SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

Case No. 79669

GREENMART OF NEVADA NLV LLC,; an Electronically Filed Apr 15 2020 11:02 a.m. NEVADA ORGANIC REMEDIES, LLC Elizabeth A. Brown Appellants/Cross-Respondents, Clerk of Supreme Court

V.

ETW MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC; GLOBAL HARMONY LLC; GREEN LEAF FARMS HOLDINGS LLC; GREEN THERAPEUTICS LLC; HERBAL CHOICE INC.; JUST QUALITY LLC; LIBRA WELLNESS CENTER LLC; ROMBOUGH REAL ESTATE INC. D/B/A MOTHER HERB; NEVCANN LLC; RED GARDENS LLC; THC NEVADA LLC; ZION GARDENS LLC; and MMOF VEGAS RETAIL INC.,

Respondents/Cross-Appellants,

and

THE STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION, Respondent,

> Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada District Court Case # A-19-797004-B The Honorable Elizabeth Gonzalez

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX – VOLUME 46

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20	Order Granting in Part Motion to Coordinate Cases for Preliminary Injunction Hearing	7/11/19	AA 004938 - AA 004940
22	Order Granting Preliminary Injunction (Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law)	8/23/19	AA 005277 - AA 005300
46, 47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 2009 Governor's Task Force Report	n/a	AA 011408 - AA 011568
47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 2018 List of Applicants for Marijuana Establishment Licenses 2018	n/a	AA 011569 - AA 011575

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47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 5025 Nevada Organic Remedies, LLC's Organizational Chart	n/a	AA 011576 - AA 011590
47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 5026 Nevada Organic Remedies, LLC's Ownership Approval Letter	n/a	AA 011591, AA 011592
47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 5026 Nevada Organic Remedies, LLC's Ownership Approval Letter as Contained in the Application	n/a	AA 011593 - AA 011600
47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 5038 Evaluator Notes on Nevada Organic Remedies, LLC's Application	n/a	AA 011601 - AA 011603
47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 5045 Minutes of ther Legislative Commission, Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau	n/a	AA 011604 - AA 011633
47	Preliminary Injunction Hearing, Defendant's Exhibit 5049 Governor's Task Force for the Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act Meeting Minutes	n/a	AA 011634 - AA 011641
47	Register of Actions for Serenity Wellness Center, LLC v. State of Nevada, Department of Taxation, Case No. A-18-786962-B	n/a	AA011642 - AA 011664
27	Serenity Wellness Center, LLC et al.'s Joinder to MM Development Company Inc. and LivFree Wellness, LLC Development Company Inc. and LivFree Wellness, LLC's's Motion to Amend the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law Granting Motion for Preliminary Injunction	9/30/19	AA 006506 - AA 006508
2	Serenity Wellness Center, LLC et al.'s Complaint	1/4/19	AA 000343 - AA 000359
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5, 6	Serenity Wellness Center, LLC et al.'s Ex Parte Motion for Leave to file Brief in Support of Motion for Preliminary Injunction in Excess of Thirty Pages in Length	4/10/19	AA 001163 - AA 001288

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing **APPELLANT NEVADA ORGANIC REMEDIES, LLC'S OPENING BRIEF** was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 17th day of January, 2020. Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

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is a nonexhaustive list, evidence of compliance is not listed as one of the mandates for the State to consider. It's not there in any of those listed factors. Now, the State certainly could include a review of the compliance as part of what is directly and demonstrably related and within their discretion with their broad authority. But specifically it's not noted. And in then if you look at the regulations, the NACs, 453D.268(10), the only place compliance shows up there is when an applicant must provide a set of plans that shows how they're going to be compliant. They don't actually say, give us your compliance history.

So on one hand you have these plaintiffs who argue, ne need to have strict interpretation of the ballot initiative, we cannot falter or waver, we cannot include diversity, because it's not there, or some say we can't include it, we must have background checks, some of these plaintiffs who are public companies couldn't comply. All on them. Now they're saying, well, you should have included compliance. But if you look at the statute itself, a strict reading of it, it does not say compliance is required to be considered as part of the application.

So now are we going to read in new provisions?

Because, if we are, are we reading in the new provisions for diversity? Are we altering the statute to adhere to what the State did with their board authority to say we're not going

include properties anymore? Once we take a 20/20 hindsight approach in saying what the State should have included, shouldn't have included, that would cause a Pandora's box of suggestions from third parties, and everybody will come up with new ideas of what they should have included or what they shouldn't have included in compliant. And it'll be endless.

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Instead, that is exactly why we designate the authority to the State and their agency to implement the regulations for this industry. Because when this ballot initiative was passed in 2016 it was based on a ballot initiative written and submitted to the Legislative Council Bureau and the Secretary of State in April 2014. In April 2014, Your Honor -- and that's Exhibit 5042. In April 2014 the medical marijuana dispensaries were not even open yet. They had projected, this is what the regulations -- this is what the statute should look like in the future at some point. But that is before the industry had even had an attempt to have any operations. That's before the State had an attempt to even know how to control these folks in the industry. ballot initiative back in 2014 could not contemplate public companies would be owners or stockholders in any of these companies, because none of these companies were even operational at the time.

So it doesn't matter that you just say, let's look at the voters' intent. But you have to look at the whole

picture. And that whole picture is what happened when that ballot initiative was written and submitted to the state in 2014 and nobody contemplated these issues. Nobody contemplated the property issues, but the State and County lawsuits that occurred, those were at the end of 2014 into 2015 when that initiative was there. Nobody contemplated NuLeaf's ruling. That's why it's a -- you have to see it as almost like a fluid document, which is why it directs the State to implement necessary regulations, which is what they did here in this case.

I'll close with that, Your Honor, unless you have any questions.

THE COURT: Thank you. And similar to the question I asked Mr. Prince, have you done an evaluation as to which of the successful applicants complied with NRS 453D.200(6) beyond your clients at the time of the application?

MR. KAHN: Your Honor, my understanding is that on our side of the table there are one or two public companies. I don't know if they have complied with that statutory initiative. However, there are many other intervenor defendants on our side of the table besides those two public companies who all have come in and have said, we have background checked all our owners, officers, and board members.

THE COURT: I remember hearing that testimony.

That's why I'm asking the question, so -- okay. Thank you.

MR. KAHN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hone, Ms. Shell? Who's next?

MS. SHELL: I think Mr. Graf is next, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Graf.

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INTERVENOR DEFENDANT CLEAR RIVER'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. GRAF: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I'd kind of like to start off by answering a couple of your questions.

Tiebreaker provision that you asked questions about is contained within the actual application. It's in subsection (6), Your Honor, after the discussion. And, Your Honor, so some of the questions that you've asked today are the questions about what sets each of us apart. To answer your other question, Your Honor, Clear River -- and, Your Honor, Rusty Graf on behalf of Clear River LLC. Most of the evidence and presentation of proof regarding Clear River has been presented through evidence of other people. Charts that were presented by the State as to the ownership. ownership of Clear River LLC is two individuals, that neither one of them has less than 5 percent and both of those people were checked. And there's a certain amount of common sense that goes along with this background check, Your Honor, and there's a certain amount of common sense that goes along with this, because in the 18 months of which this application

period fell only those applicants that had previously been licensed could apply. So, Your Honor, if those entities were the same as Clear River is, those people have already been background checked. So that's one issue, Your Honor, in terms of Clear River.

The other issues that, you know, Clear River needs to bring to bear, Your Honor, is the fact that this isn't a perfect process. None of these very smart people, attorneys or the parties, got up and said, you know, we expect the State to be perfect, to throw a no-no. We didn't expect that, Your Honor. We didn't expect them to be perfect. We don't expect them during this process. There's going to be errors like Mr. Kemp's clients'. There are going to be those. But what I intend on presenting to you hopefully in about 10 or 15 minutes, Your Honor, is the fact that Clear River has none of those errors.

They talked about diversity and advisory boards, and we'll talk about that as we go through here.

One of the things that I wanted to address that was discussed yesterday was that the defendant intervenors chose to be here. Your Honor, we chose to be here like somebody walks out, sees somebody driving away with their car and they run after them so that they can get their car back. That's why we're here. We're here to protect the interests that we've got. Mr. Ritter, TGIG's representative, the Serenity

plaintiff here today, testified during his presentation that the licenses are worth ten to \$12 million. Then we had to watch the excruciating and uncomfortable testimony of the cross-examination of the gentleman who came in here to testify about a document he got from Mr. Ritter that verified the very testimony of Mr. Ritter, that said, these are worth ten or \$12 million, and, lo and behold, he presents an offer that says, I'll offer you \$10 million for your license, I'll offer you \$12 million for your license.

And Her Honor has asked questions throughout this process about, you know, what things were worth or if there was a market for these things and everything else. There's a couple of wrinkles I want to throw into Her Honor's discussion, and I don't think there's been any answers to these wrinkles. So NRS 453A.324(1)(a) provides in the medical marijuana purview that there's only to be 40 dispensaries in any county that has 700,000 or more people. That number was increased by the ballot initiative, Your Honor, that was approved by the people to 80 dispensaries.

THE COURT: For recreational.

