

EXHIBIT A

Summons and Complaint

SUMM

Nicholas Hansen
4262 Blue Diamond Rd.
Ste 102-254
Las Vegas Nevada 89139
702-336-2211
nicksurvive@gmail.com

Plaintiff, in Proper Person

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Nicholas Hansen

Plaintiff,

v.

Officer Theodor "Teddy" Schaefer #9087,
Officer Darrel Davies #14917, Sheriff Joe
Lombardo, The Cromwell Las Vegas, Caesars
Entertainment Corporation, Clark County, Clark
County District Attorney Steven Wolfson, Ass.
District Attorney Samuel Kern, DOES I through
X, and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X,

Defendants

CASE NO. A-19-800945-C
DEPT. NO. XXVIII

SUMMONS

SUMMONS

**NOTICE! The Cromwell Las Vegas, YOU HAVE BEEN SUED. THE COURT MAY DECIDE AGAINST
YOU WITHOUT YOUR BEING HEARD UNLESS YOU RESPOND IN WRITING WITHIN 21 DAYS. READ
THE INFORMATION BELOW VERY CAREFULLY.**

To the Defendant named above:

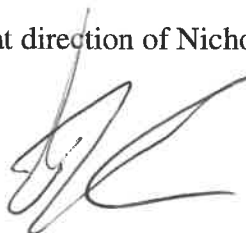
The Plaintiff has filed a civil complaint or petition against you. Read that document (or get a copy at the court listed above) to find out the specific relief requested.

1. If you intend to defend this lawsuit, within twenty (21) days after this Complaint 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.
 - b. Serve a copy of your response upon the Plaintiff whose name and address is shown below.

2. Unless you respond, your default will be entered upon application of the Plaintiff and this Court may enter a judgment against you for the relief demanded in the Third-Party Complaint, which could result in the taking of money or property or other relief requested in the Third-Party 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.

Issued at direction of Nicholas Hansen.



Nicholas Hansen
4262 Blue Diamond Rd.
Ste 102-254
Las Vegas Nevada 89139
702-336-2211
nicksurvive@gmail.com
Plaintiff, in Proper Person
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

STEVEN D. GRIERSON
CLERK OF THE COURT
CLERK OF COURT

BY:  DEC - 6 2019
DEPUTY CLERK Date

County Courthouse
Regional Justice Center
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
MARIE KRAMER

Nicholas Hansen
1989 Catalpa Trail
Las Vegas, Nevada 89108
702-336-2211
nicksurvive@gmail.com
Plaintiff, in Proper Person

FILED

AUG 27 2019

[Signature]
CLERK OF COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Nicholas Hansen

Plaintiff,

v.

Officer Theodor "Teddy" Schaefer #9087,
Officer Darrel Davies #14917, Sheriff Joe
Lombardo, The Cromwell Las Vegas, Caesars
Entertainment Corporation, Clark County, Clark
County District Attorney Steven Wolfson, Ass.
District Attorney Samuel Kern, DOES I through
X, and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X,

Defendants

CASE NO.
DEPT. NO.

**A-19-800945-C
XXVIII**

COMPLAINT

COMES NOW, the Plaintiff, Nicholas Hansen relying upon 42 U.S. Code § 1983, Civil action for deprivation of rights, 42 U.S. Code § 1985, Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights, and other applicable civil torts as per the laws of the State of Nevada, and does herein complain against Officer Darrel Davies; Officer Theodor "Teddy" Schaefer; Sheriff Joe Lombardo; The Cromwell Las Vegas; Caesars Entertainment Corporation; Clark County as a political subdivision of the State of Nevada; Clark County District Attorney Steven Wolfson, unknown Defendant DOES I through X and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X INCLUSIVE for causes of action against the Defendants, alleges as follows:

I. PARTIES

RECEIVED

AUG 13 2019

CLERK OF THE COURT

1. Plaintiff Nicholas Hansen is an individual who is currently, and at all time relevant times herein, is a resident of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, City of Las Vegas;
2. Defendant Officer Darrel Davies #14917, a police officer, METRO Headquarters is located at 400 South Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89119;
3. Defendant Officer Theodor "Teddy" Schaefer #9087, a police officer, METRO Headquarters is located at 400 South Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, Las Vegas, NV, 89119;
4. Defendant Sheriff Joe Lombardo the County Sheriff, METRO Headquarters is located at 400 South Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89119;
5. Defendant The Cromwell Las Vegas is located at 3595 South Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109-8918
6. Defendant Caesars Entertainment, Corporate Office: Corporation One Caesars Palace Drive Las Vegas, NV 89109;
7. Defendant Clark County, Nevada Clark County Government Center, 500 S Grand Central Pkwy. Las Vegas, NV 89155-1111
8. Defendant Clark County District Attorney Steven Wolfson, Office of the District Attorney, 200 Lewis Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101
9. Defendant ADA Samuel Kern, Office of the District Attorney, 200 Lewis Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101
10. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise of Defendants DOES I-X and/or ROES CORPORATIONS I-X, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs who, therefore, sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs is informed, believe, and allege that Defendants designated herein as a DOE and/or ROE CORPORATION are any one of the following:

- a. A party responsible in some manner for the events and happenings hereunder referred to, and in some manner proximately caused injuries and damages to the Plaintiff as herein alleged including, but not limited to, responsible for the racketeering, fraud, violations of law, violations of constitutional protections both federal and State, etc.;
- b. Parties that were agents, servants, authorities and contractors of the Defendants, each of them acting within the course and scope of their agency, employment, or contract;
- c. All unknown police officers or employees of Clark County or the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department that were in anyway responsible for the racketeering, fraud, violations of law, violations of constitutional protections both federal and State, etc.;
- d. Parties that have assumed or retained the liabilities of any of the Defendants by virtue of an agreement, sale, transfer, or otherwise;
- e. Parties that are DBA's, subsidiaries, parent corporations or otherwise related to Defendants.

