There are only five appealing parties in this case ("Appellants"):

(1) K-KEL, INC., d/b/a Spearmint Rhino Gentlemen's Club; (2)

OLYMPUS GARDEN, INC., d/b/a Olympic Garden; (3) SHAC, LLC,

d/b/a Sapphire; (4) D. WESTWOOD, INC., d/b/a Treasures; and (5) THE

POWER COMPANY, INC., dba Crazy Horse Too Gentlemen's Club.

This is consistent with the district court order appealed from. See

Amended Order, 2 (filed 6-23-16) (here, Ex. 1). That order—as opposed to the order initially appealed from—was identified in Appellants

Amended Notice of Appeal (filed 6-24-16).

The confusion stems from the original order appealed from (filed 1-15-16), which did not accurately identify the parties remaining in the case at the conclusion of the district court proceeding. That order, for example, failed to reflect that Deja Vu Showgirls of Las Vegas LLC, and Little Darlings of Las Vegas LLC had been voluntarily dismissed with prejudice. Because this appeal's caption was taken from that order, and it is similarly inaccurate and thus reflects, for example, that Déjà Vu and Little Darlings are parties to this appeal when they are not.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Likewise, the order did not include as a petitioner THE POWER COMPANY, INC., dba Crazy Horse Too Gentlemen's Club, even though it should have.

When Appellants obtained an amended district court order clarifying the parties—e.g., removing Deja Vu and Little Darlings—there was no corresponding request to update this case's caption, which thus reflected the parties in the original (incorrect) district court order. See Notice of Obtaining Final Judgement (filed 6-28-16).

That oversight resulted in incongruity between the parties in the caption, and the parties filing an opening brief, and so it understandably appeared that, for example, Deja Vu and Little Darlings, despite being appellants, had simply neglected to file an opening brief. Likewise, it appeared that Power Company Inc. dba Crazy Horse Too, although not an appellant, had filed an opening brief. The undersigned could have, and should have, exercised more forethought to prevent this confusion.

To clarify, the opening brief was filed on behalf of all five

Appellants: (1) K-KEL, INC., d/b/a Spearmint Rhino Gentlemen's Club;

(2) OLYMPUS GARDEN, INC., d/b/a Olympic Garden; (3) SHAC, LLC,

d/b/a Sapphire; (4) D. WESTWOOD, INC., d/b/a Treasures; and (5) THE

POWER COMPANY, INC., dba Crazy Horse Too Gentlemen's Club. The

case caption should be updated and amended to reflect that these are
the only five Appellants in this case.

Date: February 13, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

#### $LAMBROSE \mid BROWN$

# By: <u>/s/ William H. Brown</u> William H. Brown, Esq. (7623) 300 S. Fourth St., Ste. 700 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Tel: (702) 816 2200

Tel: (702) 816-2200 Fax: (702) 816-2300

Email: WBrown@LambroseBrown.com

 ${\it Counsel for Appellants} \\ {\it except SHAC, LLC}$ 

# LAMBROSE | BROWN 300 S. 4th St., Suite 700 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Tel: (702) 816-2200 Fax: (702) 816-2300

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on February 14, 2017, I filed and served a copy of **Notice of Clarification and Request to Correct Caption** via the Supreme Court of Nevada's e-filing and e-service system to the following address(es):

DAVID J. POPE (8617)
Senior Deputy Attorney General
VIVIENNE RAKOWSKY (9160)
Deputy Attorney General
555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: DPope@ag.nv.gov
VRakowsky@ag.nv.gov
Counsel for Respondents
Nevada Department of Taxation
and Nevada Tax Commission

BRADLEY J. SHAFER
Michigan Bar No. P36604
SHAFER & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
3800 Capital City Blvd., Suite #2
Lansing, Michigan 48906-2110
Email: Brad@bradshaferlaw.com

MARK E. FERRARIO (1625) GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 3773 Howard Hughes Parkway Suite 400 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 Email: <u>ferrariom@gtlaw.com</u> Counsel for Appellant SHAC, LLC

