of . . . falsehood" of these allegations by *unidentified* additional claimed victims—and, in fact, she did not. *Id.* ¶¶ 11-13. For this reason, too, the AP Defendants have made the "initial showing" necessary to shift the burden to Mr. Wynn to demonstrate that he is likely to prevail on his claims. *Delucchi*, 396 P.3d at 833.

В. Plaintiff Cannot Establish a Probability of Prevailing on His Claim

Mr. Wynn cannot meet his burden of establishing a "probability of prevailing on the claim" for at least two simple reasons: The "fair report" privilege absolutely bars the claims here and, moreover, Mr. Wynn is required to but cannot prove "actual malice" by clear and convincing evidence.

The "Fair Report Privilege" Bars Plaintiff's Claims 1.

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Nevada, like nearly every state, recognizes the fair report privilege. This privilege allows the public and news media to accurately report—and discuss—

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otherwise defamatory allegations contained within public proceedings and records. See Sahara Gaming Corp., 984 P.2d at 168 ("It is the news media and public's right to know what transpires in the legal proceedings of this state and that is paramount to the fact someone may occasionally make false and malicious statements."). As the Nevada Supreme Court explained in Wynn v. Smith:

The fair report privilege is premised on the theory that members of the public have a manifest interest in observing and being made aware of public proceedings and actions. . . . If accurate reports of official actions were subject to defamation actions, reporters would be wrongly discouraged from publishing accounts of public proceedings.

117 Nev. at 14; see also Circus Circus Hotels v. Witherspoon, 99 Nev. 56, 61 (1983) ("The policy underlying the privilege is that in certain situations the public interest in having people speak freely outweighs the risk that individuals will occasionally abuse the privilege by making false and malicious statements.") (citations omitted).

There is no question that the privilege applies here. First, the redacted reports released by the LVMPD plainly are "public records." As the Nevada Supreme Court has emphasized, the privilege is not limited to judicial records, but rather is applicable to "all public, official actions or proceedings." Wynn, 117 Nev. at 14 (emphasis added); see also Adelson, 402 P.3d at 668 (citing as the "primary test to resolve whether a report qualifies for the fair report privilege" authority finding the privilege broadly applicable to "an official document or proceeding," such as a report prepared by a safety board) (citing and quoting *Dameron v. Wash. Magazine, Inc.*, 779 F.2d 736, 739 (D.C. Cir. 1985)). While the privilege in Nevada does not extend to materials remaining under seal, the privilege applies once government records concerning official actions are made public. Wynn, 117 Nev. at 15-16 ("The purpose of this [privilege] is to obviate any chilling effect on the reporting of statements already accessible to the public."). Courts routinely apply the privilege to police incident reports. See, e.g., Porter v. Guam Publ'ns, Inc., 643 F.2d 615, 616, 617-18 (9th Cir.1981) (collecting cases under law of California and other jurisdictions); *Imig* v. Ferrar, 70 Cal. App. 3d 48, 54-57 (1977) (formal charge or complaint to police

16 1 J. App. 66

471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070

department qualified for California privilege); RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 611. The police complaints provided to the AP and summarized in the AP Article are public records to which the privilege applies.

Second, the privilege in Nevada is absolute. In other words, even alleged knowledge of falsity does not abrogate the privilege, for the simple reason that the purpose is to permit discussion of public records and proceedings regardless of whether the underlying allegations are true. Simply put, the privilege is intended to permit public discussion of allegations made to police even when they are obviously false because the fact that such allegations were made is of legitimate public concern. Adelson, 402 P.3d at 667-68; Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. at 213; Circus Circus Hotels, 99 Nev. at 60. The only requirements for invocation of the privilege are that the challenged statement attribute the allegations to the public record or proceeding, Adelson, 402 P.3d at 668, and the challenged statement be a "fair and accurate report" of that record or proceeding, Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. at 219. Both are satisfied here. The article clearly references the police reports. See AP Article ("The Associated Press on Tuesday obtained copies of police reports recently filed by the two women about allegations dating to the 1970s."). Thus, the attribution requirement is satisfied.