II. FACTS

11. On August 1st, 2017 AD, Plaintiff Nicholas Hanson (hereinafter Plaintiff) was confronted in front of The Cromwell Las Vegas, by two Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Officers "Teddy" Schaefer #9087 and Darrel Davies #14917;
12. The officers confronted Plaintiff and informed him, in so many different words but in fact, that he needed to stop exercising his Constitutionally protected rights and rights under Nevada's constitution and law protections and leave the area;
13. Plaintiff had never before been confronted or warned by the police of any possible crime he was or may have been committing;

1 14. Plaintiff then took time (a week), before returning to the Las Vegas Strip, after the first incident
2 to research the Nevada laws and Clark County ordinances to ensure he was not violating any of
3 the laws or ordinances;

4 15. Plaintiff printed up the laws and codes on the subject of Street Performer's rights and privileges,
5 MISDEMEANOR blocking the sidewalk restrictions, carrying a weapon openly on the Strip and
6 also included court rulings on constitutional and legal protections for Street Performers then put
7 them in his knapsack to give to officers if he was confronted again;

8 16. Plaintiff returned to his specifically selected non-obstructive "shy" spot on the sidewalk in front
9 of The Cromwell on August 7th, 2017;

10 17. On August 8th, Officers "Teddy" Schaefer and Darrel Davies again confronted Plaintiff and told
11 Plaintiff that he was now violating Clark County Code (hereinafter CCC) concerning the
12 MISDEMEANOR obstructing a public walkway while Plaintiff was standing in the same place
13 he had been standing regularly since April 21st, 2014; on the spot Plaintiff had chosen because it
14 was in an area technically called a "shy" in the "*Las Vegas Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway*
15 *Study,*" and is not actually considered a part of the "effective walkway" for *Level of Service*
16 calculations that must be made for any "probable cause" to be valid for this specific and
17 technical MISDEMEANOR arrest for blocking the sidewalk. This area, Plaintiff was standing
18 was in, was one of the widest sections of the sidewalk fronting Las Vegas Blvd. and was chosen
19 specifically so that Plaintiff would not block the sidewalk in any way;

20 18. Plaintiff told the officers they were in error about the alleged restrictions concerning blocking
21 the sidewalk and that he was carrying a copy of the laws and court rulings on the subject of
22 federal and state protections for Street Performers (Plaintiff is a comedian);

23 19. The officers refused to review the laws and rulings that night;
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- 1 20. The officers did not arrest Plaintiff that evening but only gave him a warning with Officer
2 Schaefer telling Officer Davies in a recorded conversation on body camera footage that because
3 Plaintiff was legally openly carrying a self-defense handgun (that Plaintiff was carrying **at the**
4 **suggestion** that the officers made on August 1st, 2019 instead of carrying a toy gun) and said:
5 *"And now he's got on a frickin' firearm, so now we have to do things the right way";*
6
- 7 21. On August 15th, 2017 Officer Schaefer walked by a group of men smoking marijuana and gave
8 them a warning but no criminal citations then moved on toward Plaintiff after receiving
9 assistance from The Cromwell security;
- 10 22. The Defendant officers then, without warning, arrested Plaintiff by placing him in handcuffs;
11
- 12 23. Defendant Officers did not need to make a split-second decision concerning this detainment and
13 arrest since they had at least a week to review the laws and ordinances that applied to this case
14 after they admitted, *"And now he's got on a frickin' firearm, so now we have to do things the*
15 *right way."* Then under color of law repeatedly violated Plaintiff's rights and privileges;
- 16 24. Defendant Teddy Schaefer and Darrel Davis, on the signed Declaration of Arrest, stated that they
17 observed Plaintiff for "40 MIN IN THE SAME SPOT" so this was not a split second decision
18 but a planned arrest and in the 40 minutes of video taken of Plaintiff shows no pedestrians being
19 obstructed in that 40 minutes so there was **no probable cause**;
- 20
- 21 25. Defendant(s) spent a substantial amount of time observing a peaceful Street Performer because
22 their real intent was not to stop crime but to follow Clark County's capricious policy concerning
23 "Non-Permanent Obstructions" that, **needed to be "restricted"** because of this **special**
24 **identifiable CLASS** of persons as per *"Las Vegas Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway Study"*;
- 25 26. The Defendant officer(s) had observed the Plaintiff by using the security camera monitors on
26 Caesar Entertainment property that were used to zoom in to view Plaintiff's legally carried,
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- 1 holstered, handgun, then Officer Schaefer walked through The Cromwell (on video), spoke to
2 hotel security (on video), and then proceeded to arrested Plaintiff;
- 3 27. Plaintiff was seized then searched in violation of Constitutional protections and without probable
4 cause claiming Plaintiff slowed pedestrians (required to be LOS C levels or to less than 10
5 people per minute as per § 16.11.020 (f)) but security video proves this did not occur;
- 6 28. Plaintiff was taken to a holding area inside of the Flamingo (a Caesars Entertainment property),
7 and held for approximately 1-1/4 hours, where he was repeatedly questioned without a Miranda
8 warning and without an attorney present which had been repeatedly demanded by Plaintiff;
- 9 29. Plaintiff's legally owned and legally worn handgun, according to Nevada law, was seized;
- 10 30. Officer Schaefer told Plaintiff during the detention that could get his pistol back the next day;
- 11 31. The LVMPD later told Plaintiff that he could not have the pistol back for a minimum of 70 days;
- 12 32. The .357 magnum pistol was actually returned circa September 10th, 2017 after METRO's
13 Weapons Vault received a call from Internal Affairs Officer Ivey who asked them what they
14 were doing and why were they not releasing Plaintiff's handgun;
- 15 33. The handgun had been damaged while the police kept it after they had unlawfully seized it;
- 16 34. Following the arrest Defendant Officers repeatedly attempted to get Plaintiff to confess to
17 crimes he did not commit;
- 18 35. When Plaintiff told the officers he was innocent and why, Officer Schaefer told Plaintiff
19 essentially: *'We have arrested thousands for this and they all argue just like you...and nobody*
20 *ever wins'*;
- 21 36. Defendant Davies reviewed the laws, ordinances and court rulings on the subject carried by
22 Plaintiff and ignored them but mocked Plaintiff's religious book he had in his backpack;
- 23 37. Defendant Davies retorted that Plaintiff's papers were missing an ordinance i.e. §16.11.090;
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1 38. Plaintiff informed Defendant Davies that §16.11.090 was a penalty statute and not an criminal
2 ordinance and thus §16.11.090 was impossible for Plaintiff to violate;

3 39. Defendant Davies retorted that Plaintiff was being charged with two counts of §16.11.090;

4 40. Defendant Officers forged the government's copy and the court's copy of the citation changing
5 one of the counts to §16.11.070 and changing the time of appearance;

6 41. Plaintiff's copy of the citation was not changed to §16.11.070 or to 7:30 a.m. and Plaintiff was
7 never informed of the forgery until during the court hearings;

8 42. Plaintiff was given a copy of the citation classifying Plaintiff as a "transient" after Plaintiff
9 previously identified himself by giving the Defendant Officers his Nevada Identification card;

10 43. Defendant Officers were shown the Nevada Identification card on August 1st, 2017 at the first
11 detainment so officers knew he was not transient and Plaintiff had been there regularly for over
12 three years indicating to any person of at least average intelligence that he was not transient;

13 44. Plaintiff told officer Davies to read the code Plaintiff was carrying with him because the code
14 stated that Plaintiff did not violate the Blocking the Sidewalk ordinances because more than 10
15 people could pass him in a minute as per CCC §16.11.020 (f) "'LOS C' means a pedestrian flow
16 on a sidewalk of less than or equal to **ten pedestrians per minute** per foot as specified and
17 **defined in the Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209**, a copy of which is filed with
18 the office of the county clerk," although it was discovered it not actually filed with the clerk;