By: <u>/s/ William H. Brown</u>
An employee of LAMBROSE BROWN PLLC



CLERK OF THE COURT

WILLIAM H. BROWN (7623) 1 LAMBROSE | BROWN PLLC 2 300 S. Fourth St., Ste. 700 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 3 Tel: (702) 816-2200 4 Fax: (702) 816-2300 Email: WBrown@LambroseBrown.com 5 Counsel for Petitioner 6 K-Kel, Inc., and 7 Local counsel for Petitioners OLYMPUS GARDEN, INC., 8 d/b/a Olympic Garden, and D. 9 WESTWOOD, INC., d/b/a Treasures 10 BRADLEY J. SHAFER 11 Michigan Bar No. P36604 SHAFER & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 12 3800 Capital City Blvd., Suite #2 13 Lansing, Michigan 48906-2110 Tel: (517) 886-6560 14 Fax: (517) 886-6565 15 Email: Brad@bradshaferlaw.com Co-Counsel Pro Hac Vice for all 16 Petitioners except SHAC, LLC 17 18 [Counsel continued, following page] 19

### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

K-KEL, INC., d/b/a Spearmint Rhino Gentlemen's Club, et al.,

Petitioners, vs.

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION, et al.,

Respondents.

Case No.: A-11-648894-J Consolidated with A-14-697515-J Dept. 30

Notice of Entry of Amended Order Denying Judicial Review of Administrative Decision

1	[counsel continued]
2	NEIL BELLER (2360)
3	NEIL J. BELLER, LTD.
	7408 W. Sahara Ave.
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89117
5	Tel: (702) 368-7767 Fax: (702) 368-7720
6	Email: NBeller@NJBltd.com
_	Local Counsel for Petitioners
7	DEJA VU SHOWGIRLS OF LAS
8	VEGAS, LLC, d/b/a/ Déjà vu, and
9	LITTLE DARLINGS OF LAS VEGAS,
10	LLC, d/b/a Little Darlings
,,	MARK E. FERRARIO (1625)
11	GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
12	3773 Howard Hughes Parkway
13	Suite 400 North
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
14	Tel: (702) 792-3773
15	Fax: (702) 792-9002
16	Email: <u>ferrariom@gtlaw.com</u> Counsel for Petitioner
	SHAC, LLC
17	
18	Notice of Entry of Amended Order Denying Judicial Review of Administrative Decision
19	Please take notice that an amended order denying judicial review of
20	I lease take notice that an amended order deliging judicial review of
21	administrative decision was entered on June 23, 2016, a copy of which is
22	attached hereto.
23	
24	Dated: June 24, 2016
25	By: <u>/s/ William H. Brown</u>
26	WILLIAM H. BROWN
20	Nevada Bar No.: 7623
27	LAMBROSE   BROWN
28	<u>wbrown@lambrosebrown.com</u> Attorney for Petitioner K-Kel, Inc.
	According for recipioner ix-ixer, inc.

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** I hereby certify that the foregoing Notice of Entry of Amended 2 3 Order Denying Judicial Review of Administrative Decision was filed 4 with the Clark County Nevada District Court by way of the Court's electronic 5 filing system, the operation of which will cause service upon: 6 7 DAVID J. POPE Senior Deputy Attorney General 9 VIVIENNE RAKOWSKY Deputy Attorney General 10 555 E. Washington Ave., Suite 3900 11 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Email: DPope@ag.nv.gov 12 VRakowsky@ag.nv.gov 13 Counsel for Respondents Nevada Department of Taxation and Nevada Tax Commission 14 15 Dated: June 24, 2016 /s/ Deidra Hufnagle An employee of LAMBROSE | BROWN 16 17 18 19 20

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**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

**ODJR** ADAM PAUL LAXALT Attorney General DAVID J. POPE Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 008617 VIVIENNE RAKOWSKY Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 009160 555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 P: (702) 486-3103 F: (702) 486-3416 VRakowsky@ag.nv.gov DJPope @ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Respondents 9 10 11 K-KEL, INC., d/b/a Spearmint Rhino

## DISTRICT COURT

# CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Gentlemen's Club; OLYMPUS GARDEN, INC., d/b/a Olympic Garden; SHAC, L.L.C., d/b/a Sapphire; D. WESTWOOD, INC., d/b/a Treasures; DÉJÁ VU SHOWGIRLS OF LAS VEGAS, LLC, d/b/a Déjà vu; and LITTLE DARLINGS OF LAS VEGAS, LLC, d/b/a Little Darlings,

Case No.: A-11-648894-J

Dept. No.: XXX

Petitioners,

Consolidated with:

Case No.: A-14-697515-J

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18 STATE OF NEVADA, ex rel.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION and TAX

19 COMMISSION,

20 Respondents.

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# AMENDED ORDER DENYING JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION

Before the Court are the Consolidated Petitions for Judicial Review of the decisions by the Nevada Tax Commission (hereinafter "Commission"). Originally, eight Petitioners (local erotic dance establishments) were named: K-KEL, INC., dba Spearmint Rhino Gentlemen's Club ("Spearmint Rhino"); OLYMPUS GARDEN, INC., dba Olympic Garden ("Olympic

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Garden"); SHAC, L.L.C. dba Sapphire ("Sapphire"); THE POWER COMPANY, INC., dba Crazy Horse Too Gentlemen's Club ("Crazy Horse Too"); D. WESTWOOD, INC., dba Treasures ("Treasures"); D.I. FOOD & BEVERAGE OF LAS VEGAS, INC., dba Scores ("Scores"); DEJA VU SHOWGIRLS OF LAS VEGAS, LLC, dba Déjà Vu ("Deja Vu"); and LITTLE DARLINGS OF LAS VEGAS, LLC, dba Little Darlings ("Little Darlings").

Pursuant to the parties' stipulation, the claims of Petitioners Déjà Vu, Little Darlings, and Scores are hereby dismissed with prejudice, leaving the claims of Petitioners, K-KEL, INC., d/b/a Spearmint Rhino Gentlemen s Club, OLYMPUS GARDEN, INC., d/b/a Olympic Garden, SHAC, LLC d/b/a Sapphire, D. WESTWOOD, INC., d/b/a Treasures, and THE POWER COMPANY INC. d/b/a Crazy Horse Too (collectively, "Petitioners").

Both sides filed briefs, and the Court heard oral argument. The Petitioners were represented by William Brown Esq., Mark Ferrario, Esq. and Bradley Shafer, Esq.(admitted Pro Hac Vice). The Nevada Tax Commission was represented by Vivienne Rakowsky, Deputy Attorney General and David Pope, Senior Deputy Attorney General.

After supplemental briefing regarding the Supreme Court decision in Reed v Town of Gilbert, Arizona, 135 U.S. 2218 (2015), and after oral argument, the Court took the matter under advisement and issued a Minute Order on November 24, 2015 which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

The procedural history of this matter dates back to a decision by the Nevada Tax Commission dated October 12, 2007 upholding the Live Entertainment Tax ("NLET")(PJR-11-648894-J), a remand in January 2012 to allow the Commission to review additional evidence and determine whether it would amend, affirm or reverse its 2007 decision and re-open discovery to allow depositions (PJR 14-697515-J), and supplemental briefing to determine whether the standard of review for the NLET changed based on the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Reed v. Town of Gilbert, Arizona, 135 S. Ct. 2218 (2015).

Based upon the pleadings and papers on file, after hearing oral argument, and good cause appearing, the Court renders the following findings of fact:

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1. The parties essentially agreed to the procedural history and underlying factual background of this case.

# 2. The three issues before this Court were:

- a. Petition for Judicial Review of the Nevada Tax Commission October 12, 2007 decision denying Petitioners requests for refunds of NLET paid, and finding that the NLET does not violate the U.S. Constitution or Nevada Constitution, is not targeted at gentlemen's clubs, and is not a tax based on the content of the taxpayer's message.
- b. Petition for Judicial Review of the Nevada Tax Commission's decision dated September 6, 2012 finding that discovery would not be reopened to allow depositions, and decision on February 12, 2014 upholding the Hearing Officers Hearing on Remand finding that the more than 1,500 pages of supplemental materials were insufficient to cause the Commission's October 12, 2007 decision to be reversed or amended.
- c. Petitioner's supplemental briefing claiming that the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Reed v. Gilbert Arizona changed the standard of review for determining the constitutionality of the NLET to strict scrutiny.

# The Petitioners made the following arguments:

- a. That the NLET is unconstitutional because it is a direct tax on First! Amendment activities and is statutorily gerrymandered to apply only to a narrowly defined group of speakers, and in doing so discriminates based on the content of the entertainment;
- b. The Commission should have permitted Petitioners to conduct the requested depositions in order to shed further light on the drafting and amending of the NLET and to identify the purpose for each and every one of the exceptions to the definition of live entertainment set forth in NRS 368A; and
- Based on the recent ruling in Reed v. Town of Gilbert, Arizona, \_U.S. \_, 135

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S. Ct. 2218 (2015), strict scrutiny applies, and the NLET does not pass the constitutional muster because there is a differentiation of the application of a law based upon the content of the expression.

