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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5348624

1 CODE: 2540 SCOTT A. GLOGOVAC, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 226 GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 3 427 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509 4 Telephone: 775-333-0400 Facsimile: 775-333-0412 5 sglogovac@gplawreno.net 6 Attorneys for Petitioner 7 Reno Newspapers, Inc. 8 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 9 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 10 11 RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC., a Nevada | Case No. CV15-01871 Corporation, 12 Dept. No. 9 Petitioner, 13 14 VS. 15 **CITY** Municipal OF SPARKS, Corporation, 16 Respondent. 17 18 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER GRANTING 19 PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS 20 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order Granting Petition for Writ of Mandamus was 21 22 entered by the Court in this matter on January 28, 2016. 23 A copy of the Order is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 24 **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 25 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the 26 27 social security number of any person. 28

GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 427 WEST PLUMB LANE RENO, NEVADA 89509-3766 (775) 333-0400

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GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 427 WEST PLUMB LANE RENO, NEVADA 89509-3766 (775) 333-0400 DATED this 2nd day of February, 2016.

GLOGOVAC & PINTAR

By:

SCOTT A. GLOGOVAC, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 226

Attorneys for Petitioner Reno Newspapers, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law offices of Glogovac & 2 Pintar, 427 West Plumb Lane, Reno, NV 89509, and that on the 2nd day of February 2016, I 3 served the foregoing document(s) described as follows: 4 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR WRIT 5 **OF MANDAMUS** 6 On the party(s) set forth below by: 7 Placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope placed for collection 8 and mailing in the United States Mail, at Reno, Nevada, postage prepaid, following ordinary business practices, addressed as follows: 9 I electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court, using ECF which sends an 10 X immediate notice of the electronic filing to the following registered e-filers for their review of the document in the ECF System: 11 12 SCOTT A. GLOGOVAC, ESQ. for RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC. DOUGLAS R. THORNLEY, ESQ. for CITY OF SPARKS 13 CHESTER ADAMS, ESQ. for CITY OF SPARKS 14 Personal delivery via messenger. 15 Facsimile (FAX). 16 Federal Express or other overnight delivery. 17 18 Dated this 2nd day of February 2016. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 427 WEST PLUMB LANE RENO, NEVADA 89509-3766 (775) 333-0400

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC., a Nevada Corporation,

Case No.

CV15-01871

Dept. No.

Petitioner,

CITY OF SPARKS, a Municipal Corporation,

Respondent.

ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

This case came on for hearing on January 14, 2016. At the time of the hearing, the Court was in receipt of Petitioner RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC. d/b/a RENO GAZETTE NEWSPAPER's ("RGJ") Request for Oral Argument filed on October 21, 2015. The Court was also in receipt of Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed on September 18, 2015. On October 8, 2015, Respondent, CITY OF SPARKS ("City of Sparks") filed a Response in Opposition to Petition for Writ of Mandamus. Petitioner filed a Reply in Support of Petition for Writ of Mandamus on October 20, 2015.

Upon review of the oral arguments, moving papers and exhibits, the Court GRANTS Petitioner RENO NEWSPAPERS' Petition for Writ of Mandamus and directs Respondent CITY OF SPARKS to provide Petitioner with copies of the public records at issue in the above entitled matter.

BACKGROUND

On August 20, 2015, Reno Gazette Journal reporter Chanelle Bessette sent an email to the City of Sparks requesting copies of business licenses of medical marijuana establishments in

Sparks, Nevada, including the names of the applicants/licensees. The City of Sparks denied the request on August 24, 2015 asserting that the names of the medical marijuana establishments ("MME's") were confidential under Nevada law and not subject to disclosure. The City of Sparks provided the licenses, but redacted the names of the holders. RGJ sent a second request, which was also denied by the City of Sparks.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

"A writ of mandamus may be issued by . . . a district court to compel the performance of an act of an inferior state tribunal, corporation, board or person." NRS 34.160. A court has complete discretion in deciding whether to consider a petition for mandamus. Sims v. Eight Jud. Dist. Ct. ex rel. Cnty. Of Clark, 125 Nev. 126, 129, 206 P.3d 980, 982 (2009). The issuance of a writ of mandamus to compel an officer of the state must be for a duty resulting from the office and required by law. State ex rel. McGuire v. Watterman, 5 Nev. 323, 326 (1869).

Before a writ of mandamus may be issued, certain requirements must be met: first, the act required to be performed must be a duty resulting from the office and required by law. *Id.* It must appear that the defendant has it in his power to perform the duty required and the writ will have a beneficial effect to the applying party. *Id.*

Mandamus should not be used unless the usual and ordinary remedies fail to provide a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy, and without it there would be a failure of justice. Sims at 129, 982. A petition will only be granted when the petitioner has a clear right to the relief requested and has met the burden of establishing that writ relief is appropriate. Halverson v. Miller, 124 Nev. 484, 488, 186 P.3d 893, 896 (2008). To have standing, the petitioner must demonstrate that it possesses a "beneficial interest" in obtaining writ relief. Mesagate Homeowners' Ass'n v. City of Fernley, 124 Nev. 1092, 1097, 194 P.3d 1248, 1251 (2008). The court will not conduct a hearing de novo.

DISCUSSION

I. Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Mandamus is Not Procedurally Deficient

As a preliminary matter, the Court first addresses Respondent's assertion that Petitioner's petition is procedurally deficient insofar as Petitioner did not exhaust all available administrative remedies before lodging the petition with the Court. See (Opposition, 5 citing

Allstate Ins. Co. v. Thorpe, 170 P.3d 989, 993 (Nev. 2007)). Respondent argues that pursuant to NRS 233B.110(1), the Court is explicitly prohibited from rendering a judgment in this case until all administrative procedures have been exhausted. Id. Petitioner should have filed for a declaratory judgment and not a petition for writ of mandamus. Id.

The Court disagrees with Respondent's reading of NRS 233B.110. Upon a plain language reading of the statute, nothing mandates Petitioner bring a declaratory judgment. Pursuant to the statute, "[t]he validity of applicability of any regulation *may* be determined in a proceeding for a declaratory judgment in the district court . . . when it is alleged that the regulation, or its proposed application, interferes with or impairs, or threatens to interfere with or impair, the legal rights or privileges of the plaintiff." (emphasis added). The statute clearly and unambiguously uses permissive language; nothing requires Petitioner to assert declaratory relief.

Further, the Court agrees that *Allstate* requires a person to "exhaust all available administrative remedies before proceeding in district court renders the matter unripe for judicial review." 170 P.3d 989, 993 (Nev. 2007). However, NRS 239.011(1) provides a specific remedy for denied requests of public records documents: "[i]f a request for inspection, copying or copies of a public book or record open to inspection and copying is denied, the requester may apply to the district court in the county in which the book or record is located for an order." Insofar as NRS 239.011(1) provides a specific and separate remedy for denied requests of public record documents, the Court finds Petitioner's petition for writ of mandamus is the proper vehicle for judicial review of the issues.

II. A Duty Exists Under NRS Chapter 239 Requiring the City of Sparks to Disclose the Public Records

The primary issue before the Court is whether the names of the holders of MME licenses are "otherwise declared by law to be confidential" within the meaning of the NRS 239.010. The Court finds that the names of holders of MME licenses are not protected under the confidentiality provision exceptions of NRS 239.010.