The AP Article is also a fair summary of the police report at issue. Verbatim copying is not required: Once the privilege applies, as it does here, it embraces paraphrasing and summaries. Indeed, the publication of defamatory matter based on information from an official proceeding is privileged "if the report is accurate and complete or a fair abridgement of the occurrence reported." Wynn, 117 Nev. at 14 (emphasis added) (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 611). Put another way, a "fair" report need not be literally precise; it simply needs to be a substantially correct summary of the proceeding or record. See RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 611 cmt. f. The AP Article unquestionably meets this standard.

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The AP Article faithfully and accurately described the allegations of Case Report No. LLV180207001836, that "[a] woman told police she had a child with casino mogul Steve Wynn after he raped her," that "a woman told officers that Wynn raped her at least three times around 1973 and 1974 at her Chicago apartment. She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom," and that "[i]n one instance, the woman claimed that Wynn pinned her against the refrigerator and raped her. She said he then made a phone call, kissed her on the cheek and left." See AP Article. These statements are all drawn directly from the police report, and described as allegations. *Id.*; see also Garcia Cano Aff. Ex. 6 at 4-5 (police report).

The apparent claim by Mr. Wynn that the allegations were "inherently improbable" in light of the birth anecdote, Compl. ¶ 30, misses the mark. The fair report privilege does not require commenters to make credibility determinations. Indeed, the privilege exists precisely to protect "fair, accurate, and impartial" reports of allegations even where, unlike here, the reporter actually knows them to be false. Adelson, 402 P.3d at 667-68; Sahara Gaming, 115 Nev. at 213; Circus Circus Hotels, 99 Nev. at 60. Nor is the accurate reporting of a rape allegation somehow "incomplet[e]," Compl. ¶28, simply because the AP Article provided a summary of the alleged victim's description of child-birth rather than a *verbatim* quotation. AP Article ("She reported she got pregnant and gave birth to a girl in a gas station restroom."). All that is required is a "fair abridgment" of the allegedly defamatory allegations, Wynn, 117 Nev. at 14. The AP Article is, without a doubt, at the very least a substantially accurate summary of the police case report. It is thus privileged, and Mr. Wynn cannot show a likelihood of success on his claim.

For this reason alone, the special motion to strike should be granted.

2. Plaintiff Also Cannot Meet His Burden of Establishing Fault

All apart from his attempt to premise a defamation claim on an accurate report of public documents subject to the fair report privilege, Mr. Wynn's claim fails for a second reason as well. As a public figure, see, e.g., Wynn, 117 Nev. at 9, to

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prevail on a claim for defamation Plaintiff must bear the heavy burden of establishing, by clear and convincing evidence, that the AP Defendants published the AP Article with "actual malice"—that is, with "a high degree of awareness of . . . probable falsity," id. at 16 (quoting Posadas v. City of Reno, 109 Nev. 448, 454 (1993). Under the anti-SLAPP statute, Plaintiff must show a likelihood of ultimately meeting this standard to survive the special motion to dismiss. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.660(3)(b); Delucchi, 396 P.3d at 831. For all the same reasons that the AP Defendants met their initial burden of demonstrating that they did not publish the AP Article with "knowledge of its falsehood," the Plaintiff cannot meet his burden to establish fault. For this independent reason, too, the special motion should be granted and this case dismissed with prejudice.

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V. CONCLUSION

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For the foregoing reasons, the AP Defendants respectfully request that the Court dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice and award to the AP Defendants their attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. §§41.660 and 41.670, as well as an additional award of \$10,000 given Plaintiff's status as a serial SLAPP litigant, see, e.g., Chanos, 2015 WL 3832561, at *6.

DATED this 31st of May, 2018.

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

By: /s/ Justin A. Shiroff Joel E. Tasca Nevada Bar No. 14124 Justin A. Shiroff Nevada Bar No. 12869 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135

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Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 31st day of May, 2018, and pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' SPECIAL MOTION TO DISMISS was filed and served on the following parties via the Court's electronic service system:

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1 J. App. 71

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5/31/2018 11:36 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT Joel E. Tasca 1 Nevada Bar No. 14124 2 Justin A. Shiroff Nevada Bar No. 12869 3 l BALLARD SPAHR LLP 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: (702) 471-7000 Fax: (702) 471-7070 5 Email: tasca@ballardspahr.com Email: shiroffj@ballardspahr.com 6 7 Attorneys for Defendants The Associated Press and Regina Garcia Cano 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 STEVE WYNN, an individual Case No. A-18-772715-C 11 1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900 Plaintiffs, Dept. No. XIV 12 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a foreign corporation; REGINA GARCIA CANO, an individual; and HALINA KUTA, an individual; DOES I-X, Defendants. 16 17 18 AFFIDAVIT OF REGINA GARCIA CANO 19 STATE OF NEVADA)) ss: 20 COUNTY OF CLARK) 21 22 1. I, Regina Garcia Cano, declare as follows: 2. I am a reporter with The Associated Press ("AP"), based in Las Vegas. 23 243. I make this affidavit in support of the AP Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss. The following facts are within my personal knowledge except where stated. 25 26 If I am called as a witness, I am competent to testify as to these facts and matters. 27 4. I have followed the story of public allegations that Steve Wynn has engaged in a long running pattern of sexual misconduct. 28

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- 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of an article published by *The Wall Street Journal* online on January 26, 2018 and revised January 27, 2018, under the headline, "Dozens of People Recount Pattern of Sexual Misconduct by Las Vegas Mogul Steve Wynn."
- 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of an article published by *The Las Vegas Review-Journal* on February 12, 2018, under the headline "2 women tell Las Vegas police Steve Wynn assaulted them in the '70s."
- 7. After reading the February 12, 2018 article in *The Las Vegas Review-Journal*, I contacted the Public Information Office of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Office ("LVMPD") to inquire about the complaints. I was told that the Public Information Office had publicly released an email statement regarding the complaints, a copy of which was then sent to me. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of that email from LVMPD.
- 8. On February 14, 2018, I submitted a public records request to the LVMPD seeking the two police reports referenced by the Public Information Office's email statement. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of my Nevada Open Records Act request to LVMPD. The request specifically sought expedited processing because "this information concerns a matter of intense public interest."
- 9. The LVMPD Public Information Office acknowledged the Request two days later. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy the LVMPD acknowledgement.
- 10. On February 27, 2018, LVMPD provided two documents to me pursuant to my public records request. A true and correct copy of the envelope and the two police reports that were enclosed in the envelope are attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**.
- 11. Both official police reports were for alleged "sex assault," and both identified Steve Wynn as the "offender." However, the Public Information Office redacted the "Victims" section of each report to remove personally identifiable

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information about of the alleged victim—including the name, date of birth, address, and phone number. Victim information was similarly redacted from the narrative sections of the police reports. For Case Report No. LLV180207001836, the "Offender Relationships" entry was also redacted.

- 12. I have no personal knowledge about these allegations. Because personally identifying information about the alleged victims was reducted from the public records released to me, I did not at the time know the identity of either alleged victim. (The allegations in the complaint notwithstanding, I still do not know the identity of either alleged victim.)
- 13. In the context of the LVMPD's statement, The Wall Street Journal's reporting about Mr. Wynn's alleged sexual misconduct over a period of decades, and the ongoing public attention to those allegations by multiple women, I had no reason to disbelieve the allegations contained in the police reports. At the time I prepared my report for The Associated Press, I did not know that any of the allegations in the two police reports were false. Indeed, to this day I do not know that any of the allegations in the two police reports are false.
- 14. I prepared a news report about the allegations in the police complaints that appeared under my byline initially on February 27, 2018, bearing the headline "APNewsBreak: Woman tells police Steve Wynn raped her in '70s". A true and correct copy of that news story is attached hereto as Exhibit 7 (the "AP Article").

1980 FESTIVAL PLAZA DRIVE, SUITE 900

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89135

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

DATED: May 30, 2018

Regina Caro

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30 day of May 2018.

Notary Public in and for said County of Clark and State of Nevada

My Commission Expires:

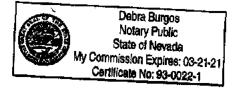


Exhibit 1

DOW JONES, A NEWS CORP COMPANY

DJIA **25022.29** 1.24% A

S&P 500 **2733.84** 0.77% A

Nasdaq **7399.12** 0.61% **A**

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https://www.wsj.com/articles/dozens-of-people-recount-pattern-of-sexual-misconduct-by-las-vegas-mogul-steve-wynn-1516985953

BUSINESS

Dozens of People Recount Pattern of Sexual Misconduct by Las Vegas Mogul Steve Wynn

Wynn Resorts employees and others described a CEO who sexualized his workplace and pressured workers to perform sex acts. Mr. Wynn responded: 'The idea that I ever assaulted any woman is preposterous.'