# 4. The Department made the following arguments:

- a. That the NLET is Constitutional revenue raising tax and not a tax on a First Amendment right, and the tax has not been applied to the Petitioners in an unconstitutional manner. The Nevada Supreme Court found that the NLET is constitutional on its face in Deja Vu Showgirls v. Department of Taxation, 334 P.3d 392 (2014). In that case, the Nevada Supreme Court established that the standard of review for the NLET is a rational basis analysis, because it does not regulate live entertainment, it does not discriminate on the basis of the taxpayers' speech, and it does not target a small group of speakers or threaten to suppress viewpoints. Deja vu, 334 P.3d at 401;
- b. That the Commission's decision on remand to deny depositions should be upheld because, while NRS 233B.131(2) provides for additional evidence under very specific conditions, it does not provide for additional evidence after receiving an adverse decision. Moreover, the information that the Petitioners were seeking was available in 2007. On January 24, 2012, the Court remanded the case to the Commission for review of evidence, not to allow additional evidence to be gathered; and
- The standard used by the court to review a tax matter has been in place more than 125 years and has not changed on the basis of a sign ordinance case (Reed). The Court in Deja Vu had already ruled that heightened scrutiny does not apply to tax classification unless the classification is hostile and oppressive discrimination against particular person and classes.

The Court made the following conclusions of law:

5. NRS 233B.135 indicates that the Court shall not substitute its judgment for that of

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the agency as to the weight of evidence on a question of fact. NRS 233B.135(3).

- 6. Pursuant to NRS 233B.135(3), the Court can remand, affirm, or set aside the Commission's decision if the substantial rights of the petitioner have been prejudiced because the agency's decision is in violation of statutory provisions, in excess of the statutory authority of the agency, made upon unlawful procedure, affected by other error of law, clearly erroneous, or an arbitrary or capricious abuse of discretion.
- 7. The Commission did not find Petitioner's argument with respect to reopening discovery to allow depositions meritorious because all the information that Petitioners sought recently was available prior to 2007, and the information sought was consistently determined to be irrelevant. The Commission's decision did not violate the constitution or a statute, was not in excess of its statutory authority, was not made upon unlawful procedure, was not affected by other error of law, was not clearly erroneous, and was not arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion. These findings of fact by the Commission may not be disturbed by this Court. The Commissions determination with regard to the request to take depositions is hereby AFFIRMED.
- 8. The construction of a statute is a question of law, and therefore, independent review is appropriate. However, the court will not readily disturb an administrative interpretation of statutory language. City of Reno v. Reno Police Protective Ass n., 118 Nev. 889, 900 (2002). The Commission's determination that the NLET is constitutional as applied to the Petitioners is supported by the fact that the Nevada Supreme Court has determined that the NLET does not regulate live entertainment and is simply a tax on a business transaction, and not a tax on the expressive activity taking place within the facility.
- 9. Petitioners have failed to meet their burden to show that the NLET has attacked the content of their message.

- 10. The Commission did not exceed their authority by concluding that NLET, as applied to Petitioners, is not an impermissible differential tax, and does not place a burden on a narrowly defined group of speakers.
- 11. Reed v Town of Gilbert, Arizona, 135 U.S. 2218 (2015), does not apply to tax classification unless the classification is hostile and oppressive discrimination against particular person and classes. This Court does not find any evidence here that NLET triggers the application of Reed.
- 12. The Commission's decision that NLET is not a content-based tax on first amendment activity, but a legitimate tax scheme, evenly applied, and used to raise state revenue shall not be disturbed.

## **ORDER**

Based upon the foregoing, this Court Orders that there was substantial evidence supporting the Commission's decisions and that the Commission's decisions did not violate NRS 233B.135, and consequently, the Commission's decisions are hereby AFFIRMED. As to all remaining Petitioners, the Petition for Judicial Review is DENIED.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

DISTRICTION RT JUDGE

Respectfully Submitted By:

23 / /s/ Vivenne Rakowsky

24 VIVENNE RAKOWSKY
Deputy Attorney General