Pursuant to NRS 239.0105, "[r]ecords of a local government entity are confidential and not public books or records within the meaning of NRS 239.010" if the records meet certain provision outlined in the statute. NRS 329.010 outlines a list of the public books and records

that are not open to public inspection "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential." Reno Newspapers v. Sheriff, 126 New. 211, 214, 234 P.3d 922, 924 (2010) states

The purpose of the [Nevada Public Records] Act is to foster principles of democracy by allowing the public access to information about government activities. NRS 239.001(1); see Dr. Partners v. Bd. Of County Comm'rs, 116 Nev. 616, 621, 6 P.3d 465, 468 (2000). In 2007, the Legislature amended the Act to ensure the presumption of openness, and provided that all statutory provisions related to the Act must be construed liberally in favor of the Act's purpose. NRS 239.001(2); 2007 Nev. Stat., Ch. 435 § 2, at 2061. In contrast, any exemption, exception, or a balancing of interests that restricts the public's right to access a governmental entity's records must be construed narrowly. NRS 239.001(3); 2007 Nev. Stat., ch. 435 § 2, at 2061. Thus, this court will presume that all public records are open to disclosure unless either (1) the Legislature has expressly and unequivocally created an exemption or exception by statute, . . .; or (2) balancing the private or law enforcement interests for nondisclosure against the general policy in favor of an open and accessible government requires restricting public access to government records.

(referencing Cowles Pub. Co v. Kootenai County Bd., 144 Idaho 259, 159 P.3d 896, 899 (2007); Kroeplin v. Wisconsin DNR, 297 Wis.2d 254, 725 N.W.2d 286, 292 (Wis.Ct.App2006); and Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw, 106 Nev. 630, 635-36, 798 P.2d 144, 147-48 (1990).¹

Therefore, this Court follows the test laid out in *Sheriff* and finds that the Nevada Legislature did not expressly or unequivocally create an exemption or exception by statute protecting MME license holders under NRS 239.010. NRS 239.010 added two specific sections regarding medical marijuana establishments in 2013. *See* AB31, 78th Nevada Legislative Session (2013). First, NRS 453A.610 keeps information regarding research at the University of Nevada School of Medicine confidential. Second, NRS 453A.700 keeps certain information regarding physicians prescribing medical marijuana and those prescribed medical marijuana confidential. NRS 239.010 is current through 2015 and the most recent legislative session. The Court finds

¹ In meeting minutes of the 2013 Legislative Session, Keith Munro, Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, stated in regards to Assembly Bill 31, which added NRS 453A.610 and NRS 453A.700 to the list of public records not subject to disclosure, "[t]his bill proposes changes to NRS Chapter 239, the Nevada Public Records Law . . . The intent of this legislation is to provide procedures for members of the public seeking access to records and for agencies responding to public records requests in a timely, consistent, and efficient manner . . . Both public agencies and the public should have better clarity as to that process. Disagreements should not be left to expensive litigation." See Assembly Committee on Government Affairs, Minutes at page 25 (February 7, 2013).

NRS 453A.610 and 453A.710 are currently the only two exemptions regarding medical marijuana to NRS 239.010.

Respondent argues that NAC 453A.714 lays out another exemption, specifically for the names of MME license holders, to public records disclosure under NRS 239.010. (Opposition, 6). On April 1, 2014, the Division of Health and Human Services enacted NAC 453A.714, which provides,

[e]xcept as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115, the Division will and any designee of the Division shall maintain the confidentiality of and shall not disclose the name or any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter or chapter 453A of NRS. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115, the name and any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter or chapter 453A of NRS are confidential, not subject to subpoena or discovery and not subject to inspection by the general public.

Respondent argues that "the name or any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter" includes license holders of MME's. *Id.* at 7. According to Respondent, a person who "delivers services" necessarily includes the license holders of MME's. However, the Court disagrees with Respondent's arguments. *Id.*

Following the specific test laid out by *Sheriff*, public records are subject to disclosure only if the Legislature has created an express and unequivocal exception or exemption. Respondent argues that the exception is found in the catchall phrase, "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential." This phrase thus leads to a parallel construction with NAC 453A.714, which provides that specific exemption for MME license holders. However, NAC 453A.714 is silent as to who is included under the phrase "delivers services."

The Court finds that silence of NAC 453A.714 regarding who exactly "delivers services" is ambiguous and thus not express or unequivocal pursuant to *Sheriff*. Currently, MME license holders are not expressly or unequivocally protected under the confidentiality protections of NRS 239.010. The Court finds that in order to bring another exception into NRS 239.010 through the phrase "unless otherwise declared by law," any separate exception not included under NRS 239.010 must also comply with the express and unequivocal test laid out by *Sheriff*. The ambiguity of those who "deliver services" does not bring MME license holders

within the purview of as "otherwise declared by law" under NRS 239.010. Therefore, MME license holders are not protected under NRS 239.010. A duty exists under NRS Chapter 239 requiring the City of Sparks to disclose the requested public records.

III. Conclusion

THEREFORE, and good cause appearing, a petition for writ of mandamus is therefore GRANTED insofar as Petitioner has established it has a clear right to the relief requested. *Halverson v. Miller*, 124 Nev. 484, 488, 186 P.3d 893, 896 (2008).

THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS issuance of a writ of mandamus directing Respondent the CITY OF SPARKS to provide Petitioner RGJ unreducted copies of the requested MME business licenses.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the City of Sparks pay RGJ an award of its reasonable attorneys fees and costs incurred in this action as provided by NRS 239.011(2). The Court will award said fees upon a showing of proof by motion and affidavit.

DATED: this 28 day of January, 2016.

DISTRICT JUDGE

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District
3	Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this day
4	of, 2016, I deposited in the County mailing system for postage and
5	mailing with the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached
6	document addressed to:
7	·
8	asta la
9	Further, I certify that on the 28 th day of 2016, I
10	electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court electronic filing system, which
11	will send notice of electronic filing to the following:
12	SCOTT GLOGOVAC, ESQ. for RENO NEWSPAPER, INC.
13	DOUGLAS THORNLEY, ESQ. for CITY OF SPARKS CHESTER ADAMS, ESQ. for CITY OF SPARKS
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16	Brianne Anderson
17	Judicial Assistant
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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC., a Nevada Corporation,

Case No.

CV15-01871

Dept. No.

9

Petitioner,

CITY OF SPARKS, a Municipal Corporation,

Respondent.

ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

This case came on for hearing on January 14, 2016. At the time of the hearing, the Court was in receipt of Petitioner RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC. d/b/a RENO GAZETTE NEWSPAPER's ("RGJ") Request for Oral Argument filed on October 21, 2015. The Court was also in receipt of Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed on September 18, 2015. On October 8, 2015, Respondent, CITY OF SPARKS ("City of Sparks") filed a Response in Opposition to Petition for Writ of Mandamus. Petitioner filed a Reply in Support of Petition for Writ of Mandamus on October 20, 2015.

Upon review of the oral arguments, moving papers and exhibits, the Court GRANTS Petitioner RENO NEWSPAPERS' *Petition for Writ of Mandamus* and directs Respondent CITY OF SPARKS to provide Petitioner with copies of the public records at issue in the above entitled matter.

BACKGROUND

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Sparks, Nevada, including the names of the applicants/licensees. The City of Sparks denied the request on August 24, 2015 asserting that the names of the medical marijuana establishments ("MME's") were confidential under Nevada law and not subject to disclosure. The City of Sparks provided the licenses, but redacted the names of the holders. RGJ sent a second request, which was also denied by the City of Sparks.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

"A writ of mandamus may be issued by . . . a district court to compel the performance of an act of an inferior state tribunal, corporation, board or person." NRS 34.160. A court has complete discretion in deciding whether to consider a petition for mandamus. Sims v. Eight Jud. Dist. Ct. ex rel. Cnty. Of Clark, 125 Nev. 126, 129, 206 P.3d 980, 982 (2009). The issuance of a writ of mandamus to compel an officer of the state must be for a duty resulting from the office and required by law. State ex rel. McGuire v. Watterman, 5 Nev. 323, 326 (1869).