Steve Wynn, CEO of Wynn Resorts, during a press conference in Macau, China, in August 2016. **PHOTO**: VINCENT YU/ASSOCIATED PRESS

By Alexandra Berzon, Chris Kirkham, Elizabeth Bernstein and Kate O'Keeffe

Updated Jan. 27, 2018 1:02 a.m. ET

LAS VEGAS—Not long after the billionaire casino mogul Steve Wynn opened his flagship Wynn Las Vegas in 2005, a manicurist who worked there arrived at the on-site salon visibly distressed following an appointment in Mr. Wynn's office.

Sobbing, she told a colleague Mr. Wynn had forced her to have sex, and she repeated that to others later.

After she gave Mr. Wynn a manicure, she said, he pressured her to take her clothes off and told her to lie on the massage table he kept in his office suite, according to people she gave the account to. The manicurist said she told Mr. Wynn she didn't want to have sex and was married, but he persisted in his demands that she do so, and ultimately she did disrobe and they had sex, the people remember her saying.

After being told of the allegations, the woman's supervisor said she filed a detailed report to the casino's human-resources department recounting the episode.

Mr. Wynn later paid the manicurist a \$7.5 million settlement, according to people familiar with the matter.

The incident was referenced, in broad terms, in a lawsuit in which Mr. Wynn's ex-wife, Elaine Wynn, seeks to lift restrictions on the sale of her stock in Wynn Resorts Ltd.

WYNN +2.29% Attorneys for Mr. Wynn in a court filing admitted he made the personal payment; in a later hearing, his corporate attorney said there had been "allegations of assault." Court records in the suit are heavily redacted. Specifics of the allegation and the size of the settlement haven't been previously reported.

Beyond this incident, dozens of people The Wall Street Journal interviewed who have worked at Mr. Wynn's casinos told of behavior that cumulatively would amount to a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct by Mr. Wynn. Some described him pressuring employees to perform sex acts.



Steve Wynn discussing a planned casino during a press conference in Medford, Mass., March 2016. PHOTO: JESSICA RINALDI/THE BOSTON GLOBE/GETTY IMAGES

In response to written questions about the manicurist's and others' allegations, Mr. Wynn said, "The idea that I ever assaulted any woman is preposterous."

He continued, in a written statement, "We find ourselves in a world where people can make allegations, regardless of the truth, and a person is left with the choice of weathering insulting publicity or engaging in multi-year lawsuits. It is deplorable for anyone to find themselves in this situation."

Mr. Wynn said that "the instigation of these accusations is the continued work of my ex-wife Elaine Wynn, with whom I am involved in a terrible and nasty lawsuit in which she is seeking a revised divorce settlement." He said he remained focused on the company, its employees and its shareholders.

Ms. Wynn declined to speak to the Journal. An attorney for Ms. Wynn said the notion she instigated the Journal's article "is just not true."

Mr. Wynn didn't provide further response to other allegations of sexual misconduct the Journal inquired about.

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Wynn Resorts said it is committed to maintaining a safe and respectful culture, requires annual anti-harassment training for all, and offers an anonymous hotline. "Since the inception of

the company, not one complaint was made to that hotline regarding Mr. Wynn," the company said.

The Wynn Resorts board late Friday said its independent directors would form a special committee to investigate the allegations against Mr. Wynn.

Mr. Wynn, turning 76 on Saturday, is a towering figure in Las Vegas and the wider gambling industry. As builder of the Mirage, Treasure Island, Bellagio, Wynn and Encore casinos in Las Vegas—lavish, multiuse resorts with features such as artificial volcanoes, dancing fountains and French chefs—he brought a new level of sophistication and scale to the Strip.

Mr. Wynn no longer owns the Mirage, Treasure Island or Bellagio, but his empire now includes two casinos bearing his name in the Chinese gambling enclave of Macau, and he is building a \$2.4 billion Wynn casino in the Boston area. He is the chairman and chief executive of Wynn Resorts.

Dozens of powerful men have faced consequences in recent months after publicly aired accusations of sexual improprieties. Those against Mr. Wynn are the first in this wave to center on the CEO and founder of a major publicly held company, in this case one operating in a tightly regulated industry.