MR. GRAF: For recreational. So there was going to be different licenses, there were going to be different dispensaries. There's going to be an increase. No expert on behalf of these plaintiffs discusses that. The only testimony that we've got is testimony from Mr. Hawkins and from several

other owners that this is going to hurt their market share. Forget the fact that it's mere speculation, that it's a statement by a corporate representative with no backup. is no -- and Dr. Seaborn's the only one that testified to this, and Dr. Seaborn, what he said, and I went back and I read it yesterday and it was interesting, he said, it's kind of like economies of scale. And then I was like, well, I'm a finance major, I should know what that means. I didn't. went back and I looked it up. Economies of scale means that you decrease your unit price such that by having larger production. So as production increases, your unit price decreases. And I'm like, how does that affect their market share. It doesn't, Your Honor. And that's the problem with this whole case by these plaintiffs. That's the problem. The whole market was growing. Their market share was necessarily going to be decreased, and nobody, no expert on behalf of the plaintiffs, not Dr. Seaborn, not any of the testimony by any of the parties addresses that issue. Her Honor's got to That's the definition of mere speculation. There's no irreparable harm. There's been no testimony, there's been no evidence to prove it, period.

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Let's set aside the fact that Mr. Parker deferred to Mr. Bult when he was talking about the relief that they sought. Mr. Bult doesn't have an injunctive request in his complaint. Set that aside for now. That's probably for

dispositive motions down the road, okay. But in reviewing and getting ready for this argument I actually read the pleadings.

THE COURT: Really?

MR. GRAF: Go figure.

THE COURT: Me and you are probably the only two.

MR. GRAF: Probably.

THE COURT: Oh. Mr. Bice probably read them, too.

MR. GRAF: So then -- here's the reason why I did it, Your Honor. I got confused yesterday by Mr. Gentile's argument. Mr. Gentile's argument, he said at first -- I have to go to my notes, because I don't want to say it wrong -- that he wants an injunction enjoining the enforcement of the denial of their applications, is what it says in their complaint. And in fact on page 16 of their complaint it says, for a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining the enforcement of the denial of their application. I was like, I don't know what that means. Fine. We're going to enjoin the denial of your applications, I don't care. I've said that several times in this case, Your Honor, and I mean it, okay.

The second thing is, Your Honor, then Mr. Gentile said something very curious. He said, I don't want this Court to issue an injunction that affects any of the intervenors' rights. And I was like, wait a second. We do have rights. We're the ones that got conditional licenses. If anybody's got a property right in this room, it's my client, who didn't

do a dang thing wrong in submitting how his applications were done by his daughter, and then they're trying to take those away.

So, Your Honor, I had a big presentation where I could go through a bunch of other information and everything else, but I really want to talk about a couple of things before I stop. And that is on the State's Website which has been produced as an exhibit whatever, I don't know what it is, they have that production that was done after May 10th. And I know Her Honor doesn't agree with our argument as to petition for judicial review, but I think it was important that what they argued during that opposition to petition for judicial review, they argued that the dispute is between them and the State. Okay. Then the people that did it right, that were awarded conditional licenses, they should keep them.

So in my trial brief what I tried to do, Your Honor, was I tried to say, besides the fact that I didn't delete the conclusion and it was about 10:30 at night; I apologize. So the issue becomes as to the petitions for judicial review and the fact that they don't want to disrupt anything that we've got, this is an equitable proceeding, Your Honor, and with equity you must do equity. And here what we're really talking about is the fact that -- and I vacillate back and forth, because, as Mr. Shevorski says in numerous occasions, I have friends on both sides of this, and my clients have friends on

both sides of this, and everybody in this room knows that it's a small community. Everybody knows everybody. Ms. Black is now the president of the NDA, I've got all kinds of things that I'm being told in different days about what we should argue and what we shouldn't argue and everything else. But here's the thing. Everybody in this room I think is for the proposition that this industry needs to be regulated, number one, and, number two, that it needs to be brought along in such a way that's cohesive and logical.

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What these applications and what the allegations that are being made say is that, well, there's problems and you guys did this. Well, what I think may have happened when the case was started was all of the plaintiffs got together in a room, and for Serenity case it's Serenity, TGIG, NuLeaf, Nevada Holistic, Tryke, Fidelis, Gravitas, Pure, MediPharm -we talked about MediPharm before, but I'll leave that for another day, also -- all of those people got together and they said, hey, you know what, we did this, this, and this. it's all of the things that they say that they shouldn't have been doing. There's publicly traded companies in the Serenity plaintiffs. Her Honor kept asking the question of the defendants, hey, how many of you complied with subpart (6). No, Your Honor. When you do your analysis I must request and urge you to consider how many of the plaintiffs did not comply with subpart (6). That's important, because they're seeking

equity. They have to come to Her Honor with clean hands and say, Your Honor, we need this injunction because we have a right and this is good and this is what we need to do. But, Your Honor, they did not adhere to any of this. There's public companies on that side of the aisle. There are -- what else? There are -- Mr. Ritter testified that he used P.O. boxes. Your Honor, one of the only things that's actually very clear in the applications is in the section (c) where it says, you know, where you're going to put the address and everything else. And here they're saying no address, whatever. But the one thing it does says in parens on both 5 and 5A, no P.O. boxes, don't do it. He did it.

THE COURT: But a UPS Store is okay?

MR. GRAF: Your Honor, here's the thing. When you look at Exhibit 303, Exhibit 303 for Clear River, you look at bottom, Mr. Black is a well-known realtor in this town. And what does he do? There's APNs. You got it. You want to see where his place -- where he was going to put it or North Las Vegas, Henderson, Las Vegas, Unincorporated Clark County, you got the APNs. Look them up. That's what I'm saying. I could care less what anybody else does. I could care less. All I want to do is I want to walk out of this room and I want to be to tell Mr. Black, you did everything right, we got a fair hearing shake from that Judge, and I think you should keep your licenses, because there's nothing that they say you did

wrong.

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Let's talk about that diversity issue. Let's talk about it. Phony. Illusory. What was the other word?

Gamesmanship. I used that in my brief. Go ahead and double check it. I put it in. Gamesmanship. All kinds of stuff.

All of these words. And you know what, Your Honor, they're just words. You know who's sitting at that table? Nevada

Secretary of State is sitting at that table.

THE COURT: Not anymore.

Sure. Do you think he forgot everything MR. GRAF: he did when he was there for however many years? When did they step up, when did they say, hey, that's about -- your advisory board is a violation of NRS 86 whatever? Did we hear that? I'll stop now if they [inaudible]. No. They don't. Because we didn't violate any law. We didn't violate in principle, because Her Honor is well aware that in an LLC you can do what you want. That's why Nevada's great. Because we have OPAGs that let people say, hey, this is how you're going to run your business. Not Mr. Kemp, not Mr. Gentile to tell us how to run our business. And to say that a woman cannot be on an advisory board or its somehow a sham to put your daughter as the president of the Nevada Dispensary Association on your board for your cannabis company? Are you kidding me? That is completely appropriate. She is one of the bigger attorneys in this town doing administrative law and submitting

these types of applications all over the country.

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Your Honor, I was subjected to, and, yes, I'm saying subjected to, Ms. Black because they have applications due in Missouri tomorrow. For the last month they've been working 15-hour days trying to figure out exactly what to do and exactly what people want and exactly what they want to have in each little section of the application. By the way, Your Honor, that's what everybody in this room did when they previously submitted all their applications. Is there some areas that are open to interpretation? Sure. Some of those areas would include, I would venture to say, Your Honor, in the ballot initiative in subsection (5) that says, not only have you been told months after the effective date -- and this is the section where we've been talking about the background checks, Your Honor, and this is before the statute. It says, "Regulations shall include," and then it goes to subpart (6) and it says this, Your Honor. And what I want Her Honor to focus on is what it doesn't say. It says, "The Department shall conduct a background check of each prospective owner, officer, and board member of the marijuana establishment license applicant." Doesn't say when.

So let's talk about all these practicalities.

Everybody is like trying to argue and say that this is bad and everything's absolute. That provision says, hey, you've got to do background checks. My question is when do you do it.

There are substantial provisions contained within this ballot initiative within R092-17, and within the NRS and the NAC that all say, hey, you're going to get a conditional license and there's some things you've got to clear up after the conditional license. I don't see why you don't issue a conditional license and then say, okay, then we go fix these people and then these very provisions say if somebody doesn't pass the background check you kick 'em out.

You know, one of the questions I kept asking as we were going through all this testimony is these people are like, oh, yeah, there's bad people there. And everybody's got expulsion clauses in their OPAGs or their bylaws. Somebody's got an excluded felony, you kick 'em out of the company. That's it. But this document, this, what Her Honor is supposed to look at and review, the ballot initiative, doesn't say when that's supposed to occur. Your Honor, the only efficient and reasonable way for that to occur is to occur when you've already whinnied it done, you've gone from the 462 applicants down to whatever it -- it's 17 entities. Do you think it's a little bit different to do a background check on 17 different applicants, quote, unquote? Yeah. It is. Is it less expensive for the State? Yes. Is that a benefit to the people of Nevada if it's less expensive for the State? Yes.

If you read the ballot initiative, one of the only fiscal -- the only fiscal thing that's in there is they say

the Department of Health and Services or BPHS, whatever it's called, has to hire two more people to do the background checks. That's the fiscal analysis that they performed in there. I think it's wrong. I think we've all learned that the testimony is if there's public companies it's going to be much more expensive. But so what? Her Honor made the comment, it's like, well, you know, this isn't gaming or something to that effect and, you know, add to the process itself. Yeah. We're like the case that Mr. Gentile cited, the 1957 case that talks about gaming at that time when, as Mr. Kemp said, gaming for public companies wasn't allowed until later.