Before a writ of mandamus may be issued, certain requirements must be met: first, the act required to be performed must be a duty resulting from the office and required by law. *Id.* It must appear that the defendant has it in his power to perform the duty required and the writ will have a beneficial effect to the applying party. *Id.*

Mandamus should not be used unless the usual and ordinary remedies fail to provide a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy, and without it there would be a failure of justice. Sims at 129, 982. A petition will only be granted when the petitioner has a clear right to the relief requested and has met the burden of establishing that writ relief is appropriate. Halverson v. Miller, 124 Nev. 484, 488, 186 P.3d 893, 896 (2008). To have standing, the petitioner must demonstrate that it possesses a "beneficial interest" in obtaining writ relief. Mesagate Homeowners' Ass'n v. City of Fernley, 124 Nev. 1092, 1097, 194 P.3d 1248, 1251 (2008). The court will not conduct a hearing de novo.

DISCUSSION

I. Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Mandamus is Not Procedurally Deficient

As a preliminary matter, the Court first addresses Respondent's assertion that Petitioner's petition is procedurally deficient insofar as Petitioner did not exhaust all available administrative remedies before lodging the petition with the Court. See (Opposition, 5 citing

 Allstate Ins. Co. v. Thorpe, 170 P.3d 989, 993 (Nev. 2007)). Respondent argues that pursuant to NRS 233B.110(1), the Court is explicitly prohibited from rendering a judgment in this case until all administrative procedures have been exhausted. *Id.* Petitioner should have filed for a declaratory judgment and not a petition for writ of mandamus. *Id.*

The Court disagrees with Respondent's reading of NRS 233B.110. Upon a plain language reading of the statute, nothing mandates Petitioner bring a declaratory judgment. Pursuant to the statute, "[t]he validity of applicability of any regulation *may* be determined in a proceeding for a declaratory judgment in the district court . . . when it is alleged that the regulation, or its proposed application, interferes with or impairs, or threatens to interfere with or impair, the legal rights or privileges of the plaintiff." (emphasis added). The statute clearly and unambiguously uses permissive language; nothing requires Petitioner to assert declaratory relief.

Further, the Court agrees that *Allstate* requires a person to "exhaust all available administrative remedies before proceeding in district court renders the matter unripe for judicial review." 170 P.3d 989, 993 (Nev. 2007). However, NRS 239.011(1) provides a specific remedy for denied requests of public records documents: "[i]f a request for inspection, copying or copies of a public book or record open to inspection and copying is denied, the requester may apply to the district court in the county in which the book or record is located for an order." Insofar as NRS 239.011(1) provides a specific and separate remedy for denied requests of public record documents, the Court finds Petitioner's petition for writ of mandamus is the proper vehicle for judicial review of the issues.

II. A Duty Exists Under NRS Chapter 239 Requiring the City of Sparks to Disclose the Public Records

The primary issue before the Court is whether the names of the holders of MME licenses are "otherwise declared by law to be confidential" within the meaning of the NRS 239.010. The Court finds that the names of holders of MME licenses are not protected under the confidentiality provision exceptions of NRS 239.010.

Pursuant to NRS 239.0105, "[r]ecords of a local government entity are confidential and not public books or records within the meaning of NRS 239.010" if the records meet certain provision outlined in the statute. NRS 329.010 outlines a list of the public books and records

that are not open to public inspection "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential." *Reno Newspapers v. Sheriff*, 126 New. 211, 214, 234 P.3d 922, 924 (2010) states

The purpose of the [Nevada Public Records] Act is to foster principles of democracy by allowing the public access to information about government activities. NRS 239.001(1); see Dr. Partners v. Bd. Of County Comm'rs, 116 Nev. 616, 621, 6 P.3d 465, 468 (2000). In 2007, the Legislature amended the Act to ensure the presumption of openness, and provided that all statutory provisions related to the Act must be construed liberally in favor of the Act's purpose. NRS 239.001(2); 2007 Nev. Stat., Ch. 435 § 2, at 2061. In contrast, any exemption, exception, or a balancing of interests that restricts the public's right to access a governmental entity's records must be construed narrowly. NRS 239.001(3); 2007 Nev. Stat., ch. 435 § 2, at 2061. Thus, this court will presume that all public records are open to disclosure unless either (1) the Legislature has expressly and unequivocally created an exemption or exception by statute, . . .; or (2) balancing the private or law enforcement interests for nondisclosure against the general policy in favor of an open and accessible government requires restricting public access to government records.

(referencing Cowles Pub. Co v. Kootenai County Bd., 144 Idaho 259, 159 P.3d 896, 899 (2007); Kroeplin v. Wisconsin DNR, 297 Wis.2d 254, 725 N.W.2d 286, 292 (Wis.Ct.App2006); and Donrey of Nevada v. Bradshaw, 106 Nev. 630, 635-36, 798 P.2d 144, 147-48 (1990).¹

Therefore, this Court follows the test laid out in *Sheriff* and finds that the Nevada Legislature did not expressly or unequivocally create an exemption or exception by statute protecting MME license holders under NRS 239.010.² NRS 239.010 added two specific sections regarding medical marijuana establishments in 2013. *See* AB31, 78th Nevada Legislative Session (2013). First, NRS 453A.610 keeps information regarding research at the University of Nevada School of Medicine confidential. Second, NRS 453A.700 keeps certain information regarding physicians prescribing medical marijuana and those prescribed medical marijuana confidential. NRS 239.010 is current through 2015 and the most recent legislative session. The Court finds

² The second element was not at issue before the Court.

In meeting minutes of the 2013 Legislative Session, Keith Munro, Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, stated in regards to Assembly Bill 31, which added NRS 453A.610 and NRS 453A.700 to the list of public records not subject to disclosure, "[t]his bill proposes changes to NRS Chapter 239, the Nevada Public Records Law . . . The intent of this legislation is to provide procedures for members of the public seeking access to records and for agencies responding to public records requests in a timely, consistent, and efficient manner . . . Both public agencies and the public should have better clarity as to that process. Disagreements should not be left to expensive litigation." See Assembly Committee on Government Affairs, Minutes at page 25 (February 7, 2013).

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Respondent argues that NAC 453A.714 lays out another exemption, specifically for the names of MME license holders, to public records disclosure under NRS 239.010. (Opposition, 6). On April 1, 2014, the Division of Health and Human Services enacted NAC 453A.714, which provides,

[e]xcept as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115, the Division will and any designee of the Division shall maintain the confidentiality of and shall not disclose the name or any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter or chapter 453A of NRS. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115, the name and any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter or chapter 453A of NRS are confidential, not subject to subpoena or discovery and not subject to inspection by the general public.

Respondent argues that "the name or any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter" includes license holders of MME's. *Id.* at 7. According to Respondent, a person who "delivers services" necessarily includes the license holders of MME's. However, the Court disagrees with Respondent's arguments. *Id.*

Following the specific test laid out by *Sheriff*, public records are subject to disclosure only if the Legislature has created an express and unequivocal exception or exemption. Respondent argues that the exception is found in the catchall phrase, "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential." This phrase thus leads to a parallel construction with NAC 453A.714, which provides that specific exemption for MME license holders. However, NAC 453A.714 is silent as to who is included under the phrase "delivers services."

The Court finds that silence of NAC 453A.714 regarding who exactly "delivers services" is ambiguous and thus not express or unequivocal pursuant to *Sheriff*. Currently, MME license holders are not expressly or unequivocally protected under the confidentiality protections of NRS 239.010. The Court finds that in order to bring another exception into NRS 239.010 through the phrase "unless otherwise declared by law," any separate exception not included under NRS 239.010 must also comply with the express and unequivocal test laid out by *Sheriff*. The ambiguity of those who "deliver services" does not bring MME license holders

within the purview of as "otherwise declared by law" under NRS 239.010. Therefore, MME license holders are not protected under NRS 239.010. A duty exists under NRS Chapter 239 requiring the City of Sparks to disclose the requested public records.