Mr. Wynn owns nearly 12% of Wynn Resorts, a stake worth \$2.4 billion, and is considered integral to its success. His signature is the company logo. In a recent securities filing citing possible risks to the business, the company said, "If we lose the services of Mr. Wynn, or if he is unable to devote sufficient attention to our operations for any other reason, our business may be significantly impaired."

Mr. Wynn's political profile also has grown. He is a former casino-business rival of



Steve Wynn, third from right, breaks ground in 2002 for Le Reve, a 2,700-room luxury hotel casino that would eventually become the Wynn Las Vegas resort. **PHOTO**: CHRIS FARINA/CORBIS/GETTY IMAGES

President Donald Trump, who said in 2016 that Mr. Wynn was a "great friend" whose advice he valued. After Mr. Trump's election, Mr. Wynn became the Republican National Committee's finance chairman.

Mr. Wynn is a regular on his casino floors, known for a keen attention to details and what employees say is a temper that can flare when they fall short. He has frequently had services such as manicures, massages and makeup application performed in his on-site office at the Wynn Las Vegas.

The contrast between Mr. Wynn's position and that of the salon and spa employees is stark. Former employees said their awareness of Mr. Wynn's power in Las Vegas, combined with the knowledge that the jobs they held were among the best-paying available there, added up to a feeling of dependence and intimidation when Mr. Wynn made requests of them.

Some said that feeling was heightened at times by the presence in a confined office space of one or more of his German shepherds, trained to respond to commands in German.

The Journal contacted more than 150 people who work or had worked for Mr. Wynn; none reached out to the Journal on their own. Most of those who spoke to the Journal about Mr. Wynn said they worried that doing so could hurt their ability to work elsewhere because of his influence in the casino industry and the state.

Former employees said they sometimes entered fake appointments in the books to help other female workers get around a request for services in Mr. Wynn's office or arranged for others to pose as assistants so they wouldn't be alone with him. They told of female employees hiding in the bathroom or back rooms when they learned he was on the way to the salon.

"Everybody was petrified," said Jorgen Nielsen, a former artistic director at the salon. Mr. Nielsen said he and others repeatedly told high-level company executives Mr.

Wynn's sexual advances were causing a problem, but "nobody was there to help us."

One former massage therapist at the Wynn Las Vegas spa said that several years ago, when Mr. Wynn was booking multiple appointments a week with her in the private massage room in his office suite, he would continually adjust a towel to expose himself. Then at one session, she said, he threw it off and said, "Just get this thing off of me."

She said he wouldn't let her use a towel to cover his genitals after that, contrary to state licensing regulations, and he also began rubbing her leg while she massaged him.

After a few weeks, the former employee said, Mr. Wynn instructed her to massage his penis to climax. The woman said that because he was her boss, she felt she had no choice but to agree to some of Mr. Wynn's requests, including that one. She said masturbating him became a frequent part of the massage sessions for several months.

At the end of each hour-long massage session, she said, he handed her \$1,000 in cash, which was the same amount as before the sexual activity began.

In subsequent sessions, the woman said, Mr. Wynn asked her to perform oral sex on him and described in detail how he wanted it done. This request she refused, she said.

The woman said she told Mr. Wynn at a later session she was uncomfortable with his requests, and he then stopped asking for massages from her.

She said she didn't tell anyone what happened at the time because she was embarrassed, adding she is still trying to deal with the incident emotionally. She did tell a colleague in a general way that Mr. Wynn had been inappropriate with her, that colleague recalled in an interview.

The colleague said she offered advice to the massage therapist—but didn't mention that Mr. Wynn had also made advances toward her while she massaged him in his office's private massage room. The colleague said in an interview Mr. Wynn would remove his towel and, while she massaged the front of his thighs, would tell her to "go higher," which she understood to mean touch his genitals. She said she told him this made her uncomfortable, and then his requests for massages became less frequent.

Dennis Gomes, who was an executive at the Golden Nugget in Las Vegas when Mr. Wynn was running that casino decades ago, said in a deposition in an early-1990s lawsuit that Mr. Gomes "routinely received complaints from various department heads regarding Wynn's chronic sexual harassment of female employees," according to a court filing that summarized his testimony.