It's going to progress. It's going to grow. The Governor has already signed the order that says he's going to create a board much like Gaming, and then they'll have either a board and a commission or vice versa or whatever. But they're making that bureaucracy. And this industry's going to pay for it, and that's the other thing that Her Honor has to consider here. During the -- Her Honor has had testimony at a bare minimum that there's at least two of these defendants that have not been able to open during the pendency of this TRO/preliminary injunction hearing. The loss in revenue to the state of Nevada is weighing heavily on the side of you not granting this preliminary injunction, because they overreached. They overreached. You heard them all say it

yesterday, we want every single one of those licenses not issued. And it's not licenses that are issued. They have some sort of qualification. One qualification was --

THE COURT: Final inspection.

MR. GRAF: -- we want a final inspection. They don't want the licenses issued. Let's call it what it is.

So, Your Honor, just kind of to sum up I want to talk about two broad topics. We don't have multiple licenses, we didn't hire Amanda Connor, but they did. Mr. Ritter testified that he used -- and it was funny how he testified to it. I think he said that --

On page 64, Brian of his testimony. Kind of want to show it to the Court, because I thought it was funny.

She was asked, well, did you -- he was asked a direct question, hey --

Can you pull it up, or not?

THE COURT: So I'm trying to get the A-V guys to the trial, too. It's not Mr. Koch only. The A-V guys got to go over there, because they've got to finish [inaudible].

MR. GRAF: So, Your Honor, Mr. Ritter was asked, hey, did you use it? No. And I'll paraphrase, because I obviously don't have it up there. But it's in there. Oh, we used her for regulatory purposes. So you used her -- and there it is, Your Honor.

"There have been some allegations in this case with

respect to Amanda Connor, by the way, who's a fine person, met her multiple times. Pretty remarkable allegations, frankly based [inaudible]. You're familiar with Ms. Connor. You know who she is; correct?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider her to be a competent attorney??

"She's been helpful for us regulatorily." I didn't know that's a word. "Helpful to TGIG regulatorily?"

"Yes."

Equity, Your Honor. They can get up here and jump around and say that she shouldn't have had calls, she shouldn't have had dinner and she shouldn't have had all of this other stuff. And at the beginning of this hearing there was a lot of saber rattling as to all of these bad things that Her Honor was going to hear. There were some dinners that were done that were everything else. Not with Clear River. And there's no evidence or proof of that ever occurring on behalf Clear River.

And then, Your Honor, there's no proof or evidence as to noncompliance or anything of that nature as to Clear River. And then, Your Honor, the last thing that I wanted to talk about -- well, there's two last things. And it's just to reiterate and show Her Honor the testimony. Mr. Terteryan got up here, a very soft-spoken man who was talking about the documents that he received. And we already talked about those

offers. I wanted to show the Court on page 74 of Mr. Ritter's testimony where he testified that he wasn't an owner. But that's not what he told Mr. Terteryan.

And then on page 64 he testified about using Amanda Connor. But then on page 77 and 78, Brian, at the bottom of 77, "You don't have -- you are not being damaged, you're not receiving --" go to the next page, "-- you're not being hurt, you're not getting any additional income because you didn't qualify; correct?"

"Well, we're certainly hurt without being awarded the licenses, because the licenses themselves have values in the neighborhood of \$10 million."

There's no irreparable harm. When you go from 40 to 80 licenses in a county, that's just new licenses. One of that things that Her Honor asked some questions about were, well, you know, there's only 10 in the city and there's 10 in the county, that's only 20, there's 26 plaintiffs, there's not enough. There's plenty. There's 80 in the county, and they're worth about \$10 million apiece. There's no irreparable harm. If they can prove that they should have had licenses, there's no irreparable harm. That's the bottom line, Your Honor. That's what we're talking about here, their witnesses, equities that are involved on both sides, Your Honor. And if look at the rest of the plaintiffs in the Serenity case, there's multiple entities that applied for

multiple licenses in the same jurisdictions. That's the plaintiffs. That's the lack of equity. And then you've also got the public companies that exist on that side.

And then the final thing that I wanted to talk about, Your Honor, is this. In terms of a modified injunction or something along those lines I don't think Her Honor has to get there. She doesn't. Because in each and every instance that we're talking about here, the address and the P.O. boxes, there's plaintiffs that have all that. The diversity issue and everything else, we have all of that on their side. The percentage of ownership, there's public companies on that side, too.

And then the final thing is, Your Honor, I, too, would like to thank Her Honor for putting up with us for these many days, and I appreciate your time and consideration of all these facts.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Graf.

Who's next? Ms. Shell.

MS. SHELL: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

INTERVENOR DEFENDANT GREENMART'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MS. SHELL: It's a little difficult following Mr.

Graf. I kind of wished as I was sitting there in retrospect that I had gone with my first plan, which was a musical number for everyone. But I'm not ready. So -- and I also realize --

THE COURT: Today's National Tell A Joke Day, so

you're the first. Thank you.

MS. SHELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

And I know there's a part that's difficult but also good for me about going next to last, is that a lot of what I was going to talk to Your Honor about has already been addressed by my friend colleagues in this courtroom. And so I won't belabor it. I just wanted to point out a couple of things and then talk about one issue that has only been touched upon a little bit.

Now, of course, a big topic of conversation during these closings has been background checks and whether the Department properly -- whether the Department exceeded its powers or otherwise acted arbitrarily or capriciously in implementing the regulations and limiting, putting a cap on background checks to only those people with a 5 percent membership interest. And the short answer to that is no. And in order to understand why the answer is no Your Honor has to consider some of the things that plaintiffs don't want you to think about, that they want you to ignore.

Now, as has already been talked about by my colleagues, the plaintiffs would like you to ignore the vast body of caselaw that says this Court has to grant and courts in this State have to grant great deference to an administrative agency like the Department of Taxation when they are making decisions about interpreting and implementing

statutes that they are empowered to determine and implement.

Another thing that they want you to ignore is they want you to read one little bit of Chapter 453D in isolation from all the others. They want -- and particularly they want you to read 453D.200(6) in isolation from all of the other provisions and from all of the subsections within 453D.200.

As Mr. Prince talked about and I believe Mr. Shevorski talked about a bit, under NRS 453D.200(1) the Department is specifically tasked -- it's not like optional for them. It says, "The Department shall adopt regulations that are necessary and convenient to carry out the provisions of the chapter." And not just to carry out the provisions of the Chapter 453D; they're tasked with carrying out the express desire of the Nevada voters. And what did Nevada voters ask for? You could see that right in the -- I call it legislative purpose, but if you look in the purpose section of the NRS 453D, it's at 0202, one of the things that is important and that the voters specifically asked for is a safe and legal way to purchase recreational marijuana. And so the Department is tasked with adopting regulations that will give life to that desire.

And the other thing that they have to do when they're adopting these regulations is make sure that they're not unreasonably impracticable. We already talked about what unreasonably impracticable means aside from having to say that

word. It means that you can't place conditions on licensure that are effectively going to shut the system down.

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Now, here the Department properly exercised its discretion to place this 5 percent threshold on background checks for the owners, officers, and board members of the applicants. Now, there is a lot of insinuation during closing argument yesterday from the plaintiffs that this was done in a vacuum, that this was a decision -- they just plucked a number out of the air, they decided to do this just based on whim or caprice. But that's not the case. As Mr. Koch mentioned and as was talked about extensively during Ms. Contine's testimony on Day 13, this was a decision that was recommended -- this 5 percent threshold was actually recommended by the Nevada -the Governor's Task Force. And one of the members of the Task Force, one of the members of the working group, I believe he was the chair of the working group that came up with this recommendation was Mr. Ritter, who's one of the plaintiffs in this case.

Now -- and we've talked a lot -- a lot of what was talked about during this particular part of Ms. Contine's testimony was Exhibit 2009. And they talked about in this recommendation what the guiding principles the working group considered in proposing this 5 percent threshold. One of the guiding principles that they considered was -- and I was going to have Brian throw this up on the screen, but in the interest

of time I'll just read it to you.

So this is at page 32, lines 5 through 8, on Day 13, Volume 2. The guiding principle is -- we could have put it up -- "Propose efficient and effective regulation that is clear and reasonable and not unduly burdensome." So they thought about that. What's the burden going to be to the applicants, what's the burden going to be to the industry, and ultimately what's the burden going to be to the community that wants to go and have legal, safe access to recreational marijuana.

Another guiding principle that they considered is at page 33, at lines 17 through 23. Another thing that they considered was "The regulations must not prohibit the operation of a marijuana establishment either expressly or through regulations that make their operation unreasonably impracticable." And that came directly from the statute. That comes directly from the NRS 453D.200(1).

So it wasn't done in isolation. This threshold wasn't established just because they wanted to -- this is the number they picked. This is something that they considered. They looked at the guidance that they had -- the Department looked at the guidance that they had under the statutes and they adopted the regulations accordingly.

And we heard a lot of testimony from several witnesses about why particularly in the case of a publicly traded company like GreenMart, my client GreenMart is owned by

a publicly traded company. Not a secret. A lot of testimony about why requiring background checks of every owner of a share of a publicly traded company would be impracticable.

Ms. Contine said, well, look, if we had to do this, let's assume, because the membership changes so often, the ownership of these shares changes so often it would shut down the ability to operate, the Department's ability to operate.