III. Conclusion

THEREFORE, and good cause appearing, a petition for writ of mandamus is therefore **GRANTED** insofar as Petitioner has established it has a clear right to the relief requested. *Halverson v. Miller*, 124 Nev. 484, 488, 186 P.3d 893, 896 (2008).

THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS issuance of a writ of mandamus directing Respondent the CITY OF SPARKS to provide Petitioner RGJ unreducted copies of the requested MME business licenses.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the City of Sparks pay RGJ an award of its reasonable attorneys fees and costs incurred in this action as provided by NRS 239.011(2). The Court will award said fees upon a showing of proof by motion and affidavit.

DATED: this 26 day of January, 2016.

DISTRICT JUDGE

1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District
3	Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this day
4	of, 2016, I deposited in the County mailing system for postage and
5	mailing with the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached
6	document addressed to:
7	
8	note.
9	Further, I certify that on the 28 th day of Sanvary, 2016, I
10	electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court electronic filing system, which
11	will send notice of electronic filing to the following:
12	SCOTT GLOGOVAC, ESQ. for RENO NEWSPAPER, INC.
13	DOUGLAS THORNLEY, ESQ. for CITY OF SPARKS CHESTER ADAMS, ESQ. for CITY OF SPARKS
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16	Brianne Anderson
17	Judicial Assistant
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FILED Electronically 2015-09-18 03:27:06 PM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 5148893 : csulezic

4330 SCOTT A. GLOGOVAC, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 00226 **GLOGOVAC & PINTAR** 3 427 West Plumb Lane Reno, NV 89509 4 Telephone: 775-333-0400 775-333-0412 Facsimile: 5 sglogovac@gplawreno.net 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff 7 Reno Newspapers, Inc. 8 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 9 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 10 Case No. 11 RENO NEWSPAPERS, INC., a Nevada corporation, 12 Dept. No. Petitioner, 13 14 VS. 15 CITY OF SPARKS, a municipal corporation, 16 Respondent. 17 18 PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS 19 Pursuant to NRS Chapter 239, the Nevada Public Records Act, Petitioner Reno 20 Newspapers, Inc. petitions the Court for issuance of a writ of mandamus directing 21 Respondent City of Sparks to provide Petitioner with copies of the public records 22 23 described herein. Petitioner additionally requests an award of all costs and attorney's fees it incurs 24 25 in prosecuting this matter, together with such other relief as the Court deems proper. 26 This Petition is brought on the following grounds: 27 28 GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 427 WEST PLUMB LANE RENO, NEVADA 89509-3766 (775) 333-0400

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GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 427 WEST PLUMB LANE RENO, NEVADA 89509-3766 (775) 333-0400

Jurisdiction and Venue

This Court has jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus. Nev. Const., Art.
 §6; NRS 34.160. Venue lies in this Court pursuant to NRS 239.011(1) because the public records at issue are located in Washoe County, Nevada.

<u>Parties</u>

- 2. Petitioner Reno Newspapers, Inc. is a Nevada corporation doing business as the Reno Gazette-Journal ("RGJ"). The RGJ is a newspaper published daily in Reno, Nevada, with circulation throughout northern Nevada.
- 3. Among other things, the RGJ provides coverage of state and local governmental affairs, including the affairs of Respondent City of Sparks ("the City"). This coverage is important to the public as it provides a main source of information regarding the activities the City, including the City's performance of its regulatory powers under state and local law.
- 4. The City is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under Nevada law, and, as such, is a "governmental entity" subject to the requirements of the Nevada Public Records Act as set forth in NRS Chapter 239.

Factual Background

5. Chapter 453A of the Nevada Revised Statutes provides the legislative framework by which medical use of marijuana is permitted in the State of Nevada. Included in that framework are statutory provisions governing the registration of medical marijuana establishments ("MMEs"). See NRS 453A.320 through NRS 453A.344. As expressly stated by the Nevada Legislature, the purpose of such statutory provisions "is to protect the public health and safety and the general welfare of the people of this State." See NRS 453A.320.

- 6. The foregoing statutory provisions not only mandate the registration of MMEs with the requisite division of the Nevada state government, they also recognize that an MME seeking to do business in a local governmental jurisdiction that issues business licenses will be subject to the local business licensing requirements of that jurisdiction. See NRS 453A.326(3). Consistent with this recognition, the City requires any MME seeking to do business within the City to obtain a City-issued business license.
- 7. The identity of any person or entity who obtains a business license from the City to operate an MME within the City is a matter of clear public interest in northern Nevada and throughout the State. Indeed, as stated above, the Nevada Legislature has expressly pronounced that its statutory framework for the regulation of MMEs exists to protect the public health and safety and the general welfare of the people of Nevada.
- 8. In furtherance of the foregoing public interest, and in the course of the RGJ's newsreporting activities, RGJ reporter Chanelle Bessette sent an August 20, 2015 e-mail to the City making a request under the Nevada Public Records Act for "copies of the business licenses of medical marijuana establishments in Sparks, including the names of the applicants/licensees." A copy of that e-mail is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 9. The City responded to the RGJ's request by letter dated August 24, 2015. A copy of that letter is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. In that letter, the City asserted that the names of the MME business license holders are confidential under Nevada law, and are therefore not subject to disclosure under the Nevada Public Records Act. The City thus produced copies of the requested business licenses, but redacted the names of the license holders.

(775) 333-0400

10. The City's claim of confidentiality is limited to a single, narrow contention that NAC 453A.714(1), which is a regulation promulgated by the State of Nevada
Division of Public and Behavioral Health ("the Division"), confers confidentiality on the
names of the MME business license holders. This claim, however, is without merit,
and thus the RGJ asked the City to reconsider its position. The City subsequently
refused to do so, thereby compelling the RGJ to commence this mandamus action.

Legal Authority

A. The Nevada Public Records Act.

- 11. The basic mandate of the Nevada Public Records Act is set forth in NRS 239.010. Subsection 1 of that statute states that other than as provided in certain confidentiality statutes contained in the Nevada Revised Statutes (all of which are individually specified in Subsection 1), and "unless otherwise declared by law to be confidential," all public records of a governmental entity in Nevada "must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person…" NRS 239.010(1).
- 12. The purpose of the Nevada Public Records Act is to ensure the accountability of the government to members of the public by facilitating public access to vital information about government activities. DR Partners v. Board of County Comm'rs, 116 Nev. 616, 6 P.3d 465 (2000); Reno Newspapers v. Sheriff, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 23, 234 P.3d 922, 924 (2010).
- 13. In order to enforce the Nevada Public Records Act, NRS 239.011(1) states that: "If a request for inspection, copying or copies of a public book or record open to inspection and copying is denied, the requester may apply to the district court in the county in which the book or record is located for an order...permitting the requester to inspect or copy the book or records...or requiring the person who has

legal custody or control of the public book or record to provide a copy to the requester..."