19 45. CCC §16.11.020 (f) has been an ordinance since 10-4-2011 so Defendants should have been well
20 aware of this ordinance especially since they were enforcing it but under color of law;

21 46. Defendant Officer Davies then responded (recorded on video): *"That doesn't make any sense.*
22 *Twenty people could pass you in second,"* and that statement was correct and demonstrated that
23 Defendant Officers did **not have probable cause** for the arrest of blocking the sidewalk;

1 47. Officer Davies therefore ADMITTED that he did not follow the clear instructions of the CCC
2 §16.11.020 (f) "LOS C", that a violation would mean that ten pedestrians could not pass Plaintiff
3 in a minute by admitting (on video) that: *"Twenty people could pass you in second"*;

4 48. Defendants arrested Plaintiff under color of law knowing, or they should have known, that
5 Plaintiff was not in violation of CCC §16.11.090 but used their own made up reasons under color
6 of law to arrest Plaintiff;

7 49. Plaintiff discovered, during the second trial on obstruction, that the *Highway Capacity Manual*,
8 *Special Report 209*, had NEVER been filed with the office of the County Clerk as required by
9 the CCC, until Plaintiff informed the Clerk of this failure and ONLY then did the clerk order it,
10 receive it and then file the Special Report on May 3rd, 2018;

11 50. Therefore the so-called ordinance could NOT be read or understood by the average citizen and
12 was legally void for vagueness at the time of the arrest, but the ordinance §16.11.020 (f) "LOS
13 C" was clear that it meant that there was an obstruction ONLY if "ten pedestrians per minute"
14 could not pass the Plaintiff who never violated CCC §16.11.090 according to the 40 minutes of
15 video watched live by Defendant officer(s) taken by Caesars Entertainment security cameras;

16 51. Defendant Officer Davies statement: *"That doesn't make any sense. Twenty people could pass*
17 *you in second,"* proves that the Clark County Government did not follow its own ordinance
18 requirements and/or did not properly teach its officers to know the law but instead encouraged
19 the removal of Non-Permanent Obstructions intentionally or by gross negligence;

20 52. Defendant Officers then committed Forgery and Perjury on the citation, AFTER a copy of the
21 citation was given to Plaintiff, by forging the citation, in violation of NRS 199.210 Offering
22 false evidence and NRS 205.085 and NRS 205.090 Forgery;

23 53. Officers wrote a citation for two MISDEMEANOR offenses that did not qualify for a **Class II**
24 **Citation** – "Used for persons ineligible for a field citation as CLASS II "Includes transportation
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1 of the individual to detention for fingerprinting/photographing prior to release” (See police
2 procedure manual in use circa 2017);

3 54. Defendants violated NRS 171.1771 and NRS 171.1773 by not simply citing Plaintiff and
4 releasing him as Plaintiff clearly qualified for a “field citation” and although no citation should
5 have been given at all, as there was no probable cause and no crime committed, a normal field
6 citation would have reduced the harm to Plaintiff but that would not properly intimidate Plaintiff
7 and that was the actual goal of Defendants (all of the Defendants);

8
9 55. Plaintiff signed the citation before he was placed in the paddy wagon;

10 56. NRS 171.1773 states at (4) that “the peace officer **shall deliver** a copy of the citation to the
11 person, and thereupon the peace officer **shall not** take the person into physical custody for the
12 violation”;

13
14 57. Plaintiff was not given a copy of the citation as required by law and was taken into physical
15 custody in violation of NRS 171.1773 (4) and was therefore **kidnapped under color of law**;

16 58. Plaintiff was placed into the paddy wagon, was not secured, and was then driven around
17 unsecured for more than an hour without allowing Plaintiff a phone call to anyone;

18 59. Plaintiff was taken to jail and booked and yet was still not allowed to make a phone call, after he
19 had been told he could call after booking, in violation of NRS 171.153;

20 60. Plaintiff was denied medical attention as he not allowed access to his prescription for stress-
21 induced seizures that was scheduled to be taken long before he was released from jail;

22
23 61. Plaintiff was never allowed to call to anyone on the phone during the ten hours of the arrest and
24 was told by Officer Teddy Schaefer that the reason Plaintiff could not call anyone was because
25 **they believed Plaintiff was a (misdemeanor?) terrorist** and that he may have a secret code that
26 could be used to signal a “sniper” to set in motion a violent attack against officers (on video);

27 62. Plaintiff was released on his own recognizance about 10 hours after the arrest;
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1 63. On the Declaration of Arrest, Officer Schaefer signed, it stated:

- 2 a. The Subject, through their actions, did obstruct, delay, hinder, block, hamper or
3 interfere with pedestrian passage to or from private property or any use of the public
4 sidewalk and **did not have a permit** issued by the Clark County and cannot operate
5 in this capacity in Clark County. The Subject was issued a citation for the **violation**
6 **under Clark County Ordinance 16.11.090** and was advised on how to be in
7 compliance.”

8 64. Defendant Teddy Schaefer lied repeatedly on this Declaration of Arrest even falsely claiming
9 that Plaintiff was advised on how to be in compliance, which was impossible, since no permit is
10 required to be a Street Performer and no one can be out of compliance with §16.11.090;

11 65. Defendant Schaefer was not capable of advising Plaintiff on how to be in compliance as he was
12 incapable of making the LOS calculations and did not attempt to do so and ignored the 10 person
13 per minute rule found in the CCC §16.11.020 (f);

14 66. Plaintiff exercised his rights to a trial (refusing to accept any deal), his rights under the 1st and 2nd
15 and other amendments, and other legal rights and privileges and protections;

16 67. In the Clark County Pedestrian Study for 2012 and the 2015 update, Clark County conducted a
17 comprehensive study of Las Vegas Boulevard, in which it designated Street Performers as being
18 “Non-Permanent Obstructions” identifying them in a “Class” with persons involved in illegal
19 activity such as Street Gambling and activities that require permits such as Vendors even though
20 Street Performances are legal and do not require any permits on Las Vegas Blvd. walkways;

21 68. The Pedestrian Study calls for “**restricting non-permanent obstructions**” without any further
22 clarification as to which type of non-permanent obstructions were to be limited and thus
23 unconstitutionally called for restrictions upon the exercise of the First Amendment by Street
24 Performer “Non-Permanent Obstructions”;

25 69. The Pedestrian Study calls for the County to: “Apply the no-obstructive use ordinance to this
26 area to **restrict** non-permanent obstructions” without the study qualifying protected Free Speech
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1 activities and instead those protected activities are characterized and categorized with illegal
2 activity in this conspiracy to limit Constitutionally protected rights of Plaintiff;