And I believe that someone else talked about Mr. Groesbeck, who is another plaintiff in this case, and Mr. Groesbeck when he was on the stand testified that Planet 13 has about 125 million shares outstanding. And how does the Department conduct background checks on a company that size with that kind of shares without bringing the industry, not just the Department, the full industry to a halt? And the answer is you can't. That's something that the members of this industry recognized, that's something that the Task Force recognized, and that's something that the Department recognized.

Thus, they put the 5 percent cap on. And again, that decision is consistent not just with the express purpose of -- not just with their express powers to enact all necessary and convenient regulations to govern the industry. It's consistent with the expressed interests of the people, the voters of Nevada. They said, we want to protect public safety by providing people who are 21 or older with safe,

legal access to recreational marijuana.

Now, another issue that this Court asked us to address, and I know other folks have touched on this, is the issue of diversity and was it appropriate to consider and to weight diversity in these applications.

Now, Mr. Gentile in his closing statement yesterday accused winning applicants of manipulating their board makeups to score higher on diversity. In his words, he said, and I'm going to quote from him here -- it was in the Review-Journal today, too -- that, "Rich white guys went out and rented minorities to score higher on diversity."

So we could spend hours unpacking why that statement's wrong, but I'm just going to pick on a few. The first thing that's wrong with Mr. Gentile's statement is that there is no evidence to support this statement. We've been here for weeks. Months? Months. We've been here for months. It's hard to keep track. I think -- I can't remember who observed, maybe it's Mr. Shevorski, school ended when we started and then the school year started again now that we're wrapping up.

MR. SHEVORSKI: It was Mr. Koch.

MS. SHELL: It was Mr. Koch. But here we are. We've been here three months. You haven't heard any evidence that any applicants paid off people to be on their board. It's not that they didn't try. You may remember that on Day 5

Mr. Kemp called Stacey Dougan, who's a board member of GreenMart, a board member of my client. She's an African-American businesswoman, she's a long-time cannabis activist, she's also a great chef. She owns Simply Pure over in the Container Park. Everybody go try it out. It's really good.

Now, at Volume II of Day 5 at page 138 Mr. Kemp -- and this is at lines 9 through 13 -- Mr. Kemp asked Ms. Dougan really directly. He said, "Okay. Was it your understanding that any of these promises," meaning the promises to be on the board, "would include money?"

And her answer was, "No."

He tried again. He was like, "So there was no -- Okay. So there was no monetary compensation?"

Ms. Dougan answered, not that I can remember.

Now, next Mr. Parker tried to ask -- get this same kind of evidence out of Ms. Dougan, and at page 144 of the same day he was trying to get evidence that she was somehow in cahoots with my client, with GreenMart to juke the stats by putting her on the board. And at 144, line 1, he asked her, "Okay -- right. Did anyone explain to you that diversity would be a factor for the application process in 2018?"

And her answer was, "No."

Mr. Parker, I will give him credit for being thorough, he asked a lot of questions and he kept trying to get that testimony out.

Now, if we skip ahead to the same page to lines 15 through 22 -- I'm sorry. Can you go up just a little, just a few lines up. I'm sorry. I forgot his question. Okay.

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And he asked, Mr. Parker asked Stacey, "Did Krista --" Krista's another board member of GreenMart. "Did Krista ever tell you that there were diversity points that would be given for the 2018...process?"

And she answered. She answered honestly, she answered in a way that shows you exactly why she's a member of GreenMart, a board member of GreenMart and why diversity matters. She said -- Ms. Dougan answered, "She didn't tell me that there were -- there's diversity points. But we're big on women-owned business, so that's --" that's what's important to her. And she also said, "I don't know what diversity means. I don't know if it means women, gender, or if you're talking about race, but in this case there were some conversations, like, hey, we really want to make sure that we're taking care of women." This was important. That's why my client was on the board. She wasn't there because someone was paying her off to be there. That's not what was going on. But Mr. Parker asked her -- tried to get that testimony out a few more ways, but you get the point. There's no there there. that's the first thing that's wrong with Mr. Gentile's statement, lack of evidence.

The second thing that's wrong is that Mr. Gentile's

statement really reflects plaintiffs' own cynical view about diversity. A lot of what they've been talking about is there's not enough transparency in the application process, we didn't know how points were being allotted. And when they complained about things like and they accuse without any evidence whatsoever people like my clients, applicants like my clients of juking things — juking the stats, of paying people off to be on the board it reflects that maybe that's their own cynicism, that maybe if they knew there was going to be 20 out of 250 points allotted for diversity, maybe they would have done — they would have done what they've accused defendants and intervenors of doing. That's the second thing.

Now there's the final thing, and this is really -I'll leave you after this, Your Honor. The final thing that's
wrong with Mr. Gentile's statement is his insensitive
language. And really Mr. Gentile's statements and so many
other -- I've lost count of the other statements made in this
courtroom over the past several months illustrate precisely
why diversity is directly and demonstrably related to the
operation of a marijuana establishment. As Ms. Dougan
observed, the marijuana industry is white male space. It's a
space that women and people of color haven't been able to
break into.

Brian, can you pull up Day 13, going to page 21, 2 through 7.

Ms. Contine also testified about why diversity is important. "If you have a diverse group of people in your organization," she said, "you might be more willing to operate in a community that, you know, has been underserved or have been disserved by the war on drugs or, you know, you have a more friendly face to some communities like that."

So you're taking white space and you're making it a space that's welcoming for everybody.

And I hope I haven't butchered his name, but Judah Zakalik from Zion Gardens also talked about another reason why diversity is important.

And, Brian, if you could pull up Day 16 at page 55, lines 7 through 8.

He said, "Our society's diverse, people that use the product are diverse, the company should be diverse."

He also -- I'm sorry. I -- did I get that right? Yeah, I got that right.

What Mr. Zakalik was talking about is it's important, you need to bring everybody's perspective to the table. And we need those perspectives if we want to continue to -- if we went the marijuana industry to continue to grow and to provide the community safe, legal access to marijuana, which is what the voters wanted. Our community is more diverse now than it's ever been. I've lived here all of my 40 years, and it's an upward trend. Over the past 40 years it

is a community that has consistently become more diverse. And as our community continues to become diverse, the marijuana industry needs to also grow and change so that it can serve the needs of every person in the community that wants to be served and also so that marijuana establishments can be good partners with the community.

And that's not something that happened in a vacuum. And, you know, I would also point you back to 453D.020(3)(b), which is one of the -- you know, the stated purposes of Chapter 453D is to confirm that applicants are suitable to sell recreational marijuana. And in order to be suitable to sell recreational marijuana in this community the Department properly exercised discretion to say diversity should be considered in that.

 $\label{eq:And with that I will turn it over to Mr. Koch.}$ Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Shell.

Mr. Hone.

INTERVENOR DEFENDANT LONE MOUNTAIN'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. HONE: Your Honor, I have the honor of batting cleanup today, and so my presentation hopefully is not going to be duplicative or it will be as minimally duplicative as possible. I have a punchlist of items on our side that I would just like to clean up and make sure are in the record on some of the questions that have been raised today and some of

the things that have been raised yesterday and throughout the hearing, and then wrap it up with a little bit of focus back onto why we're here and what the people of Nevada really want here.

As a starting point, to answer the Court's question about 453D.200(b), Lone Mountain -- or I'm sorry, .200(6), Lone Mountain disclosed all of its owners, and they were all background checked, and so we did fall under the issue in that regard.

Going through my punchlist I'm going to jump around real quickly and make some references as quickly as I can with regard to diversity as a ranking criteria. You asked Mr. Shevorski how and when that was made known to applicants prior to submitting applications.

Your Honor -- or, Brian, if you can pull up Exhibit 5A.

I'll represent, Your Honor, Exhibit 5 is the same in this regard. 5A, page 18, Section 6.2 at the bottom, Brian, the last sentence of 6.2, the block paragraph says, "Rankings will be based on compliance with provisions of --" it lists the numbers, and then on the content of the applications relating to 6.2.2 says, "Diversity of the owners, officers, or board members." Again, both 5 and 5A, both versions show that the applicants knew that that would be scored into the process and before they submitted their applications.

With regard to the physical location and land use issue that's been talked about exhaustively I just want to point Your Honor to one additional citation in the statute that I don't think has been brought up in the last two days, but reflects the issue that there are some impossibilities or disagreements amongst the statute about what's possible. refer the Court to NRS 453D.100(2)(d). And it says -- and this is with regard to the effect of the chapter. says, "The provisions of this chapter do not prohibit," and then subsection (d) says, "a locality from adopting and enforcing local marijuana control measures pertaining to zoning and land use for marijuana establishments." I think that goes along with what's already been said, which is the statute and the State cannot prohibit local municipalities and the requirement of an address, a physical address at the beginning of the process instead of the final licensing process is a conflict within the statute and the process.

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I would also note, Your Honor, we raised the issue of severability both in the pocket brief that we submitted on behalf of the intervenors. It's also in our final brief. But 453D.600 of the statutes, if there's a need to segregate out portions of the statute, the Court has the authority to do that.

I'm going to jump now real quickly to some of the issues that were not the main points Your Honor asked us to

focus on yesterday, but issues that have come up during the course of the proceeding the last three months and came up yesterday again, as well. One is the issue community impact and the scoring process. There's been reference that a physical location was needed to do that. Your Honor, I would just note that the scoring is for community impact, not neighborhood impact. And there's a difference there. And it was reasonable for the State to consider that in the context of the greater community, not a particular neighborhood or physical location.