- 14. In any action for such an order, the governmental entity bears the burden of establishing that the requested records are confidential under the law. <u>DR Partners</u> v. Board of County Comm'rs, 116 Nev. 616, 6 P.3d 465 (2000); NRS 239.0113.
- 15. Moreover, the Nevada Legislature has mandated that the Nevada Public Records Act "be construed liberally", and that any limitations on public disclosure be "construed narrowly". NRS 239.001; <u>DR Partners v. Bd. of County Comm'rs</u>, 116 Nev. 616, 621, 6 P.3d 465, 468 (2000); <u>Reno Newspapers v. Sheriff</u>, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 23, 234 P.3d 922 (2010).
- 16. Based on the foregoing legal principles, unless some provision of the law clearly and unambiguously confers confidentiality on the names of MME business license holders in the City, those names are not confidential, and the City must produce unredacted copies of the requested MME business licenses to the RGJ. Public Employees Retirement System of Nevada v Reno Newspapers, Inc., 129 Nev. Adv.Op. 88, p. 5 (2013).

B. The City's Claim Of Confidentiality Is Meritless.

- 17. As it must, the City concedes that any business license it issues to an MME is a public record. As a result, unless the name of the licensee appearing in any such license falls within one of the specified confidentiality statutes listed in NRS 239.010(1), or is "otherwise declared by law to be confidential," that name is public and must be provided to the RGJ.
- 18. As to the confidentiality statutes listed in NRS 239.010(1), two are contained in NRS Chapter 453A, which, as previously stated, is the NRS chapter that governs medical use of marijuana in Nevada. However, neither of those statutes

confers confidentiality on the name of the licensee appearing in an MME business license issued by the City.

- 19. The first statute is NRS 453A.610, which contains a declaration of confidentiality limited to certain documentation and information generated or received by the University of Nevada School of Medicine as part of the program it has established for research related to the medical use of marijuana. This confidentiality provision clearly does not extend to the name of an MME business license holder in the City.
- 20. The second provision is NRS 453A.700, which contains a declaration of confidentiality limited to the name and any other identifying information of an "attending physician" or a person who has applied for or obtained a "registry identification card." The phrase "attending physician" is defined in NRS 453A.030 as a duly licensed medical doctor or osteopath who has responsibility for the care and treatment of a person with a chronic or debilitating medical condition. The phrase "registry identification card" is defined in NRS 453A.140 as a document issued by the Division, or its designee, that identifies a person who is exempt from state prosecution for engaging in the medical use of marijuana, or that person's designated primary caregiver. Given these definitions, the confidentiality conferred by NRS 453A.700 just as clearly does not extend to the name of an MME business license holder in the City.
- 21. Under the circumstances, unless the name of such a license holder is "otherwise declared by law to be confidential," that name is a matter of public record. In this regard, as stated above, the City has advanced only a single argument: that confidentiality is conferred on the name of an MME business license holder by NAC 453A.714(1), which, as also stated above, is an administrative regulation promulgated by the Division. This argument, however, is without merit.

- the names of the owners or licensees of those establishments. Rather, it merely refers to "any person who facilitates or delivers services" pursuant to NRS Chapter 453A, without defining or otherwise identifying the persons or entities who are intended to be included in that class of "persons." Similarly, the underlying statutory provisions of NRS Chapter 453A contain no definition of that phrase. It is thus improper, and a violation of the Nevada Public Records Act, for the City to expansively interpret the phrase and assume that it extends all the way to a licensee's name on a business license issued by the City to an MME.
- 23. In addition, the very first sentence of the regulation imposes a duty of maintaining confidentiality only on the Division and its designees. Nowhere in the regulation is such a duty expressly imposed on any counties or municipalities in this state, including the City. While the City observed in its August 24, 2015 letter to the RGJ (Exhibit 2) that the second sentence of the regulation restates the duty of confidentiality without limiting it to the Division and its designees, that sentence merely injects confusion and ambiguity into the regulation. And, in such a circumstance, the Nevada Public Records Act mandates resolution of the ambiguity in favor of public access.
- 24. Moreover, the City's interpretation of NAC 453A.714(1) forces a meaning on the regulation that far exceeds the regulation-making authority given to the Division under NRS Chapter 453A.
- 25. In this regard, pursuant to NRS 233B.040, state agencies such as the Division are vested with regulation-making authority. However, in any specific regulation-making circumstance, that authority is limited to the grant of authority

2

3

provided by the Nevada Legislature in the statutory provisions which underly the regulations in question. NRS 233B.040(1).

- In this instance, the Division's regulation-making authority under NRS 26. Chapter 453A is granted by NRS 453A.370. While subsection 5 of that statute confers authority on the Division to promulgate regulations that "[a]s far as possible while maintaining accountability, protect the identity and personal identifying information of each person who receives, facilitates or delivers services in accordance with this chapter," nowhere in NRS Chapter 453A is the phrase "person who receives, facilitates or delivers services in accordance with this chapter" defined. This absence has clear significance because, as discussed above, the only persons whose identities are expressly declared by NRS Chapter 453A to be confidential are "attending physicians" and persons who apply for or hold "registry identification cards." See NRS 453A.700(1). As a consequence, because NRS 453A.370(5) is not, itself, a confidentiality statute (indeed, it is not included in the comprehensive list of confidentiality statutes contained in NRS 239.010(1)), but rather, merely contains a grant of regulation-making authority under the substantive provisions of NRS Chapter 453A, it must be concluded that as it pertains to the confidentiality of persons' names and other identifying characteristics, the Division's regulation-making authority was and is limited to "attending physicians" and applicants for and holders of "registry identification cards."
- 27. The Nevada Legislature, in enacting NRS Chapter 453A, knew how to impose confidentiality for the identities of specific classes of persons who would be involved in the medical marijuana industry. Indeed, that is precisely what the Legislature did with "attending physicians" and applicants for and holders of "registry identification cards." But the Legislature specifically chose <u>not</u> to impose any such

confidentiality for the owners or business licensees of MMEs. The Legislature thus obviously did not intend to create any such confidentiality. It would therefore far exceed the authority of the Division, based upon a vaguely worded, ill-defined statutory grant of regulation-making authority, to supply such confidentiality through an equally vaguely-worded, ill-defined regulation.

- 28. Under the circumstances, the City, through its overly-expansive interpretation of NAC 453A.714(1), has done exactly what the Nevada Legislature and the Nevada Supreme Court have instructed government agencies in this state <u>not</u> to do in public records matters - it has wrongfully given the broadest possible interpretation to an unclear, ambiguous regulation for the purpose of defeating public access to public information.
- 29. A writ of mandamus is the appropriate procedural remedy under Nevada law to address such unlawful conduct. <u>DR Partners v. Board of County Comm'rs.</u>, 116 Nev. 616, 6 P.3d 465 (2000). The RGJ thus brings this mandamus action to compel production of unredacted copies of the requested MME business licenses.

Claim for Relief

- 30. The RGJ re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 29 of this Petition.
- 31. The City has refused to follow the open record mandate of the Nevada Public Records Act. Notwithstanding the clear public interest in the records requested by the RGJ, and notwithstanding the absence of any applicable or properly applied law declaring the names of MME business license holders to be confidential and unavailable to the public, the City has unlawfully refused to produce unredacted copies of the MME business licenses requested by the RGJ.

INDEX OF EXHIBITS Pages Description Exhibit No. August 20, 2105 e-mail from RGJ reporter Chanelle Bessette to the City of Sparks August 24, 2015 letter from City of Sparks Affidavit of Chanelle Bessette GLOGOVAC & PINTAR 427 WEST PLUMB LANE RENO, NEVADA 89509-3766 (775) 333-0400

FILED
Electronically
2015-09-18 03:27:06 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5148893 : csulezic

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

Thornley, Doug

From:

Bessette, Chanelle <cbessette@reno.gannett.com>

Sent:

Thursday, August 20, 2015 11:25 AM

To:

Thornley, Doug

Cc:

Mayberry, Adam; Santoro, Peggy; Scott, Kelly

Subject:

Public records request: names of MME licensees

Dear Mr. Thornley,

This letter is a formal request for provision of records under the requirements of NRS 239.010.