3 70. Defendants used a private company known as APB.net to send out a bulletin to Defendant
4 Caesars Entertainment with a picture of Plaintiff taken on August 8th, by Officer Schaefer;

5 71. During the trial(s) Plaintiff demanded discovery that was embarrassing to the police concerning a
6 conspiracy to calumniate and denigrate Plaintiff and other Street Performers (a.k.a "Non-
7 Permanent Obstructions"), who would not submit to intimidation by METRO on the Las Vegas
8 Strip as Defendants characterized Plaintiff and other Street Performers with the epithet of
9 "***Sovereign Citizen Terrorists***" while using an APB.net Bulletin to vilify Plaintiff and justify
10 Caesars Entertainment in "trespassing" Plaintiff WITHOUT CAUSE based on this dangerous
11 defamation of character from Defendant Officers;

12 72. This APB.net bulletin was used by Caesars Entertainment to "trespass" Plaintiff from all Caesars
13 Entertainment Corporation properties;

14 73. This action by Defendants caused Plaintiff to lose his "Inalienable right[]" to "obtain...
15 happiness" (See Nevada Constitution section 1), his right to "pursue happiness" (see Declaration
16 of Independence); his right to liberty and/or property (Nevada Constitution Sec 8, #5 and the 5th
17 federal Amendment) (see *Personnel Adm'r of Massachusetts v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256, 99 S.Ct.
18 2282 (1979)) and it violated Gaming Regulations;

19 74. Defendants libeled Plaintiff by naming him as a "***Sovereign Citizen Terrorist***" and "trespassing"
20 him without cause for "illegal or inappropriate behavior" REGULATION 5 OPERATION OF
21 GAMING ESTABLISHMENTS (Draft Date May 9, 2017) 5.360 (n & q);

22 75. Plaintiff contacted Defendant Caesars Entertainment following his acquittal of all charges and
23 asked for an appeal hearing so he could be allowed back onto Caesars properties;

1 76. Plaintiff was denied any hearing by Defendant Caesars even though he had not been involved in
2 "illegal or inappropriate behavior";

3 77. This was, at least in part, a conspiracy among the Defendants to deprive Plaintiff of his protected
4 rights;

5 78. Defendants Clark County and Clark County law enforcement (in a conspiracy with Caesars
6 Entertainment) have repeatedly used a wide variety of vile tactics to violate their oaths of office
7 to uphold the Constitution while they harass and remove people that Defendants labeled with the
8 non-human like title: "Non-Permanent Obstructions" in a wanton violation of Freedom of
9 Speech protections;

10 79. Clark County and the City of Las Vegas have passed unconstitutional codes to restrict the rights
11 of Street Performers using verbicide to cover their crimes and those codes have been struck
12 down by the courts repeatedly, but Defendants have an agenda (set by the casinos) and they do
13 everything they can to skirt around the Constitutions that they swore to uphold;

14 80. Defendants were well aware of the rights of Street Performers but continued to attempt to bypass
15 the Constitutional restrictions on restricting the rights of "Non-Permanent Obstructions";

16 81. Plaintiff learned from other Street Performers that the "**Sovereign Citizen Terrorist**" slander
17 and libel was a common tactic used by Defendants to discourage Street Performers;

18 82. On September 1st, the now unarmed Plaintiff was attacked while with his father in front of The
19 Cromwell and his jaw was broken;

20 83. During the violent attack on the Plaintiff, by the still unknown attacker, no Cromwell Security
21 ever came to assist Plaintiff or his elderly father even though the attacker, covered with blood,
22 ran into The Cromwell before escaping back out the front doors and up the escalator to the east;

23 84. Even with all of The Cromwell security cameras, that could easily get a picture of the attacker,
24 no arrest for the attack was ever and the police claimed that all leads had been exhausted;

1 85. On or about September 10th, 2017 the FBI came to Plaintiff's home without an appointment,
2 where he and his father were questioned about being possible, "***Sovereign Citizen Terrorists***";

3 86. Plaintiff and his father, Christopher, were told by the FBI agents that the FBI had a problem with
4 METRO was using this tactic of labeling people as ***Sovereign Citizen Terrorists***;

5 87. A warrant, "**Filed Under Seal**," was issued on Nov. 27th, 2017, for Plaintiff's arrest for carrying
6 a toy gun back on August 1st, 2017, where no charges or citations were issued and Officer
7 Schaefer had told Plaintiff that he would not be cited or arrested for the incident;

8 88. Plaintiff learned about the "**Filed Under Seal**," Warrant by watching the online court dockets
9 daily because he did not trust the police or the District Attorney to act fairly or honestly;

10 89. Plaintiff's distrust was well-founded;

11 90. This was an attempt by the District Attorney to, in part, get a new judge that may be more
12 amendable to their tyranny and the D.A fought against it going to the original judge;

13 91. Plaintiff, fearing for his life, had to go into hiding for two days until Plaintiff's attorney got the
14 "**Filed Under Seal**," Warrant quashed and the cases were combined, as was required by court
15 procedure, and were then heard by the original Justice of the Peace;

16 92. All three misdemeanor charges were eventually dismissed by the Justice of the Peace;

17 93. The toy gun charge was dismissed because the Justice of the Peace ruled the County ordinance
18 violated Nevada law concerning weapons;

19 94. Once again Clark County had violated legal restrictions placed upon them in order to promote
20 their unconstitutional agendas;

21 95. The District Attorney refilled the original charges of blocking the sidewalk on January 3rd, 2018;

22 96. The Justice of the Peace granted Plaintiff's motion for discovery for the embarrassing
23 information concerning the APB.net Bulletin that categorized Plaintiff as a ***Sovereign Citizen***
24 ***Terrorist***;

1 97. A subpoena to Defendant Caesars Entertainment proved that the APB.net Bulletin was given to
2 Caesars Entertainment by Defendant Officers, something that the District Attorney repeatedly
3 told the court did not exist or, of which, they had no record;

4 98. The District Attorney then suddenly dropped the refilled charges and the case was dismissed on
5 May 10th, 2018, in part, so Plaintiff could not get access to the APB.net Bulletin to see what lies
6 and defamation by libel were said about Plaintiff concerning him being a terrorist;

7
8 05/10/2018 Motion: For Court Order As Required By LVMPD Legal Subpoena Div.,
9 And Needed For The Cromwell, **Terrorist Document: FOUND!**- Motion Off
Calendar MOOT **Case Dismissed** (See Register of Actions Case No. 17M31467X)

10 99. To date Caesar's Properties has not rescinded the "trespass" order against Plaintiff and Plaintiff
11 is not allowed on any Caesars' property because of the police libelous APB.net Bulletin that
12 branded Plaintiff as a *Sovereign Citizen Terrorist*;

13 100. Defendants were involved in the conspiracy by following the instructions of the Clark
14 County Sheriff and Clark County Commissioners as per the *Las Vegas Boulevard South*
15 *Pedestrian Walkway Study* to "restrict" Street Performers a.k.a. "Non-Permanent Obstructions";

16 101. This restriction of Non-Permanent Obstructions is a **State created danger** and has been an
17 active goal of Caesars Entertainment working in conjunction in with County Commissioners and
18 the Sheriff's Department in a conspiracy to take away the well-defined legal and constitutional
19 protections, especially concerning the First Amendment Freedom of Speech rights of Plaintiff;

20 102. These conspirators have a long history of First Amendment violations against Street
21 Performers' rights that the County renamed "Non-permanent obstructions" in the *Las Vegas*
22 *Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway Study* commissioned by Clark County.