In the suit over Mr. Gomes's departure to work for a Trump casino, Mr. Gomes described what he called a "disgraceful pattern of personal and professional conduct" that he said included Mr. Wynn's directing him to get the home phone numbers of casino cocktail waitresses.

Mr. Wynn denied the allegations in the suit in Nevada state court. The parties agreed to drop the suit in 1994.

Mr. Gomes died in 2012. His widow, Barbara Gomes, in an interview for this article, said, "I remember him saying, 'I'm not his pimp,' " referring to Mr. Wynn.



The lobby of the Wynn Las Vegas, shown here in 2011. **PHOTO**: MARK RIGHTMIRE/THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER/ZUMA PRESS

Shawn Cardinal, who was a personal assistant to Elaine Wynn while she was married to Mr. Wynn, said that around 1987, Mr. Wynn repeatedly asked her to spend time with him outside of work. She said he continued asking, often approaching her at her desk outside his wife's office, despite her telling him she had plans with her husband and child.

On the phone, he would ask, "What are you wearing? Why don't you hang out with me after work?" said Ms. Cardinal. "I was not brave enough to say, 'How dare you?' I just joked my way out of it and I made sure I was never alone with him."

Several former employees said Mr. Wynn often walked around some areas of the complex in extremely short shorts without underwear, and he would sit in the salon to get pedicures in such a way that his genitals were exposed.

One former employee said after she had performed services in Mr. Wynn's office for years, one day he asked if he could kiss her. She said she laughed off the request, hoping to leave without upsetting him.

Another time, this employee said, she was performing services in her own workplace at the casino when Mr. Wynn said, "So when are you going to come into my office and f—me?"

She said that she again laughed off the proposition. "I would say, 'Oh Mr. Wynn.'" she recalled. "I was just trying to get on with my job."

One time as she did her work in Mr. Wynn's office, this woman said, he repeatedly

rubbed his genitals, which were falling out of his shorts, and made comments about things he would like to do with her sexually. On one occasion as she was leaving his office, the former employee said, Mr. Wynn grabbed her waist as she stood against a wall and told her to kiss him. She said she slipped out of his hold and left.

After around two weeks of pursuit, this woman said, Mr. Wynn stopped.

The former employee's supervisor and another colleague confirmed being told of these advances in detail at the time. The employee and the supervisor said they sought to manage the situation rather than report it because they believed there would be repercussions if they did.

The 2005 allegations of the manicurist that led to the settlement were the most striking described by former employees. In this instance, a woman who was a salon manager at the time said she filed a written report to human resources. She said she got a call from an executive, Doreen Whennen, castigating her for filing to HR and saying she should have taken the matter directly to Ms. Whennen.

The former manager said no one followed up with her about the matter. The manicurist soon left.

Ms. Whennen, who is no longer at the company, declined to comment.

In the lawsuit between the Wynns, Ms. Wynn cited a "multimillion dollar payment" made by Mr. Wynn following allegations he had engaged in "serious misconduct" on company property against an employee not named in the suit. A filing said Ms. Wynn had learned of the settlement in 2009.

In the suit, Ms. Wynn, who is a co-founder and former board member of Wynn Resorts, is seeking to free herself from restrictions on the control of her estimated \$1.9 billion of stock that were imposed by a 2010 agreement with Mr. Wynn.

Her attorneys have argued that in making a settlement with a former employee without telling the board, Mr. Wynn recklessly exposed the company and other directors to liability.

Wynn Resorts, in its statement to the Journal, alleged that Ms. Wynn was trying to "tarnish the reputation of Mr. Wynn in an attempt to pressure a revised divorce settlement." The company called it noteworthy that despite knowing of the allegations since 2009, Ms. Wynn didn't make them known to the board, of which she was a member, or raise them until after she lost her board seat.

An attorney for Ms. Wynn said she raised the issue internally when she learned of it.

Mr. Wynn's attorneys have argued the settlement wasn't relevant to the Wynns' dispute, which is headed for a trial this spring.

—Jim Oberman, Lisa Schwartz and Zusha Elinson contributed to this article.