As you are aware, that statute requires that public records be make available "at all times during office hours to inspection by any person."

For inspection, I am requesting copies of the business licenses of medical marijuana establishments in Sparks, including the names of the applicants/licensees.

As to any portion of documents you withhold, please state with specificity, the legal and factual basis for withholding each such portion.

Please contact me as soon as possible regarding this request. Thank you for your assistance.

Chanelle Bessette Sparks Reporter <u>cbessette@rgi.com</u> Office: 775-788-6334

Office: 775-788-6334 Cell: 775-203-5386 Twitter: @crbessette

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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5148893 : csulezic

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

City of Sparks

Chet Adams Sparks City Attorney

August 24, 2015

VIA U.S. MAIL AND E-MAIL
Chanelle Bessette
cbesette@rgi.com
Reno Gazette-Journal
955 Kuenzil Street
Reno, Nevada 89502

RE: Business Licenses for Medical Marijuana Establishments

Ms. Bessette,

You have requested copies of "the business licenses of medical marijuana establishments in Sparks, including the names of the applicants/licensees." See August 20, 2015 Public Records Request (attached as "Exhibit A"). Business licenses issued by the City are public records, and the documents which satisfy your primary request are attached to this letter as "Exhibit B." Pursuant to state law, however, the names and identifying information of the licensees are confidential and have been redacted. See Reno Newspapers v. Gibbons, 266 P.3d 623, 628 (Nev. 2011); NRS 239.010(3).

Specifically, NAC 453A.714(1) provides:

Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115, the Division will and any designee of the Division shall maintain the confidentiality of and shall not disclose the name or any other identifying information of any person who facilitates of delivers services pursuant to this chapter or chapter 453A of NRS. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115, the name and any other identifying information of any person who facilitates or delivers services pursuant to this chapter or chapter 453A of NRS are confidential, not subject to subpoena or discovery and not subject to inspection by the general public.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has explained that "[N]o part of a statute should be rendered nugatory, nor any language turned to mere surplusage, if such consequences can properly be avoided." Paramount Ins. v. Rayson & Smitley, 472 P.2d 530, 533 (Nev. 1970) (quoting Torreyson v. Board of Examiners, 7 Nev. 19, 22 (1871)). Restricting the application of this rule to the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health and its designces would render the second sentence duplicative and meaningless. Therefore, the second sentence is properly read as prohibiting

governmental entities - other than the Division and its designees, which are addressed in the first sentence - that maintain records related to medical marijuana establishments from disseminating the names and identifying information of the individuals associated therewith.

Very truly yours,

Douglas R. Thomley

Senior Assistant City Attorney

DRT/km

Exhibit A

Thornley, Doug

From:

Bessette, Chanelle <cbessette@reno.gannett.com>

Sent:

Thursday, August 20, 2015 11:25 AM

To:

Thornley, Doug

Cc:

Subject:

Mayberry, Adam; Santoro, Peggy; Scott, Kelly Public records request: names of MME licensees

Dear Mr. Thornley,

This letter is a formal request for provision of records under the requirements of NRS 239.010.

As you are aware, that statute requires that public records be make available "at all times during office hours to inspection by any person."

For inspection, I am requesting copies of the business licenses of medical marijuana establishments in Sparks, including the names of the applicants/licensees.

As to any portion of documents you withhold, please state with specificity, the legal and factual basis for withholding each such portion.

Please contact me as soon as possible regarding this request. Thank you for your assistance.

Chanelle Bessette Sparks Reporter cbessette@rgi.com Office: 775-788-6334

Cell: 775-203-5386 Twitter: @crbessette

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Exhibit B

BUSINESS LICENSE

Licensed business to be conducted in whole or in part within the City of Sparks in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the law

BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION Production-Medical Marquana

DESCRIPTION Medical Marquana

BUSINESS NAME

BUSINESS LOCATION

1961 Pacific Ave. Sparks, HV 89431

LICENSEE



CITY OF SPARKS
County of Washoe, State of Nevada
431 Proter Way, P.O. Box 657
Sparts, Nevada 80432
Attn: Financo Copartment
(775) 353-2360

Business License Number: 074779

Issue Date; June 10, 2015

Expiration Date: September 33, 2015 5 3,000 00

Geno E. meeter

TO BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE NOT TRANSFERABLE

*See Reverse Side For Easy Opening Instructions"

City of Sparks PO. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

Nevwa LLC Grass Roots 1081 Pacific Ave Sporks, NV 89431

BUSINESS LICENSE

BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION Cubrolion-Medical Manyrana

CETT

DESCRIPTION Medical Marquena Cultivation

BUSINESS NAME

NNV Operations I LLC Saver State Trading

BUSINESS LOCATION

895 S 2181 St. Sparks, NV 69431

LICENSEE



CITY OF SPARKS
County of Washoe, State of Nevada
431 Protor Way, P.O. Box 857
Sparks, Nevada 80432
Attn: Financo Department
(775) 353-2380

Business Licenso Humber: 074828

August 10, 2015 lasue Date:

Expiration Date: September 30, 2015

R. mentes

TO BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE HOT TRANSFERABLE

"See Reverse Side For Easy Opening Instructions"

City of Sparks P.O. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

NNV Operations I LLC Saver State Trading 930 Tahos Blvd #302-433 IncSne Village, NV 89451

BUSINESS LICENSE

BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION Production-Medical Marquana

DESCRIPTION Medical Maguana Production

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BUSINESS HAME

Sever State Cultivation LLC Sever State Cultivation

BUSINESS LOCATION

250 S Stanlord Wy. Sparks NV 89431

LICENSEE

11111



CITY OF SPARKS
County of Washoe, State of Nevada
431 Prater Way, P.O. Box 857
Sparks, Nevada 89432
Attn: Financo Department
(775) 353-2380

Business License Number: 074479

June 12, 2015 Issue Dale:

Expiration Date: September 30, 2015

5 3,000.00

Gene R. Menter

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See Roversa Side For Easy Opening Instructions

D City of DOAPK.

City of Sparks PO. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

Siver State Cultivation LLC 9455 Double R Blvd Reno, NV 89521

13(3)(1)

BUSINESS LICENSE

Licensed business to be conducted in whole or in part within the City of Sparks in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the tew

DUSINESS CLASSIFICATION Cutwation-Medical Marquana

DESCRIPTION Medicial Manusius Cultivation

BUSINESS NAME

Silver State Cultivation LLC Silver State Cultivation

BUSINESS LOCATION

250 S Stanford Wy, Sparks, NV 89431

UCENSEE



CITY OF SPARKS
County of Washoe, State of Nevada
431 Prater Way, P.O. Box 657
Sparks, Nevada 69432
Alta: Flanace Department
(775) 353-2360

Business License Number: 074480

lasuo Dale: June 12, 2015 Expiration Date: September 30, 2015

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City of Sparks PO. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

Silver State Cultivation LLC 9455 Double R Blvd Reno, NV 89521

BUSINESS LICENSE

BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION Dispensery - Medical Manjuana

DESCRIPTION Medicial Marquana Dispensary

BUSINESS NAME

Silver State Retief LLC Silver State Retief

BUSINESS LOCATION

175 E Greg St, Sparks, NV 09431

LICENSEE

100



CITY OF SPARKS
County of Wachon, State of Navada
431 Prater Way, P.O. Box 857
Sparks, Navada 89432
Alter Flapneo Dopartment
(775) 353-2300

Business License Humber: 074478

June 19, 2015 Issue Date:

Expiration Date: September 30, 2015

TO DE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE NOT TRANSFERABLE

"See Reverse Side For Easy Opening Instructions"

City of Sparks P.O. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

Silver State Refof LLC Silver State Refef 9455 Double R Blvd Reno, NV 80521

BUSINESS LICENSE

bicensed business to be conducted in whole or in part within the City of Sparks in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the law.