23 103. This conspiracy is a continuing violation of the First Amendment, the Second Amendment,
24 Nevada protections on speech, keeping and bearing arms, happiness and related protections, 18
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1 U.S. Code § 241, Conspiracy against rights; 18 U.S. Code § 242, Deprivation of rights under
2 color of law;

3 104. The Defendant police violated Plaintiff's rights in multiple ways including but not limited to
4 Plaintiff's right to Equal Protection while associated with this identifiable class;

5 105. The Defendant police violated Plaintiff's rights in multiple ways including but not limited to
6 Plaintiff's right to Equal Protection in an identifiable class of one, as there were many other
7 Street Performers that were not arrested, wrongful imprisoned, harmed by the wrongful exercise
8 of official power, denied medical attention, falsely arrested; was the victim of forgery,
9 kidnapping, abuse of discretion, vindictive and retaliatory arrest concerning First Amendment
10 rights; and damage to Plaintiff's personal property confiscated during the arrest and not returned
11 for weeks, vindictive and retaliatory prosecution, unlawful detention, theft, defamation of
12 character, victimization of attempted extortion of confession; refusal of communication with
13 attorney or friends, reckless endangerment, and violated Plaintiff's right to openly carry a
14 defensive weapon and to keep and bear arms legally;

15 106. Defendant was NEVER charged with any violation concerning his legal working firearm;

16 III. GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

17 107. Plaintiffs hereby realleges the allegations of the 106 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
18 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

19 108. The Defendants were involved in a Criminal Enterprise under color of law, clearly
20 demonstrated by the following;

21 109. Defendants were involved in racketeering as defined in NRS 207.350;

22 110. Defendants violated 18 U.S. Code § 241. Conspiracy against rights;

23 111. Defendants violated 18 U.S. Code § 242, Deprivation of rights under color of law,;

24 112. Defendants were involved in unequal enforcement of the law;

- 1 113. Defendants were involved in kidnapping of Plaintiff under color of law;
- 2 114. Defendants were involved in retaliatory prosecution;
- 3 115. Defendants were involved in wrongful imprisonment,
- 4 116. Defendants were involved in wrongful or malicious prosecution,
- 5 117. Defendants were involved in false arrest;
- 6 118. Defendants were involved in the theft of Plaintiff's legal handgun;
- 7 119. Defendants were involved in an abuse of discretion;
- 8 120. Defendants were involved in forgery on the citation;
- 9 121. Defendants were involved in fraud;
- 10 122. That Defendants were involved in negligence while having a duty to know and follow laws
11 and ordinances and took an oath to uphold the Constitutions of the United States and Nevada and
12 damaged Plaintiff's liberty and property;
- 13 123. Defendants neglected a duty in a willful and wanton disregard of the safety of Plaintiff;
- 14 124. Defendants were involved in collusion;
- 15 125. Defendants were involved in reckless endangerment;
- 16 126. Defendants were involved in defaming Plaintiff;
- 17 127. Defendants caused intentional infliction of emotional distress on Plaintiff;
- 18 128. Defendants caused negligent infliction of emotional distress upon Plaintiff's wife, child and
19 father and mother;
- 20 129. Defendants were involved in failure to allow any phone calls required by law;
- 21 130. Defendants caused a loss of consortium; and thereby harmed Plaintiff;
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IV. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

A. RACKETEERING

1 131. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 130 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
2 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

3 132. Defendants have committed the crime of racketeering and thereby damaged Plaintiff with
4 Defendants commission of or attempting to commit or conspiring to commit the crimes of
5 racketeering (see also NRS 207.360):
6

7 **B. CONSPIRACY**

8 133. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 132 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
9 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

10 134. Defendants violated 18 U.S. Code § 241. Conspiracy against rights;

11 135. Defendants did conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate Plaintiff who was in the
12 free exercise or enjoyment of rights and/or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws
13 of the United States, or because Plaintiff exercised the same;
14

15 136. Defendants did go in disguise on the highway, under color of law, and/or on the premises of
16 another, with the intent to prevent or hinder Plaintiff's free exercise or enjoyment of rights and
17 privileges secured by or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States;
18

19 **C. DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS**

20 137. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 136 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
21 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

22 138. Defendants violated 18 U.S. Code § 242, Deprivation of rights under color of law;

23 139. Defendants, under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjected
24 Plaintiff, while in the State of Nevada, of the deprivation of rights, privileges, and/or immunities
25 secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and thereby harmed
26 Plaintiff;
27

28 **D. UNEQUAL ENFORCEMENT**

1 140. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 139 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
2 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

3 141. Defendants invidiously discriminated against Plaintiff in his arrest and prosecution;

4 142. Defendant's applied, in a discriminatory manner, the CCC concerning blocking the sidewalk
5 ordinances specifically against a class of people that they themselves had placed into that special
6 class derided as Non-Permanent Obstructions in the *Las Vegas Boulevard South Pedestrian*
7 *Walkway Study* that was used to remove and/or discourage "Non-Permanent Obstructions."