Corrections & Amplifications

Shawn Cardinal, who was a personal assistant to Elaine Wynn while she was married to Mr. Wynn, said that around 1987, Mr. Wynn repeatedly asked her to spend time with him outside of work. An earlier version of this article incorrectly stated the date was around 1997. Also, a chart of Wynn Resorts' revenue is in billions of dollars. A chart with an earlier version of this article incorrectly labeled it in trillions. (Jan. 26, 2018)

Write to Alexandra Berzon at alexandra.berzon@wsj.com, Chris Kirkham at chris.kirkham@wsj.com, Elizabeth Bernstein at Bonds@wsj.com and Kate O'Keeffe at kathryn.okeeffe@wsj.com

Appeared in the January 27, 2018, print edition as 'Wynn Accused of Sexual Misconduct.'

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EXHIBIT 2

Exhibit 2

Home >> Business >> Casinos & Gaming

2 women tell Las Vegas police **Steve Wynn assaulted them in** the '70s

By Rio Lacanlale Las Vegas Review-Journal February 12, 2018 - 5:38 pm







Updated February 12, 2018 - 9:44 pm

Two women have reported to Las Vegas police that they were sexually assaulted by casino developer Steve Wynn in the 1970s, a spokesman said Monday.

Metropolitan Police Department spokesman Larry Hadfield said the statute of limitations for sexual assault in Nevada is 20 years, but that should not discourage victims from speaking up.

"We would encourage all victims to come forward," he said.

Wynn stepped down last week as chief executive officer and chairman of Wynn Resorts Ltd. following several reports that he repeatedly harassed female employees.

"Because the incidents are alleged to have taken place before the establishment of Wynn Resorts, Wynn Resorts does not have a comment," spokesman Michael Weaver said Monday.

Got a tip on Wynn?

To submit a news tip regarding the Steve Wynn investigation to the Review-Journal, go to www.reviewjournal.com/news-tips

Hadfield said the first complaint was called in to the department from St. Louis on Jan. 29, three days after the Wall Street Journal published detailed allegations of sexual misconduct involving Wynn. The woman alleged that Wynn had assaulted her in Las Vegas, the spokesman said.

"The incident will be investigated, however it is past the statute of limitations," Hadfield said.

On Feb. 5, another woman told Metro about a sexual assault that occurred in Chicago. No other details surrounding the incident were immediately

Hadfield said Metro will forward the Feb. 5 courtesy report regarding the incident to the Chicago Police Department.

When contacted Monday afternoon, a Chicago police spokesman said he had not heard about the report.

Under Illinois law, the government typically has three years to charge individuals with felony offenses. But Chicago criminal defense attorney Steve Roach said if the crime is reported to police within three years of the alleged incident, "it could allow an individual to be prosecuted within 10 years of the alleged act based upon certain factors."

"Based on my experience as a former Chicago prosecutor and experienced criminal defense attorney for many years," Roach told the Las Vegas Review-Journal Monday evening, "it's my opinion, based upon what we know at this point, that it's highly unlikely (Wynn) would ever face charges in Illinois."

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By Richard N. Velotta / RJ

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By **Rio Lacantale** / RJ

NATION AND WORLD / Updated 12:07 pm

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By Dennis Rudner / RJ

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By Max Michor / RJ

NATION AND WORLD / Updated 2:36 am

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By Joshua Goodman and Brady McCombs The

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By Eli Segall / RJ

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Developer has plans for 777-room casino hotel in downtown Las

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Palace Station starts to dismantle iconic train marquee — VIDEO

By Richard N. Velotta / RJ

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More in Casinos & Gaming



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Michael Gaughan still going strong in Las Vegas



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Nevada's Eldorado Resorts becoming a force in regional gaming



Top casino CEOs in Nevada earn more than workers vote to \$110M



Las Vegas casino authorize strike



Slot machine maker IGT signals interest in US sports betting

'Ο La gr

Exhibit 3

usa1302@fedex.com

From:

PIO <PIO@LVMPD.COM>

Sent:

Tuesday, February 13, 2018 3:32 PM

To:

Garcia Cano, Regina

Subject:

LVMPD re: Steve Wynn

The LVMPD has received two complaints against Steve Wynn alleging sexual assault. On January 29, 2018, a woman made a report from St. Louis stating the incident occurred in Las Vegas in the 1970's. A second woman filed a report February 5, 2018 at an LVMPD Substation in the Northwest part of the city. She stated the crime occurred in the 1970's in Chicago, IL. A courtesy report was taken and will be forwarded to Chicago authorities.

Below is the Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) pertaining to the statute of limitations for Sexual Assault. Due to the fact the report was not filed within the time frame allowed by NRS, an investigation cannot go forward.