Second, the issue of disclosure of point scoring the applications, again, both 5A and 5 on pages 17 and 18 break down the scoring point criteria. There has been testimony from Mr. Pupo that the reason it was not broken down any further was so that people did not artificially tailor their applications to try and score points with the scorers.

Rather, as Mr. Pupo testified, the rationale there was that by giving general categories people would put in what they were really doing and they would score that without, as he said, giving away the answers.

The next point, quickly, the word "Manpower" has become a dirty word. It's been used as a dirty word throughout these proceedings. I think it's worth noting the record has reflected during the course of these proceedings that Manpower, you know, it's not a derogatory term or

process. The State was not hiring random temporary day employees that were being assigned to them. Rather, the State with its limited resources and budgets went out, hand-picked the people they wanted to do the process, and as a administrative process used Manpower to pay and retain them.

Again, this has been mentioned before, but on the one hand plaintiffs have complained that there was an abdication of oversight by using Manpower employees, but at the same time they've indicated and would say that if we used State employees that we would have, you know, again, stacking the process.

Real quickly, and Ms. Shell touched on this a little bit, a lot of the commentary in closing and a lot of the tone throughout this process the last several months has been making speculation or making allegations without any actual proof. Yesterday we heard comments in reference to this side of the room stacking their boards, exerting improper influence, engaging in clear gamesmanship, favoritism, there being an unequal playing field, and a material advantage. But there's been no indication of any particularities there with regard to any particular applicant. For example, my client, there's been no indication that Lone Mountain used Amanda Connor, was calling Jorge Pupo on the phone. They're just simply allegations. And Your Honor knows that allegations don't amount to proof.

One of the issues that came up yesterday that there was a reference, incidentally, to one of my favorite TV shows as kid, the reruns of "Hogan's Heros" and Sgt. Schultz, the character in that sit-com where he would say, "I see nothing, I hear nothing, I say nothing." There's actually a more -- unfortunately, a saying that is more contemporary now, and that is the saying, "See something, say something." All of these applicants in the room, both sides of the room, knew what the application process was going in. They knew what was required or asked for, and nobody complained about that in advance. I won't belabor the laches issue any further, but I think it's an important issue for the Court to consider.

On the compliance issue I'd like to point the Court to a section of the NRS that I don't think has been raised or pointed out in the proceedings the last two days with regard to the issue of what's required for consideration of compliance. So I'd refer to Court to NRS 453D.210(5)(f)(2) and in (f)(2) of this section it says -- (5) says, "The Department shall approve a license application if the persons who are proposed to be owners, officers, or board members of the proposed marijuana establishment have not served as an owner, officer, or board member for a medical marijuana establishment or a marijuana establishment that has had its registration certificate or license revoked." This is in section, again .210, talking about the acceptance and final

licensing of applications. And we would propose that that compliance issue was or is considered by the statutory provision, and there's been no indication that any license was granted to any entity whose owners, officers, or board members had participated in an establishment with a revoked license.

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As the final context to this I'd like us to refocus on why we're here, the issues with recreational license, and how they differ from other privilege licenses in the state of Nevada.

In 2014 when this legislation was written and submitted to the Secretary of State of it was for a new industry that had never been regulated and for which there was no context, there was not a history as in gaming with decades and decades of advancements in the regulatory process. think it's important also to keep in mind how that legislation was written. If I didn't understand -- I came into this room as a lay person that did not understand how the ballot initiative and the voting process works, I would have been led to believe by the context or the attempted method of plaintiffs to say that the language of this statute is -- you know, is written in stone and it's an absolutely indication of the will of the Nevada voters. That's not how the process The statute was written. I think there was some testimony that may have had some input from lawyers who were, you know, breaking into this space who had submitted to the

Secretary of State after people signed petitions, and there were enough signatures on petitions to submit it to the legislature, who did not pass it, and it ended up on the ballot initiative in 2016. There were no caucuses in your ward or in your county. We didn't have a meeting of all the citizens of Nevada to sit down and hammer out what this language should be. Instead, what most likely happened for most of us is we saw somebody on way into the grocery store who had a clipboard and asked us to sign whether we would like this to go up to the legislature or be put on the ballot. So the language itself may not be the best indication of what the voters of Nevada really wanted.

And we submitted in our pocket brief on behalf of the intervenors a discussion about what the Court should do if the language from the voter initiative, which is now a statute, is ambiguous, inconsistent, or there are impossibilities in there. And in that pocket brief we indicated that the Court should take a similar method to what it would do if the legislature had written a statute that had some inconsistencies or impossibilities within it. And if there were those ambiguities, the Court in a legislative process would go look at the legislative history and what the intent of the legislature was in putting this up as a statute.

We believe that there's no difference in this situation, either. And the best way we would say to figure

out what the will and the intent of the voters of Nevada was or is would be to look at the statewide ballot question, which is Exhibit 2020.

Brian, if you could pull that up real quickly.

Apart from the proposed legislation itself, and your Court can take common sense into its consideration here, what most likely the voters of Nevada saw was Question Number 2, Amendment to the Nevada Revised Statutes where there was a one-paragraph proposal and voters were asked to vote yes or no on this one paragraph. And the three primary points in the question that was in the booth when you voted were, number one, to decriminalize the possession, sale, and growth of marijuana, number 2 was to tax it at 15 percent, and number 3 was to regulate it. I would submit that that is the core will and intent of the people of the state of Nevada.

But if you go further, under the explanation and digest section there's even some additional information that may be the more active voter would go and read through, and in the explanation there's -- it flows over on pages 14 and 15, over to 16. The explanation has a number of paragraphs, and it explains even further what the point of the statute would be. The first paragraph talks about decriminalization. The second paragraph I really want to focus Your Honor on, it talks about how the ballot measure would allow for the operation of marijuana establishments. And within that

paragraph is some important language. And it indicates, and this is reflected in the statutory language, that for the first 18 months the Department of Taxation would only accept license applications for retail marijuana stores, et cetera, from persons holding a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate. So the regulatory scheme was meant to happen quickly, within 18 months, and that first round of license grants were supposed to go to people who already had experience operating medical marijuana facilities in the state of Nevada. And that's what the State has attempted to do within that time frame. And, again, we would -- you know, we take the position that that is what most directly demonstrates the will of the people. And if this process is either set aside or delayed, there are some implications upon what would happen with that process that the voters wanted. And it's been touched on here today, but I would just reiterate that if that 18 months -- once that 18 months lapses the next round of applications does not have to be limited to people who are establishments or entities that have already operated medical marijuana licenses in this state. It would be open to anybody. Any company could come in around the world, around the country, and it would greatly change that next round of licensing. And that 18 months is going to lapse in the near future. And that would impact the safety and the goals of the people of the state of Nevada, including, as Mr. Bice

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indicated, a continued room for the black market to operate and for the lack of control of the majority of the marijuana in the state.

Now, Mr. Gentile said something yesterday, and I agree with him. The will of the people of Nevada to regulate recreational marijuana is a sacrosanct directive from the state of Nevada and its voters. But Mr. Gentile and I disagree on how we should determine or what best demonstrates the will of the people. Again, we would propose, Your Honor, that what most clearly demonstrates the will of the people and their intent is that recreational marijuana be decriminalized, taxed, and regulated quickly, with the first round of licenses going to people who have previously had medical marijuana licenses.

The final thing I will say, Your Honor, is that -and we addressed this in our closing brief, is that to the
extent the Court intends to enter an injunction it is required
to enter the most narrow injunction possible. My colleagues
on the intervenor side have talked about what some of those
more narrow injunction relief might be, but we would refer
your Court to our briefing on that. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hone.

Are there any other defendants in intervention with a wish to make a closing argument?

So before I decide if I'm going to take a short

break, do you have rebuttal, and how long?

MR. KEMP: I think I'm about 30 minutes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So we're going to take a break. We'll be back at 1:15. So come back at 1:20. I have two conference calls at 1:05 and [inaudible].

(Court recessed at 12:29 p.m., until 1:24 p.m.)

THE COURT: Mr. Kemp, are you ready?

MR. KEMP: Yes, Your Honor.

(Pause in the proceedings)

THE COURT: All right. You may proceed.

MM DEVELOPMENT PLAINTIFFS' REBUTTAL

MR. KEMP: Your Honor, I'd like to start with the address requirement, and I'm going to try to hit it from two different angles. One, the evidence that was introduced that an address was required, and, two, Mr. Bice talked about -- I don't remember if he used the word "standing," but his brief talks a lot about standing and would the lack of an address make any difference. And so I'd kind of like to talk about it two different angles.

First, the evidence. You know, we talked about the ballot initiative, use of the term "physical address required." The statute uses "physical address required," the regs uses "physical address required." And then we had the testimony. Mr. Shevorski called Director Contine to the stand. She was the director of the Department of Taxation.

She was the one that actually drafted the regulations. Here's 1 what she said about whether or not a physical address was 3 required. 4 And, Your Honor, this is from the July 12th -- it's 5 hard to believe -- July 12th, 2019. I'm on page 49. Question, "Okay. And the physical address in your 6 7 mind could not be a Post Office box?" 8 Answer, "Right." 9 Question, "Or one of these companies that maintains Post Office -- fake Post Office places. Couldn't be that, 10 11 either; right?" 12 Answer, "I think the idea was to have an office 13 address, essentially." Question, "Right. So you couldn't use -- I can't 14 remember what it is, UPS --" 15 The Court, "UPS Stores." 16 Question, "You couldn't use a UPS Store because 17 18 that's not a real physical address; right?" 19 Answer, "I don't think -- I don't think it would be 20 allowed." 21 This was their principal witness. She was the 22 director of the Department of Taxation. This testimony is 23 from the top person of the agency that's involved in this 24 case, and she says that you could not use a UPS Store.