8 143. This arbitrary and capricious classification by Defendant Clark County for Street Performers
9 as "Non-Permanent Obstructions" lumps together criminal activity like street gambling and
10 activities that require permits, like vendors, with Street Performer activities that courts have
11 recognized as a constitutionally protected form of free speech;
12

13 144. At the same time Defendants sought to officially "restrict" Street Performers' (see *Las Vegas*
14 *Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway Study*) tourists were always allowed to block the sidewalks
15 with impunity while talking in groups, taking pictures, resting, watching Street Performers and
16 especially while watching free shows by hotel casinos that block the sidewalks in front of the
17 free performances like the Fountains at Bellagio and the Volcano at the Mirage that bring the
18 Level of Service (LOS) to LOS D, E and/or F and those obstructions that cause such LOS levels
19 can be used to arrest the Plaintiff yet tourists are not arrested for blocking the walkways which
20 creates a classic unequal enforcement scenario;
21

22 145. Unequal enforcement "restricted" Plaintiff while other persons similarly situated were not
23 prosecuted or "restricted" and this unequal selection was deliberately based upon an unjustifiable
24 arbitrary and capricious classification created by Clark County that includes Street Performers as
25 "Non-Permanent Obstructions" while tourist that create LOS levels below LOS C are not warned
26 persecuted, harassed and/or prosecuted;
27
28

146. Page 9 of the *Las Vegas Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway Study* states:

- a. The Mirage Volcano attraction was observed to impact pedestrian traffic. Pedestrians slow their walking speeds during the attractions to move through the crowds and to also catch a glimpse of the show. **Walking speeds are also significantly slower** immediately following the end of the show, as in many cases there is a significant crowd of pedestrians exiting the show area. Figure 4.23 (Saturday May 23, 2015 - Memorial Day weekend) shows the impact to pedestrian volumes in front of the Mirage due to the volcano attraction. Pedestrian volume is significantly higher during the hours of the show as illustrated by the peaks in volume around show times.
- b. And yet these pedestrians that significantly slow pedestrian traffic are not prosecuted and the Mirage Volcano attraction, which is the root cause of “significantly slower” walking speeds, is allowed to proceed unabated every half-hour from 8:00 PM to 12:00 AM. (See *Las Vegas Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway Study*, page 9.) This unequal enforcement is easy to see by anyone that is not prejudiced against Street Performers and who make laws to “restrict” that Identifiable Class of undesirable persons unlike those money spending encouraged tourists that **have not** been arbitrarily and capriciously classified by Defendants as “Non-Permanent Obstructions” while allowed, if not encourage, to obstruct walkways with impunity because Clark County and other Defendants want those types of desirable people to go about unhindered;
- c. At least we Street Performers are still allowed to ride on any seat on the public bus we choose while in Clark County;
- d. Think of the uproar if all those desirable people blocking the sidewalk in front of the Mirage Volcano attraction were arrested for blocking the sidewalk even though they are;

E. KIDNAPPING

147. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 146 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

148. Defendants kidnapped Plaintiff;

1 149. Defendants, under color of law, without lawful authority, physically moved Plaintiff without
2 consent and did terrorize Plaintiff with the intent to use the abduction in a conspiracy to deprive
3 Plaintiff of many rights and privileges and/or some other nefarious objectives;

4
5 **F. RETALIATORY PROSECUTION**

6 150. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 149 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
7 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

8 151. Defendants were involved retaliatory prosecution;

9 152. Defendants were determined to remove Plaintiff from the sidewalk where he had been
10 performing for years because Defendant, The Cromwell, wanted Plaintiff removed and assisted
11 officers in finding a ruse to arrest Plaintiff to get him away from The Cromwell;

12 153. Defendant Officers had no probable cause to arrest as they did not know the rules for LOS C
13 in determining if Plaintiff was actually unlawfully blocking the sidewalk and could not know as
14 the rules had not been placed on file with the County Clerk until May 3rd, 2018;

15 154. Defendant Officers had a week to review the County ordinances concerning blocking the
16 sidewalk and CCC is clear at §16.11.020 (f) "LOS C" means a pedestrian flow on a sidewalk of
17 less than or equal to **ten pedestrians per minute...**; and confirmed in §16.11.040 (for which
18 Plaintiff was charged with in an amended complaint on 04/09/2018) which states at (e):

19
20
21 "On or within any section of the public sidewalk **which has been determined** to have an
22 average LOS of C or below, **during the hours at which LOS declines below LOS C, as**
23 **determined by...** the Clark County department of public works **according to the**
24 **methodology set forth in the Las Vegas Boulevard South Pedestrian Walkway Study."**

25 155. Defendant Davies admitted, on video, that, "*Twenty people could pass (Plaintiff) in second*"
26 the night of the arrest ***therefore there was no probable cause for the arrest;***

27 156. Concerning the alleged second offense it is clear from the record that Plaintiff's knapsack
28 was not on the sidewalk (for which Plaintiff was charged with CCC §16.11.070 with the forged
citation not the original citation) and Defendant Officers admitted this in the Declaration of

1 Arrest stating the "bag" was hanging on the "Fence," and the English language is clear on the
2 fact that a "fence" is not a "sidewalk" and therefore there was no probable cause for an arrest;

3 157. Even if the bag had been on the sidewalk, the CCC allows for such bags by Street Performers
4 as per §16.11.070(a): *This provision shall not apply to materials or property held or stored in a*
5 *carry bag or pack... or items such as a backpack which is temporarily placed next to a street*
6 *performer for that street performer's use...*, so again there was no probable cause for arrest;

7
8 158. Plaintiff was not originally charged with a violation of CCC § 16.11.070(a), as per Plaintiff's
9 copy of the citation, but only after Plaintiff was placed into the paddy wagon did Defendant
10 Officers forge the citation, forging it by changing it from 16.11.090 to 16.11.070;

11 159. When Plaintiff challenged Defendants false and forged charges, a third charge was made
12 against Plaintiff in a **"Sealed" Warrant** in which Plaintiff was charged for carrying a toy gun on
13 the Strip AFTER Plaintiff was told by Defendant Officers that he would not be charged;

14
15 160. The Justice Court threw out the toy gun charge because it was in violation of State law, and
16 obviously in violation of *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008);

17 161. The **"Sealed" Warrant** was unnecessary since Plaintiff had an attorney and was currently
18 charged with a crime and was appearing in court to fight the other false charges;

19 162. Plaintiff's Attorney told the District Attorney to serve any more warrants on him and Plaintiff
20 would appear in court as he wanted to fight the false charges;

21
22 163. The **"Sealed" Warrant** for arrest for a charge of carrying a toy gun was created so that
23 Plaintiff could be intimidated, harassed and humiliated by an arrest especially if he tried to return
24 as a Street Performer to the corner by The Cromwell as Defendants wanted Plaintiff GONE;

25 164. Until the Warrant was quashed Plaintiff had to leave his home and go into hiding because he
26 feared the police would come to his home and arrest him or find others way to humiliate him;

1 165. After all the charges were dismissed the District Attorney refilled the unwarranted blocking
2 the sidewalk charges against Plaintiff (on charges that they had offered a plea deal of no fine and
3 no time in jail but only and agreement that he would not return to the corner (as a Non-
4 Permanent Obstruction) which exposed their REAL intent of getting Plaintiff off the street;

5
6 166. Plaintiff repeatedly rejected this offer to give up his Constitutionally protected rights;

7 167. It was obvious that it was not the crime Defendants were trying to stop. It was strictly the
8 removal of this Non-Permanent Obstruction Street Performer because The Cromwell did not
9 want Plaintiff to perform while armed with a self-defense weapon clearly on his hip that was an
10 obvious concern of the Officer who was recorded saying, "*And now he's got on a frickin'*
11 *firearm, so now we have to do things the right way.*" (It must be asked: Why were the Defendant
12 Officers changing their normal procedure to, instead, "doing it the right way"? What were they
13 doing before?)
14