DUSINESS CLASSIFICATION General License

DESCRIPTION Medical Manyuana

DEST

BUSINESS NAME

374 Labs LLC

BUSINESS LOCATION 10 Greg St. #148 Sparks NV 89431

LICENSES



CITY OF SPARKS
County of Washoe, State of Navada
431 Prater Way, P.O. Box 657
Sparks, Navada 80432
Alto: Finance Department
(775) 353-2360

Business License Humber: 074243

April 28, 2015 Issue Date:

Expiration Date: April 20, 2010

Gene 2. menter France Director

TO BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE NOT TRANSFERABLE

"See Reverse Side For Easy Opening Instructions"

City of Sparks P.O. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

374 Labs LLC Pmb #118 550 W Plumb Ln #8 Sparks, NV 89431

BUSINESS LICENSE

Licensed business to be conducted in whole or in part within the Cky of Sparks in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the law

BUBINESS CLASSIFICATION General License

1257

DESCRIPTION MME TESTING LAB

BUSINESS NAME

Certified An Lab LLC

BUSINESS LOCATION

10 Gleg St. #116 Spans, NV 89431



CITY OF SPARKS

County of Washoe, State of Nevada 431 Prater Way, P.O. Box 857 Sparks, Nevada 89432 Alin: Financo Department (775) 353-2380

Business License Number: 074313 Fabruary 25, 2015 Issua Date:

Expiration Date: February 01, 2016

5 105 00

Gono R. menter

Names Discox

TO BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE NOT TRANSFERABLE

"Sen Reverse Side For Easy Opening Instructions"

City of 🆪

City of Sparks P.O. Box 857 Sparks, NV 89432-0857

BUSINESS LICENSE ENCLOSED

Certified Ag Lab LLC 255 Glandale Ave #21 Sparks, NV 89431

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2015-09-18 03:27:06 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5148893 : csulezic

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

AFFIDAVIT OF CHANELLE BESSETTE

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss
COUNTY OF WASHOE)

I, CHANELLE BESSETTE, being first duly sworn, do hereby depose and state under penalty of perjury, that the assertions of this Affidavit are true:

- 1. I am a resident of Reno, Nevada, and am employed as a reporter by the Reno Gazette-Journal ("RGJ").
- 2. I make this affidavit in support of the Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed in this action by the RGJ. With the exception of any matters stated on information and belief, I have personal knowledge of each of the factual matters stated in this Affidavit and could testify to the same in a court of law if called upon to do so.
- 3. I am the RGJ reporter who submitted the request, pursuant to Nevada's Public Records Act, for the documents at issue in this case. In that capacity, I have reviewed the Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed herein by the RGJ and believe all of the factual allegations therein to be true and accurate.

DATED this <u>i 8</u>th day of September, 2015.

CHANELLE BESSETTE

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me on this _______ day of September 2015.

NOTARY PUBLIC

G. RIEDI
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 09-9611-2 - Expires April 1, 2017

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

INDICATE FULL CAPTION:

City of Sparks, a Municipal Corporation (Appellant)

vs.

Reno Newspaper, Inc., a Nevada Corporation (Respondent)

No. 69749 Electronically Filed Feb 17 2016 08:47 a.m.

Tracie K. Lindeman

DOCKETING STATEME Supreme Court

CIVIL APPEALS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Appellants must complete this docketing statement in compliance with NRAP 14(a). The purpose of the docketing statement is to assist the Supreme Court in screening jurisdiction, identifying issues on appeal, assessing presumptive assignment to the Court of Appeals under NRAP 17, scheduling cases for oral argument and settlement conferences, classifying cases for expedited treatment and assignment to the Court of Appeals, and compiling statistical information.

WARNING

This statement must be completed fully, accurately and on time. NRAP 14(c). The Supreme Court may impose sanctions on counsel or appellant if it appears that the information provided is incomplete or inaccurate. *Id.* Failure to fill out the statement completely or to file it in a timely manner constitutes grounds for the imposition of sanctions, including a fine and/or dismissal of the appeal.

A complete list of the documents that must be attached appears as Question 27 on this docketing statement. Failure to attach all required documents will result in the delay of your appeal and may result in the imposition of sanctions.

This court has noted that when attorneys do not take seriously their obligations under NRAP 14 to complete the docketing statement properly and conscientiously, they waste the valuable judicial resources of this court, making the imposition of sanctions appropriate. See KDI Sylvan Pools v. Workman, 107 Nev. 340, 344, 810 P.2d 1217, 1220 (1991). Please use tab dividers to separate any attached documents.

1. Judicial District Second	Department 9		
County Washoe	Judge Honorable Scott N. Freeman		
District Ct. Case No. CV15-01871			
2. Attorney filing this docketing statemen			
Attorney Douglas R. Thornley Telephone (775) 353-2321			
Firm City of Sparks, City Attorney's Office			
Address 431 Prater Way			
P.O. Box 857			
Sparks, Nevada 89431			
Client(s) City of Sparks			
If this is a joint statement by multiple appellants, add the names and addresses of other counsel and the names of their clients on an additional sheet accompanied by a certification that they concur in the filing of this statement.			
3. Attorney(s) representing respondents(s)):		
Attorney Scott A. Glogovac	Telephone (775) 333-0400		
Firm Glogovac & Pintar			
Address			
427 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509			
Client(s) Reno Newspapers, Inc.			
AJETRAR	m 1 2		
Attorney			
Firm			
Address			
Client(s)			

(List additional counsel on separate sheet if necessary)

4. Nature of disposition below (check	all that apply):
☐ Judgment after bench trial	☐ Dismissal:
☐ Judgment after jury verdict	☐ Lack of jurisdiction
☐ Summary judgment	☐ Failure to state a claim
☐ Default judgment	☐ Failure to prosecute
☐ Grant/Denial of NRCP 60(b) relief	Other (specify):
☐ Grant/Denial of injunction	☐ Divorce Decree:
☐ Grant/Denial of declaratory relief	☐ Original ☐ Modification
☐ Review of agency determination	☑ Other disposition (specify): Grant Mandamus
5. Does this appeal raise issues conce	rning any of the following?
☐ Child Custody	
☐ Venue	
☐ Termination of parental rights	
	this court. List the case name and docket number ently or previously pending before this court which
The undersigned is unaware of any prese this appeal.	ntly or previously pending cases that are related to
court of all pending and prior proceedings	other courts. List the case name, number and in other courts which are related to this appeal ed proceedings) and their dates of disposition:
The undersigned is unaware of any prese this appeal.	ntly or previously pending cases that are related to

8. Nature of the action. Briefly describe the nature of the action and the result below:

Reno Newspapers, Inc. requested that the City of Sparks disclose the names and personal information of persons who have been issued a city business license to operate medical marijuana establishments. The City refused, citing NAC 453A.714. The Newspaper petitioned the District Court for a writ of mandamus, which was granted over the City's objection that writ relief was not the appropriate remedial vehicle for resolving a dispute concerning the applicability of a state regulation. The District Court concluded that NAC 453A.714 is not sufficiently unambiguous to satisfy the standard set out in Reno Newspapers v. Sheriff, 234 P.3d 922 (Nev. 2010) and granted the petition.

- 9. Issues on appeal. State concisely the principal issue(s) in this appeal (attach separate sheets as necessary):
- 1. Whether NRS 233B.110 prescribes the mandatory procedural and remedial vehicle for resolving cases that contest the applicability or validity of state regulations.
- 2. Whether NAC 453A.714 protects the names and personal information of persons licensed to operate medical marijuana establishments in Nevada.