Let's move on.

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THE COURT: Mr. Shevorski. 1 2 MR. SHEVORSKI: I'm sorry. I know it's closing, but 3 I have to object for the record. That is not my witness. 4 was produced pursuant to a subpoena. Pursuant to our policy 5 we provided her. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 MR. KEMP: Your Honor, he went first. But, in any 8 event --9 It doesn't matter. She was a witness THE COURT: who used to be the director of the DOT. 10 MR. KEMP: It doesn't matter. She was the director 11 12 of the DOT, and she drafted the regulations, and she says an 13 address would be required. 14 And it gets better. This is the next page of her 15 testimony. It's page 49, lines 2 through 18. And we get into 16 what would happen to the app if you didn't have an address. 17 And this is what she says. Question, "Let me ask it better. Your staff would 18 have been instructed that if they didn't have a physical 19 20 address apart from a Post Office box or a UPS Store that that application should not be accepted; right?" 21 22 Answer, "I think that might be the direction." 23 Question, "Okay. So the answer to my question is yes?" 24 25 Answer, "Yes."

Question, "Okay. And the reason for it is because the statute required it; right?"

"Repeat the question."

"I mean, the reason for your position is because the statute says that?"

"Right."

So here we have the director of the Department of Taxation saying not only was a physical address required by the statute and the regs that she drafted, but saying that the applications should have been rejected if they just used UPS Stores. That's the testimony, Your Honor. They didn't call one single person from the Department of Taxation that said, oh, after Ms. Contine left we did some sort of evaluation and study or something to the effect and we decided to change the regulation. That regulation's never been changed. The regulation as we sit here today still says an address is required.

So what happened in this case is Mr. Pupo was approached by some people who -- you know, I don't want to use the name again, but he was approached by one of the consultants. Apparently someone was having trouble giving physical addresses, and so they flip-flopped right in the middle of the proceeding. And it certainly wasn't organized, because they two applications on the Website until this hearing commenced and they discovered that out, Your Honor.

So there was certainly no organized thing.

But remember the hierarchy here. Contine is the director. She is the boss of the whole Department. Mr. Pupo is under her. He works for her. Under that is Mr. Gilbert, and under that is Cronkhite. So the bottom line here is we have the director saying that the address was required and the applications should have been thrown out.

Now let's move to Mr. Bice's point. Would that make a difference? Well --

Can I have my next chart, Shane.

This is what would have happened if you had taken the -- if you had done what Ms. Contine said and you had disqualified everybody with all these UPS Stores. And I'm just using the county to make a point of understanding, Your Honor. Essence disqualified, Essence Henderson disqualified, NOR disqualified, DeepRoots would have gone from 4 to 1, Helping Hands from 5 to 2, Cheyenne Medical, another Thrive, disqualified. GreenMart, we don't know one way or the other whether they would have been disqualified because they'd redacted so much of their application we can't tell if they gave a physical address. But let's assume that they did. Same is true of Lone Mountain. Those are assumptions.

Commerce Park disqualified, UPS Store. Clear River, again, I can't tell you one way or the other whether they gave an address. But the bottom line here is when you disqualify

those five that we know for an absolute fact used a UPS Store MM Development moves from 14 to 9. There's the standing, Your Honor. It shows why this point can be raised at this time.

Now I'd like to flip over to the diversity. The fundamental problem in this case was that the applicants -- or at least with regards to diversity is that there was a manipulation of the diversity by some applicants. And, you know, GreenMart was the biggest cheater. I can't believe some of the things Ms. Shell said. At the time the application was filed GreenMart was owned by a publicly traded Canadian company. That was at the time the application was filed.

Now, when we started this case Ms. Shell told you, oh, that's not true, Your Honor, our public company didn't own them. And then --

Can I have that, Shane, please, 5/30, line 129. From the Shell portion -- I mean the -- it's from the Dougan section.

So if you remember what happened, Your Honor, is Ms. Shell, who told the Court this afternoon that she represents Ms. Dougan, well, actually what really happened is we asked her produce Ms. Dougan and some of the other advisory board members of GreenMart. She refused to do that. I had to serve a subpoena. Ms. Dougan was supposed to come testify on a Thursday. They hired another attorney, not Ms. Shell -
THE COURT: From Marquis Aurbach.

MR. KEMP: -- right, to come in and object. That guy showed up, and he said, oh, Your Honor, Ms. Dougan's a busy woman, you know, she can't be here today. So you said, "Work with Mr. Kemp and try to find a time." So then he started ignoring phone calls, ignoring emails. And so we arranged a conference call that day and we said, when can Ms. Dougan be here, okay. And so he said, can't be there on Friday -- remember, we were going into a two- or three-week break, so that was the last time we could have gotten Ms. Dougan. So he says, can't be there on Friday, Judge, because she's doing her makeup for some cooking show over on Channel 3 or 13.

THE COURT: I remember.

MR. KEMP: Yeah. So, in any event, you ordered that she be here on -- at 1:30 on Friday, and then we took her testimony.

But getting back to my point, when Ms. Shell saw that I was actually going to bring one of these advisory members on, oh, all of a sudden she had a big confession for the Court, which is right here. Your Honor, I was [unintelligible] for the last five days when I told you that GreenMart was not owned by MTX, which is the public company, at the time of the application. That was incorrect, Your Honor, I'm wrong. Because when the truth was going to come out she didn't want to -- well, she tried to correct it.

All right. So here was the problem with GreenMart. And just now, an hour ago she stood up there and said, oh, Your Honor, Ms. Dougan, you know, she's a woman, you know, we've got to promote diversity. She never once said that GreenMart was a Canadian publicly traded company. She never once said that they got 16 diversity points by using this advisory board. She never once admitted or acknowledged that the public company didn't even list their officers and directors, with the exception of two people, which would be Mr. Boyle and Ms. Davola. All the other ones they left out of the application. Instead, they put in this advisory board. And because of that, they got 16 points. We're going to get into it on the standing point in a minute. But you take away that 16 points, they wouldn't have won anything.

So we have the biggest cheater in the case, got the 16 points for diversity when they're a Canadian public company, and then they come in and -- she did it again today, she pretended that Ms. Dougan had something to do with this company. Well, let's take a look at what Ms. Dougan actually said.

First let's start with Ms. Dougan on 133, 2 through 9, Shane.

This is Ms. Dougan's testimony. Seemed like a nice woman, Your Honor. Doesn't know who any of the shareholders or owners were, never met the shareholders or owners, didn't

know that it was owned by a public company.

I think the next one's 136, 11, through 137, 18, Shane.

We tried to see if she knew Mr. Lee, okay. So we referenced the Lee's Liquor's commercials, the billboards he's on. Never met that man, never met Shelby Brown. These the are other fake advisory board members. Never met Caroline Clark, never met anybody, Shelly Hays. Never met Laura Martin, never met Rutledge. There's a part in here where we talk about Lucy Flores. Never met any of them. They never even had a board meeting, Your Honor.

Question, "Okay. So can I assume from that that you've never had a board meeting?"

Answer, "We've never had a board meeting."

This was in July. This was almost a year after they filed their application. It went on.

138, 21 through 25, Shane.

Okay. She didn't even know they won. She didn't even know they won, that they were a successful applicant until a week before she was called to testify. You know, and then we asked her the critical point, you know, all the people that use these advisory boards, they like to pretend that they did it because, oh, we're going to get some input from some people who are diverse. Well, we asked her did she give any advice to the corporation. She never --

138, 21 through 25, and 139, 10, Shane.

Didn't tell her a reason she was on the board. You know, she was a plant for what base, a chef.

Continue, Shane.

Specifically says she never gave them any advice at any time. It was a complete sham, a complete sham to get diversity points.

Now let's turn to Mr. Graf. He says, quote, "My client didn't do a darn thing wrong," okay. Well, what did his client do, which would be Mr. Black? Mr. Black, who with his family is a 100 percent owner of Clear River. They got 12 diversity points. So Mr. Parker referred to this indirectly yesterday. The problem was that white males somehow manipulate the process to get diversity points. And how did he do that? He set up his own little advisory board. And just like the GreenMart advisory board, wasn't recognized by the Secretary of State. They didn't tell the Nevada Secretary of State that these were board members. But when it came time to filet application with the DOT all of a sudden these people are board members.