15 168. The arrest and prosecution, the "**Sealed**" **Warrant** and the refiling of the preposterous
16 charges were obviously a retaliatory prosecution in an attempt to silence Plaintiff's Freedom of
17 Speech and end his right to Keep and Bear arms and carry the self-defense weapon openly as is
18 allowed by Nevada law, without a permit;

19 169. Plaintiff had good cause to carry the weapon as had had been nearly killed in an unwarranted
20 attack on that very spot, previously, by two men that were never apprehended even though the
21 police had their pictures and had his name (Shocking? Not at all since Street Performers are not
22 desirable human beings but just Non-Permanent Obstructions that need to be "restricted";

23
24 170. The Defendants' plan worked as Plaintiff is now too fearful of continued retaliation by
25 Defendants and is even afraid to return to the Strip in any fashion;

26 **G. WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT**
27
28

171. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 170 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

172. Defendants arrested Plaintiff using a CLASS II designation in order to wrongfully imprison Plaintiff instead of following the law NRS 171.1773 that clearly states at (4) that “the peace officer shall deliver a copy of the citation to the person, and thereupon the peace officer **shall not** take the person into physical custody for the violation”;

H. MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

173. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 172 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby incorporates them as though fully set forth herein.

174. Defendants maliciously prosecuted Plaintiff repeatedly;

175. There was no probable cause, as noted above, so all prosecution was malicious;

176. Defendants repeatedly showed malice toward Plaintiff with their obvious dislike and animosity toward Plaintiff’s Street Performing that Defendants admittedly wanted “restricted”;

177. Defendants repeatedly showed, sloppy legal actions and research, sloppy factual research, and made disparaging comments about Plaintiff calling him a **Sovereign Citizen Terrorist**;

178. There was a great imbalance in power between Plaintiff and Defendants and an apparent desire to intimidate and punish Plaintiff without due process of law or even probable cause;

179. Any reasonable attorney without an agenda to remove Plaintiff simply because he was a considered a Non-Permanent Obstruction and not a decent human being, would have dropped the case immediately if they had studied the CCC on blocking the sidewalk and should have known the claim was not capable of prevailing especially since the **Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209**, was not on file, as required by the CCC, at the office of the County Clerk making the ordinance obviously void for vagueness;

I. FALSE ARREST

1 180. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 179 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
2 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

3 181. Defendants arrested Plaintiff without probable cause and under color of law;

4 182. Defendants falsely arrested Plaintiff because he did not meet the requirements of a CLASS II
5 arrest for a misdemeanor offense as Plaintiff:
6

7 a. gave a written promise to appear;

8 b. signed at least one copy of the misdemeanor citation prepared by Defendant officer;

9 c. properly identified himself showing the Defendant Officer a Nevada Identification;

10 d. A copy of the citation was not delivered to the Plaintiff as required by law;

11 e. The peace officer took Plaintiff into custody in violation of NRS 171.1773(4);

12 f. In doing so the officer clearly violated his discretion; as per LVMPD's procedure
13 manual, 911 page, 2/102.01 USE OF DISCRETION A.S. 1.2.6, 1.2.7:
14

15 The limits of individual discretion are defined by statutory and case law,
16 department policies and procedures, training, and the rank and responsibility
17 held by the officer. When given the latitude of choice within these legal
18 bounds, **the appropriate course of action is one that is the least restrictive
of citizens**, meets the intent of the law, and does not compromise officer
safety.

19 g. Defendants violated their discretion as per: THE STATE OF NEVADA, vs.

20 BAYARD, No. 39376, 71 P.3d 498; 2003 Nev. LEXIS 35; 119 Nev. Adv. Rep. 29

21 and in doing so subjected Plaintiff to, "the humiliation of a full custodial arrest
22 instead of issuing him a citation."
23

24 J. THEFT

25 183. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 182 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
26 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;
27
28

1 184. Defendants stole Plaintiff's legal handgun during the unlawful detention and arrest and even
2 failed to return the handgun timely which caused Plaintiff to be unarmed when attacked and
3 seriously injured with a broken jaw, that became life threatening, on September 1st, 2017;

4 185. Plaintiff had a right to Keep and Bear Arms and carry a pistol openly on the Las Vegas Strip,
5 on the sidewalk, in front of The Cromwell and this right was stolen by Defendants;

6 186. Plaintiff was not arrested on a any gun related charge on August 15th or at any other time;

7 187. The pistol was **not** returned the next day as promised by Defendant Officer Teddy Schaefer;

8 188. The Pistol was sent to the LVMPD Weapons Vault where an illegal search was done on the
9 gun without a warrant and without probable cause using the National Crime Information Center;

10 189. The weapon was found to be 100% clean and legal;

11 190. The weapons vault called Plaintiff saying he could not have the weapon for at least 70 days;

12 191. While in the possession of the Defendants the pistol was damaged;

13 192. On Sept. 1st Plaintiff returned to the spot he was arrested with his father and was violently
14 attacked but was without his trusty handgun and so had his jaw broken by the attacker;

15 193. The Defendants failed to identify or arrest the attacker even though they had video of the
16 attack, but of course a violent attack could intimidate a Non-Permanent Obstruction so arrest and
17 prosecution of the attacker could encourage the Non-Permanent Obstruction to return to0
18 Defendants' sidewalks. This worked as Plaintiff has not returned due to the fear that the attack
19 many have been orchestrated or approved or sanctioned by Defendants and was most assuredly
20 not investigated properly or prosecuted by Defendants;

21 **K. ABUSE OF DISCRETION**

22 194. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 193 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
23 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

195. Defendants false arrest of Plaintiff was, at least in part, due to the officers abuse of discretion as defined by law, police procedure and a Nevada Supreme Court ruling;

a. The peace officer took Plaintiff into custody in violation of NRS 171.1773(4);

b. LVMPD's procedure manual, 2/102.01 USE OF DISCRETION A.S. 1.2.6, 1.2.7:

The limits of individual discretion are defined by statutory and case law, department policies and procedures, training, and the rank and responsibility held by the officer. When given the latitude of choice within these legal bounds, **the appropriate course of action is one that is the least restrictive of citizens**, meets the intent of the law, and does not compromise officer safety.

c. Defendants violated their discretion as per: THE STATE OF NEVADA, vs.

BAYARD, No. 39376, 71 P.3d 498; 2003 Nev. LEXIS 35; 119 Nev. Adv. Rep. 29

and in doing so subjected Plaintiff to, "the humiliation of a full custodial arrest

instead of issuing him a citation."