NRS 171.083 No limitation for sexual assault or sex trafficking if written report filed with law enforcement officer during period of limitation; effect of disability on period of limitation.

- 1. If, at any time during the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095, a victim of a sexual assault, a person authorized to act on behalf of a victim of a sexual assault, or a victim of sex trafficking or a person authorized to act on behalf of a victim of sex trafficking, files with a law enforcement officer a written report concerning the sexual assault or sex trafficking, the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095 is removed and there is no limitation of the time within which a prosecution for the sexual assault or sex trafficking must be commenced.
- 2. If a written report is filed with a law enforcement officer pursuant to subsection 1, the law enforcement officer shall provide a copy of the written report to the victim or the person authorized to act on behalf of the victim.
- 3. If a victim of a sexual assault or sex trafficking is under a disability during any part of the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095 and a written report concerning the sexual assault or sex trafficking is not otherwise filed pursuant to subsection 1, the period during which the victim is under the disability must be excluded from any calculation of the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095.
- 4. For the purposes of this section, a victim of a sexual assault or sex trafficking is under a disability if the victim is insane, intellectually disabled, mentally incompetent or in a medically comatose or vegetative state.
 - 5. As used in this section, "law enforcement officer" means:
 - (a) A prosecuting attorney;
 - (b) A sheriff of a county or the sheriff's deputy;
 - (c) An officer of a metropolitan police department or a police department of an incorporated city; or
- (d) Any other person upon whom some or all of the powers of a peace officer are conferred pursuant to NRS 289.150 to 289.360, inclusive.

NRS 171.085 Limitations for felonies. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 171.080, 171.083, 171.084 and 171.095, an indictment for:

- 1. Theft, robbery, burglary, forgery, arson, sex trafficking, a violation of NRS 90.570, a violation punishable pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of NRS 598.0999 or a violation of NRS 205.377 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 4 years after the commission of the offense.
- 2. Sexual assault must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 20 years after the commission of the offense.
- 3. Any felony other than the felonies listed in subsections 1 and 2 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 3 years after the commission of the offense.

[1911 Cr. Prac. § 72; RL § 6922; NCL § 10720] — (NRS A 1963, 371; 1977, 1630; 1985, 2167; 1997, 890; 2001, 3031; 2003, 20th Special Session, 273; 2005, 1426; 2009, 146; 2013, 2418; 2015, 583)

Exhibit 4



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ap.org

Feb. 14, 2018

Office of Public Information Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department 400 S. Martin Luther King Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89106

SENT VIA EMAIL (PIO@lvmpd.gov)

Dear Records Officer:

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, 2018, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department revealed that it had received two complaints against Steve Wynn alleging sexual assault.

According to the email sent by the department's office of public information: "On January 29, 2018, a woman made a report from St. Louis stating the incident occurred in Las Vegas in the 1970's. A second woman filed a report February 5, 2018 at an LVMPD Substation in the Northwest part of the city. She stated the crime occurred in the 1970's in Chicago, IL. A courtesy report was taken and will be forwarded to Chicago authorities."

Under the Nevada Open Records Act § 239 et seq., I, Regina Garcia Cano, a reporter with The Associated Press, request an opportunity to inspect or obtain copies of the following records:

- 1. Report filed on Jan. 29, 2018, by a woman from St. Louis alleging Steve Wynn sexually assaulted her in the 1970s in Las Vegas.
- 2. Report filed Feb. 5, 2018, at a department substation in the northwest part of the city by a woman alleging Steve Wynn sexually assaulted her in the 1970s in Chicago.

As you know, the Nevada Open Records Act provides for the release of copies of agency records, and I would prefer to receive the documents electronically as a PDF file. If electronic copies are not available, please contact me first before processing this request. I can be reached at (702) 382-7440 or by electronic mail at RGarciaCano@ap.org.

As this information concerns a matter of intense public interest, I request expedited processing. If you believe my request is too broad or does not reasonable describe the records, please contact me via email so that I may clarify my request, and when appropriate, inform me of the manner in which records are filed, retrieved or generated.

Because I am a journalist primarily engaged in disseminating information, and this is a request by the news media for records in the public interest and is not being sought for commercial purposes, I ask that you waive any fees associated with the disclosure of the