So what did Mr. Black do? He packed his board with women. And I'm not going to question Tisha Black. If he had just put Tisha Black on the application, no questions would be asked, Your Honor. But that's not what he did. He put on former UNLV basketball players, specifically Flintie Ray

Williams. He put on other people. And as a result of that, 1 2 here he is, a white male, instead of getting no diversity 3 points --4 MR. GRAF: Objection, Your Honor. He's misstating 5 the evidence. The only two board were Ms. Black and --THE COURT: Overruled. Please don't make a speaking 6 7 objection. 8 MR. GRAF: But there's no witness, Your Honor. Ι 9 want to --10 THE COURT: But there's me. 11 MR. GRAF: Understood, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And you already had your chance to make 13 the argument, Mr. Graf. 14 I get it. He's misstating the evidence. MR. GRAF: 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 MR. GRAF: Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 You may continue. Your Honor, the application's in evidence 19 MR. KEMP: 20 if you want to take a look at who he listed as officers and 21 directors. He listed Flintie Ray Williams as an officer or 22 director. So we explored that a little bit, because for some 23 reason Mr. Black and Mr. Williams were not available to give 24 testimony in this case. But, in any event, we explored with 25 Mr. Hawkins how he felt about Flintie Ray supposedly giving

advice or controlling Clear River or helping Mr. Black out. 1 2 Here's what Mr. Hawkins had to say. 3 And, Your Honor, this is from July 15th, 2019, 99. 4 "Okay. And do you have any problem with seeking his 5 advice in running this company, a local company in the state of Nevada?" 6 7 And Mr. Hawkins, question, "Are you saying Flintie 8 is going to run a dispensary?" Question, "That he's on the board and providing 9 advice and consent to this company. Do you have a problem 10 with that? 11 12 Answer, "Let me make sure I understand what you're 13 saying. So you're saying Flintie is on Randy's board?" "Uh-huh." 14 15 "And Flintie is going to give direction to Randy on 16 how to run the business?" 17 Answer [sic], "Sure." 18 "I'd say no, that will never happen, only because I 19 know Randy and I know Flintie." 20 And it continues on 22. Question, "So your response is that Mr. Black won't take the advice?" 21 Answer, "That's my response." 22 23 Your Honor, it wasn't as bad as GreenMart, but it 24 was still -- it was still -- caused them to win when they 25 would have lost. It still was outcome determinative.

And can I have my next chart, Shane.

You've seen this. We took out all of the diversity to show what would have happened if you had no diversity in this process. And so what would have happened -- and this is the County. So M&M would have won. That solves the standing problem that Mr. Bice raises. GreenMart would have lost, Clear River would have lost. So by using these fake advisory boards, both GreenMart and Clear River got a County license.

Let's flip over to the Las Vegas license. Again, here's what would have happened if you take out all the diversity. GreenMart again would have lost, M&M would have won. Solves the standing problem, Your Honor.

And then let's take a look at the evidence on whether or not diversity was directly and demonstrably related. The only testimony that was referred to by the other side was the testimony of Mr. Peckman and I believe one other intervenor that they thought that diversity was directly and demonstrably related.

Well, we had testimony from the DOT on that. They hate it, they don't like it, but we did have testimony.

Can I have Mr. Gilbert's testimony, please, Shane.

Your Honor, this is from Day 4 on May 30th, 2019. That is Mr. Gentile, who did not ask the most simple question he's ever asked in his life.

Question, "I'll bet I can. In determining to

include diversity in the organizational subpart or for that matter any part of the evaluation process for awarding a license how did you find it to be directly and demonstrably related to an applicant's ability to operate a marijuana establishment? What is it about diversity that is connected to the ability to run a marijuana establishment?"

Answer, "I'm not sure I'm the expert to mention that, but I wouldn't think it would demonstrate --

Next page, please, Shane.

Question, "It wouldn't. Thank you."

Answer, "-- the ability."

This is the guy who ran the program. Mr. Gilbert ran the scoring program. He's not number one or two at this day, he's one under Mr. Pupo, and he says in his view that diversity is not related to the operation of a marijuana program.

And let's put this into a little context. Mr. Gilbert was not brand new. He was with the medical marijuana program. So he had been administering the marijuana program for fully five years at the time he supervised the scoring and at the time he gave his testimony. So what better person to say whether it's related or not? But they don't like his testimony, because he kills them on that point, Your Honor, but that's the evidence.

And then finally, Your Honor, I want to go -- a

couple quicky rebuttal points. Okay. Here we go. 1 Shevorski said, and I quote, he said that, "Mr. Koehler 3 testified that it would bankrupt the company," unquote, to do 4 background checks on everybody. That was not the testimony, 5 Your Honor. Here was the real testimony. This is Mr. 6 Koehler. This is the part where he says it's prohibitive, but 7 he said it was --8 Where's the "tragic" part, Shane? Look for -- show 9 me the word "tragic." THE COURT: It's highlighted, Mr. Kemp. 10 MR. KEMP: Yeah. "It's tragic that this is 11 12 something we can do." So not only did he say the company 13 wouldn't be bankrupt, but he said they could do it. And with regards to M&M I've already said this, but 14 15 I'll say it again, right before this application process they 16 did -- I can't remember what it was called, a reverse merger or somehow they bought a shell company or whatever it was. 17 18 They only had 164 shareholders at that time. If the State had 19 wanted to do background checks on each and every one, could 20 have been done, Your Honor. Wouldn't have been prohibitive. 21 Or they could have done what Essence did, which was delay your 22 entry into the public sphere for a couple of months and file 23 the application and then delay it. As you remember, Essence

was acquired I think late October, early November by GTI.

They could have done that, Your Honor. So it wouldn't even

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have been difficult for us to give full and complete background checks that the State had asked for.

And did they call any one of their corporate counsel to tell you, oh, geez, it would be impossible for us? No. They didn't call the Essence corporate counsel, they didn't call Thrive, they didn't call Nevada Organic Remedies. All they include was Mr. Koehler, the M&M corporate counsel, who said, it would be difficult but I would do and I could do it.

Next point Mr. Shevorski said, he said, "Your Honor, none of these applicants have shown that they had a binding lease." That is simply not true. M&M had an existing facility. And, frankly, I can't remember if the lease lasted over there on Sunset for another 10 or 15 years, but we've been making lease payments each and every month since we moved the facility in November to the new location. We pay the rent every month. So it's just not true that nobody had a binding lease. And I think there were others in that boat. Dave Thomas comes to mind and a couple others.

But, in any event -- and I don't know that this makes a difference, but I want it for the record, because sometimes we can go back and do briefing. If a point's not rebutted you could get easy rebuttal. Mr. Bice said, oh, Mr. Kemp and everybody just filed a motion for preliminary injunction. Well, actually, if you look at the title of our motion, we call it, "Or, in the Alternative, for a Writ of

Mandamus." Again, Your Honor, I don't think it's important, but it's just not true that this just injunction sought.

Then Mr. Bice said, well, at most Mr. Kemp and his clients want one license or advancing scoring errors for one license. That's not true, Your Honor. LivFree -- we've gone through this 40-point financial thing a couple times.

LivFree, if they got the 40 points they should have got, they would have got five licenses. M&M, I just showed you on the chart they would have got two if diversity hadn't been considered. That's seven licenses, Your Honor, not one.

Mr. Prince -- moving on, Mr. Prince says that we were upset that the injunction was violated, the TRO. No. What I said was that they got us to post a \$450,000 bond on the pretext that they weren't going to open up that 3500 West Sahara store. Now they've opened it up, and they're still contesting the bond dissolution. That's what we're upset about.

Next, Mr. Kahn said that, M&M screwed up, Your Honor, it's all their fault that they lost, because they didn't put the fact that there was an existing dispensary as part of the application on both the ID-ed and the non-ID-ed portion of their application. That's what he told the Court. So he said, that's the reason that they should lose.

Can I have Exhibit 20, please, Shane, and then 1031.

Your Honor, true, we didn't complete -- repeat the

whole narrative in both of them, but we did specifically say in both sections that it was an existing facility that has been operated as a fully compliant Nevada-licensed marijuana dispensary and has previously passed Nevada Department of Taxation inspections and approvals. So there is absolutely no basis for his claim that we screwed up the application, you know. And I'm not going to repeat the argument as to why M&M should have got the 20 or the results.

Next Mr. Kahn says, oh, well, LivFree, LivFree should never have gotten the 40 points, because they made another error, they didn't tell, didn't tell on the application that Bilko is owned by Mr. Menzies.

Shane, can I have Exhibit 21, page 130, please.

It's right there, Your Honor. Statement providing the source of cash on hand from the account of Bilko Holdings. This account is the company management account. This account is owned by LivFree Wellness Center's majority owner. It's right there, Your Honor. It was disclosed. That is not the reason. You know, and again, like I said before, when you've got this much of a financial section and you spend 15 minutes reviewing it, really, could these Manpower people have even turned every page? I don't think so. But to blame us for the mistake I just think is not appropriate.

And then finally, Your Honor, LivFree, the result, I've alluded to it. Let me show it to you one more time.

Shane, can I have the LivFree Slide 5 out of 6. The LivFree slide on the scoring error.

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If you add the 40 points that they should have got -- and, again, everybody got the 40 points if you had any sort of assets. Even Helping Hands, the company that we heard all the interesting testimony about the Jamesons' involvement, even Helping Hands, who listed 8.9 million of assets and 2 million in debt, they got 40. We, we with 25 times that, we got whatever it was. But these are the differences, Your Honor. With the correct 40 points it's in the red there, we would've won five out of six. We would have won in Reno, Unincorporated Clark, North Las Vegas, Lyon County, Las Vegas. So that goes directly to Mr. Bice's point that we're just talk about one license. We're talking about seven. And that's just us, Your Honor. That's just my two plaintiffs. know, I -- that's two of the twenty-nine plaintiffs in this case. So the suggestion made that, oh, Judge, you don't need to give them an injunction because somehow or another these licenses will pop up like magic if Mr. Kemp wins the case against the State. That is not true. The legislature has authorized a specific number of licenses for Clark County. The Department of Taxation cannot give any more than his been authorized by the legislature. If these people aren't enjoined from opening the stores and taking those licenses, my remedy is -- the only possible way to get more licenses, and I

don't think it's a remedy, is to go to the legislature and ask them to issue more licenses, to increase the 80 to whatever. So there is no -- there is no remedy, Your Honor. And that's why the injunction should be issued. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Gentile.