L. FORGERY

196. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 195 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

197. Defendants forged citation #1-050640413 by changing the citation kept by Defendants and the one given to the Justice Court by changing the charge of 16.11.090 to 16.11.070 in violation of NRS 205.090 Forgery;

198. Defendants forged citation #1-050640413 by changing the time to appear from 8 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. in violation of NRS 205.090;

M. FRAUD

199. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 198 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

200. Defendants were involved in fraud and used it to damage Plaintiff;

201. Defendants made an omission or purposeful failure to state material facts;

1 202. Defendants made a misrepresentation about the CCC ordinances as defined by the
2 CCC and used this to arrest Plaintiff;

3 203. The false statement or omission was significant concerning the decision made to
4 arrest Plaintiff;

5 204. Defendant Officers used fraud claiming that Plaintiff met the qualification for a
6 CLASS II arrest instead of giving a citation as required and releasing Plaintiff;

7 205. The misrepresentation or omission was made knowingly and intentionally because
8 Defendant Officers knew or should have known of the falsity or acted in negligent in
9 disregard of its truth or falsity;

10 206. The fraud was intended for the Plaintiff to rely on the misrepresentation or omission
11 and Plaintiff was injured by such reliance as the Defendant District Attorney repeatedly
12 made plea deal offers to Plaintiff if he would just plead guilty to the fraudulent charges;

13 207. Defendants committed a fraud by INTENTIONALLY turning off their body cameras
14 in direct violation of police procedures that REQUIRE that the body cameras remain
15 active;

16 N. NEGLIGENCE

17 208. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 207 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
18 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

19 209. That Defendants were involved in negligence as they had a duty to know the ordinances they
20 were enforcing and yet they did not learn the definitions, meanings and requirements of those
21 ordinances, instead they ignored the real meanings and definitions of the ordinances making up
22 their own rules using whim and caprice when they actually had a duty to know and follow the
23 laws and ordinances and uphold the oaths they took to uphold the Constitutions of the United
24
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1 States and Nevada; and because of this neglect they damaged Plaintiff's rights, liberty, and
2 property;

3 **O. WANTON DISREGARD OF SAFETY**

4 210. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 209 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
5 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

6 211. Defendants neglected their duty in a willful manner and with a wanton disregard of the safety
7 of Plaintiff;

8 212. Defendants arrested Plaintiff without probable cause under color of law;

9 213. Defendants placed handcuffs on Plaintiff and placed him unrestrained in a paddy wagon then
10 drove Plaintiff around unrestrained for over an hour;

11 214. Defendants did not allow Plaintiff access to his prescribed medication;

12 215. Defendants placed Plaintiff in a cell with a murderer and other hardened criminals and in
13 doing so caused great fear and anxiety for Plaintiff;

14 **P. COLLUSION**

15 216. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 215 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
16 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

17 217. Defendants had a secretive agreement to restrict Street Performer a.k.a. Non-Permanent
18 Obstruction, which is improper and/or illegal, with the intent to defraud Plaintiff while he was
19 engaged in legitimate activity;

20 218. This collusion by Defendants was entered into in order to defraud Plaintiff of his rights;

21 219. This collusion by Defendants was used in an attempt to gain an unfair or illegal advantage
22 over Plaintiff and it succeeded as Plaintiff is too fearful to return to Street Performing;

23 **Q. RECKLESS ENDANGEMENT**

1 220. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 219 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
2 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

3 221. Defendants, by their intentional and negligent acts created a substantial risk of serious
4 physical injury to Plaintiff;

5
6 **R. DEFAMATION**

7 222. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 221 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
8 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

9 223. Defendants were involved in defaming Plaintiff;

10 224. Defendants intentionally libeled Plaintiff by naming him a **"Sovereign Citizen Terrorist"** in
11 a APB.net Bulletin that was received and used by Caesars Entertainment;

12 225. Defendants used the APB.net Bulletin to "trespass" Plaintiff from all Caesars Entertainment
13 properties;

14 226. Defendant refused to stop the arbitrary and capricious decision to "trespass" Plaintiff and it is
15 still in place against Plaintiff;

16
17 **S. INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

18 227. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 226 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
19 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

20 228. Defendants caused intentional infliction of emotional distress on Plaintiff;

21 229. Defendants used several terrifying tactics and used violation of laws known to be laws by the
22 Plaintiff, to intentionally alarm, scare, frighten, worry and even terrify Plaintiff;

23 230. Plaintiff still has nightmares from the incident;

24
25 **T. NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTINAL DISTRESS**

26 231. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 230 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
27 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

1 232. Defendants caused negligent infliction of emotional distress upon Plaintiff's wife, child,
2 father and mother by and through the many illegal acts listed above that made all of them now
3 terrified of the police and Clark County so-called justice system;

4 **U. NO PHONE CALLS ALLOWED**

5 233. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 232 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
6 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

7 234. Defendants did not allow Plaintiff to make phone calls to anyone in violation of NRS
8 171.153 and in doing so harmed Plaintiff and his family causing them to fear for Plaintiff's
9 wellbeing and caused the great anxiety to all of them;

10 235. Defendants failure to follow the simple law of allowing a phone call within three hours
11 caused Plaintiff to be terrorized since if the Defendants were willing to violate this simple law
12 (NRS 171.153), then what wouldn't they do to Plaintiff, after they already had violated
13 Plaintiff's rights in so many other devious, nefarious and unconstitutional ways;

14 236. Defendants showed a disregard for the foreseeable consequences of their actions;

15 237. Defendants intended to damage Plaintiff and they have accomplished their nefarious goals as
16 Plaintiff has stopped being a Street Performer, an occupation he loved;

17 **V. LOSS OF CONSORTIUM**

18 238. Plaintiff hereby realleges the allegations of the 237 paragraphs set forth above, and hereby
19 incorporates them as though fully set forth herein;

20 239. Defendants damaged the sweet bliss of Plaintiff's marital relationship as Plaintiff can no
21 longer do the job he loved, caused his wife to worry constantly that the police would file another
22 Sealed Warrant or take other nefarious actions against her husband;

23 240. Thus it caused a loss of consortium;

V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

1. For damages in excess of \$50,000.00;
2. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the suit;
3. For punitive damages;
3. For prejudgment and post judgment interest; and
4. For such other and further relief as to this Court may seem just and proper.


DATED this 13th day of August 2019 AD.

I do solemnly swear in the name of God, Jesus Christ, that the foregoing is true and correct or that I believe to be true with the current information I have at my disposal:

Nicholas Hansen
1989 Catalpa Trail
Las Vegas Nevada 89018
Telephone: 702-336-2211
nicksurvive@gmail.com



DATED this 13th day of August 2019.

State of Nevada County of Clark
This document was acknowledged before me
on 8/13/2019 by NICHOLAS HANSEN

(Signature of Notary Public)

Notary Public:



DATED this 13th day of August 2019.