10. Pending proceedings in this court raising the same or similar issues. If you are aware of any proceedings presently pending before this court which raises the same or similar issues raised in this appeal, list the case name and docket numbers and identify the same or similar issue raised:

So far as the undersigned is aware, there are no proceedings presently pending before this Court that raise the same or similar issues as those contested in this appeal.

the state, any state	al issues. If this appeal challenges the constitutionality of a statute, and e agency, or any officer or employee thereof is not a party to this appeal, the clerk of this court and the attorney general in accordance with NRAP 44
⊠ N/A	
☐ Yes	
□ No	
If not, explain:	
H a	This appeal does not contest the constitutionality of a state statute. However, it does present a direct challenge to the applicability or validity of state regulation. One of the issues presented on appeal is whether the tate is required to be joined as a party pursuant to NRS 233B.110.
12. Other issues.	Does this appeal involve any of the following issues?
☐ Reversal of we	ell-settled Nevada precedent (identify the case(s))
☐ An issue arisi	ing under the United States and/or Nevada Constitutions
🛮 A substantial	issue of first impression
🛮 An issue of pu	iblic policy
An issue when court's decision	re en banc consideration is necessary to maintain uniformity of this
☐ A ballot quest	tion
If so, explain: This case presents the first opportunity for judicial scrutiny of NAC 453A.714 which deals with the confidentiality of names and person information of certain participants in Nevada's newly established marijuana industry. In resolving this conflict, the Court may provid necessary guidance regarding the proper application of the standar out in Reno Newspapers v. Sheriff, 234 P.3d 922 (Nev. 2010) and the correct method by which provisions of the Nevada Administrative (may be challenged.	

13. Assignment to the Court of Appeals or retention in the Supreme Court. Briefly set forth whether the matter is presumptively retained by the Supreme Court or assigned to the Court of Appeals under NRAP 17, and cite the subparagraph(s) of the Rule under which the matter falls. If appellant believes that the Supreme Court should retain the case despite its presumptive assignment to the Court of Appeals, identify the specific issue(s) or circumstance(s) that warrant retaining the case, and include an explanation of their importance or significance:

This appeal presents two issues that are both matters of first impression and statewide public importance. See NRAP 17(a)(13) and NRAP 17(a)(14). First, this case requires a judicial determination regarding the proper procedure and remedy in disputes over public records that are governed by the Nevada Administrative Code. Second, the appeal concerns the privacy interests of certain participants in a new and growing industry within the state-an issue that is best resolved by the Supreme Court of Nevada in this instance in order to avoid both inconsistent application and interpretation by lower courts in light of the irrecoverable nature of the information once released, and to afford certainty to those industry participants who rely on the state-adopted guarantee of anonymity.

14. Trial.	If this action proceede	d to trial, how many days did the trial last? 0
Was it	a bench or jury trial?	N/A

15. Judicial Disqualification. Do you intend to file a motion to disqualify or have a justice recuse him/herself from participation in this appeal? If so, which Justice?

The undersigned does not intend to seek any form of judicial disqualification in this matter.

TIMELINESS OF NOTICE OF APPEAL

16.	Date of entry of	written judgment or order appealed from January 28, 2016
	If no written judg: seeking appellate	ment or order was filed in the district court, explain the basis for review:
17	Nate written no	tice of entry of judgment or order was served February 2, 2016
17.	Was service by:	lice of entry of judgment of order was served restrictly 2, 2010
	☐ Delivery	
	☐ Delivery ☐ Mail/electronic	elfav
		ling the notice of appeal was tolled by a post-judgment motion
	(a) Specify the the date of f	type of motion, the date and method of service of the motion, and iling.
	□ NRCP 50(b)	Date of filing
	☐ NRCP 52(b)	Date of filing
	□ NRCP 59	Date of filing
NO		pursuant to NRCP 60 or motions for rehearing or reconsideration may toll the a notice of appeal. See AA Primo Builders v. Washington, 126 Nev, 245
	(b) Date of entr	ry of written order resolving tolling motion
	(c) Date writter	n notice of entry of order resolving tolling motion was served
	Was service	by:
	☐ Delivery	
	☐ Mail	

19. Date notice of appeal filed February 8, 2016		
If more than one party has appealed from the judgment or order, list the date each notice of appeal was filed and identify by name the party filing the notice of appeal:		
20. Specify statute or rule governing the time limit for filing the notice of appeal, e.g., NRAP 4(a) or other		
NRAP 4(a)(1)		
SUBSTANTIVE APPEALABILITY		
21. Specify the statute or other authority granting this court jurisdiction to review the judgment or order appealed from:		
(a) ⊠ NRAP 3A(b)(1) □ NRS 38.205		
□ NRAP 3A(b)(2) □ NRS 233B.150		
□ NRAP 3A(b)(3) □ NRS 703.376		
Other (specify)		
(b) Explain how each authority provides a basis for appeal from the judgment or order:		

The District Court's Order Granting Petition for Writ of Mandamus is a final judgment in the instant action, which was commenced in the Second Judicial District, and therefore falls squarely within the grasp of NRAP 3A(b)(1).

22. List all parties involved in the action or consolidated actions in the district court: (a) Parties:
The parties to this action in the District Court are the same as the parties to this appeal: the City of Sparks and Reno Newspapers, Inc.
(b) If all parties in the district court are not parties to this appeal, explain in detail why those parties are not involved in this appeal, e.g., formally dismissed, not served, or other:
N/A
23. Give a brief description (3 to 5 words) of each party's separate claims, counterclaims, cross-claims, or third-party claims and the date of formal disposition of each claim.
Reno Newspapers, Inc. seeks the release of individual names and personal information of people licensed to operate medical marijuana establishments in Sparks as public records.
The City of Sparks refused the request on the basis that NAC 453A.714 declares the information confidential
24. Did the judgment or order appealed from adjudicate ALL the claims alleged below and the rights and liabilities of ALL the parties to the action or consolidated actions below? ☐ Yes ☐ No
25. If you answered "No" to question 24, complete the following:(a) Specify the claims remaining pending below:

(b) Specify the parties remaining below:
(c) Did the district court certify the judgment or order appealed from as a final judgment pursuant to NRCP 54(b)?
☐ Yes
□ No
(d) Did the district court make an express determination, pursuant to NRCP 54(b), that there is no just reason for delay and an express direction for the entry of judgment?
☐ Yes
□ No
26. If you answered "No" to any part of question 25, explain the basis for seeking appellate review (e.g., order is independently appealable under NRAP 3A(b)):
27. Attach file-stamped copies of the following documents:
 The latest-filed complaint, counterclaims, cross-claims, and third-party claims
Any tolling motion(s) and order(s) resolving tolling motion(s) Only (A) The Control of the
 Orders of NRCP 41(a) dismissals formally resolving each claim, counterclaims, cross claims and/or third-party claims asserted in the action or consolidated action below,

even if not at issue on appeal
Any other order challenged on appeal
Notices of entry for each attached order

VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read this docketing statement, that the information provided in this docketing statement is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and that I have attached all required documents to this docketing statement.

City of Sparks, a		orporation		uglas R. Thornley ne of counsel of record
February 16, 2 Date	016			Douglas R. Thornley nature of counsel of record
Washoe County State and county		<u> </u>		
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE				
completed docke By perso By maili address(ting statemen nally serving i ng it by first cl	t upon all cou t upon him/h lass mail with all names an	unsel of record er; or h sufficient po id addresses o	ostage prepaid to the following cannot fit below, please list names
Scott A. Glogovac Glogovac & Pintar 427 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509 Attorney for Reno Newspapers, Inc.				
Dated this	16th	day of	February	,2016
			/s/ Ker Signatu	mber Murphy