SERENITY PLAINTIFFS' REBUTTAL

MR. GENTILE: Mr. Kemp's passion for needing to make that argument overcame my ability to go first. I let him go first.

I have a couple of comments. Number one, in the course of making your decision it seems to me that the mechanics that you must employ, I don't think you have any option, is to use Article 19, Section 2, paragraph 3, where it says that, "An initiative measure so approved by the voters shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside, or suspended by the legislature within three years from the date it takes effect." That has to be your touchstone.

And here's why. The regulations -- we don't attack the statute. We've never said that there was anything about the statute itself that was passed in the initiative that is unconstitutional -- our constitutional argument is based upon the regulations, because some of them are unconstitutional and therefore essentially have to be analyzed as amendments or nullifications of the 453D -- or the way that they were

applied. The legislature gave approval to those regulations. The legislature's ability to do so is constricted by Article 19, Section 2, paragraph 3.

Therefore, this is not a situation and cannot be a situation where you do a liberal interpretation of the grant of authority to pass regulations or where the State and the Department of Taxation benefits from deference to its decision-making power. To the extent that the regulation either textually went beyond the delegation or to the extent that the legitimate, constitutionally sound regulations were applied in an unconstitutional manner that's the way you have to approach this decision, because it's not an ordinary situation with an agency coming in benefitting from deference.

Now, there's lots of caselaw that says that an ongoing constitutional violation is irreparable harm where it is affecting someone. In this instance -- and I'm really surprised, because I wouldn't have thought it coming from him -- Mr. Bice is wrong. Market share is a protectable interest. Market share is an intangible property right. Market share, as a matter of fact, is usually what we fight over when we're in an unfair competition litigation under 598A. It becomes important to that litigation. It's what you protect.

THE COURT: I might be aware of that.

MR. GENTILE: Yeah. I'm thinking you are.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GENTILE: Okay. And so under that circumstance there is plenty of federal caselaw that says that the Constitution protects intangible property rights, which is what market share is. It is part of the property liberty analysis in the due process argument.

As recently as March of this year -- and I did this on the fly during the argument, because I was a little surprised by it -- I got online and I see that Judge Jones, Federal Judge Jones in March of this year in a case called Guzy versus Guzy, which is at 2019 Westlaw 136, 8614, identified market share as an interest for which an injunction can issue to protect it. In 2005 Westlaw 158, 3514, Ride the Ducks, Philadelphia versus Duck Boat Tours, which is a Third Circuit case, same result.

So there is in fact a basis for you to issue an injunction to protect the damage that will happen going forward because, as it stands now, the record in this case is clear that if anybody other than the cow counties, I'll give you that, if anybody wants to buy marijuana in the populated areas of this state and even some of the not-so-populated areas, they can do it.

Now, with respect to the rural areas there are five that don't -- that still have a moratorium, so the 99,000 figure has to be reduced by whatever the population of the two counties that don't have moratoria in existence, and one has

to ask themselves how many of those -- let's say it is 99,000. How many are over 21? And how many of those over 21 want to buy marijuana? Because you have to make that analysis for this reason. The way the State gets damaged here, the primary damage would be from a loss of tax revenue, and that is de minimis at best in this situation as compared to what the loss of market share of the plaintiffs will be.

With regard to the --

MR. GRAF: Your Honor, I'm going to object as to talking -- improper argument, lacks foundation as to any market share by any party in this case.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GRAF: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. GENTILE: Oh, I think Mr. -- I think everybody has testified about market share. Every that owned a dispensary that testified.

With regard to the laches argument, how does one -how does one put forth a laches argument -- I mean, excuse me,
how does one put forth an as-applied argument until the
application exists, until the way it is applied? You can't.
And most of our arguments here are based on as applied. Not
all, but most, the vast majority. So clearly laches has no
place in this case at all.

I don't suggest that I remember verbatim everything that I said yesterday in my opening statement, but I can tell

you that what I said I don't believe had the word "right" in it at all when I was dealing with the intervenors being able to go forward and do whatever they wanted to do so long as it's being done at their own risk. I don't think I ever conceded that they had a right. But it doesn't really matter, because we have never come into this courtroom, certainly at the time that we filed this lawsuit -- which, by the way, was filed because the State wouldn't give us any information at all and but for the statute enacted this session we wouldn't have anything. So it's morphed a lot as transparency became available. My position yesterday and from the beginning has been that the intervenors, to the extent that they keep spending money and time chasing what they know may very well be an invalid license because it was issued through a constitutionally improper process, that's their problem. Ιf they want to keep spending the money, they want to keep spending the time, I'm not going tell them they -- I'm not going to ask you to tell them they can't do it, all right. Because at the end of the day it's their decision.

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And finally I want to talk about -- well, before I get there, there's been some arguments made about compliance not being necessarily involved in the application and scoring process. I cited it in the opening part of my summation, I'm going to cite it again. NAC 453D.272(g) without further discussion.

And finally diversity. Diversity is a good idea. It's necessary. Nobody has ever criticized that. Certainly I have never criticized that. If the people in this industry that are owners of these establishments have any sensitivity to good citizenship at all, they will employ diversity on their own. The objection that we have made here is making diversity something that should be scored. Because it is not part of the ballot initiative, it was not mentioned in the initiative, it wasn't mentioned anywhere else until amendments started to take place, which was after the initiative. the initiative can't be amended. And I have to -- when you're making your decision in this case, you know some of the people that own these places, they've been before you on other things or you've met them in the community. Ask yourself the question, would this applicant have listed this person of color or whatever other minority would fit the diversity score if they knew they weren't going to be given points for it? Because that's the most important social question. I don't have anything further. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gentile. Do any of the -- Mr. Bult.

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ETW PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL

MR. BULT: Very, very quickly, Your Honor.

Mr. Prince brought up two points. I just want to clarify those in rebuttal. I believe that the Thrive

application in Reno has actually been taken off the agenda.

The second point is the commentary that I asked for the regulations to be voided out. That's not what I asked for. I asked that the conditional licenses issued by the Department be declared void because of their -- they are invalid, as they conflict with other portions of the NRS.

And the last thing I want to comment on is Mr. Graf made a side comment about that the ETW plaintiffs had not asked for injunctive relief. That was inadvertent on our part, and certainly we have the right to have the pleadings conform to the evidence. And we'll do that at some point in time.

MR. GRAF: And, Your Honor, we did not agree to this being done by consent. And we're objecting.

THE COURT: Mr. Graf, you don't need to do anything. He didn't ask for an amendment at this time.

MR. GRAF: I understand, Your Honor. I just want to make sure the record's clear that we're not allowing it by consent pursuant to NRCP 51.

THE COURT: Mr. Graf, the matter has already been tried. That's why your consent was implied, because of the issues that were involved, or whether we're going to have other issues discussed later we'll deal with after I make the decision.

Mr. Bult, thank you.

1 Mr. Parker.

NEVADA WELLNESS CENTER PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL

MR. PARKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, since Mr. Gentile ended with diversity, perhaps that's where I'll start. And I'd like to address a comment made by Mr. Shevorski, the part of me addressing diversity. In terms of what the regulations said and in terms of what the application provided the parties or the applicants, certainly those represented on this side of the room, Your Honor, didn't know how diversity would be scored. And if the Court recalls, there's a statute that actually mandates that the State inform the applicants how the scoring would be done. And --

THE COURT: That's part of the regulations.

MR. PARKER: Yes, Your Honor. It is -- actually the regulation is 453D.260, I think paragraph (2).

Do you have that, Shane?

Do you have that in front of you, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I do.

MR. PARKER: It says, "When the Department issues a request for applications pursuant to this section the Department will include in the request the point values that will be allocated to each applicable portion of the application." That we know was not done. That is a violation of the regulation that Mr. Pupo acknowledged during his

testimony.

Now, I will tell you and the Court reminded -- or actually informed, because I don't believe Mr. Bice or Mr. Prince were here when it came up, but the Court informed them that certain testimony had been elicited indicating that parties were informed that diversity was a tiebreaker. Now, I don't think the State even knew how they were going to treat this. And let me tell you why.

If I could have Exhibit 108 brought up, Shane. And it's KP31. So KP stands for Kyril Plaskon, Your Honor. And page 31 is from the extraction report that we got from the [unintelligible]. And so the top email or the top text is from Mr. Plaskon to Steve Gilbert. It says, "Jeanine, Diane, and I don't find race or ethnicity in 453D. Should race have been removed as a part of retail applications? Should evaluators be even looking at diversity? AB 422 doesn't seem to apply, because it's just medical. Did we leave it in this app on accident? Just some thoughts."

Now, the date of this, Your Honor, is September 18
-- I'm sorry, September 19, 2018. This is the date -- the day
before the closing of application period. So not only did
they not provide the scoring information in the application,
it appears they didn't know what they were doing up until the
last day. And sometime after I guess September 19th they made
a decision on how they would score diversity if scored at all.

So the banter we've heard about diversity and how it would be treated, the State didn't know how they were going to treat it, Your Honor. They certainly didn't tell the applicants, and they certainly had an obligation to tell the applicants.

Now, Your Honor, in terms of diversity, as well, and when I first came to the podium, Your Honor, I wanted to point out that perhaps Mr. Gentile, given some of his remarks yesterday, he and I were not on the same page in terms of diversity. In fact, Mr. Prince brought that up to my attention this morning and tried to confirm it with me where I was on diversity versus Mr. Gentile. I agree with Mr. Gentile that diversity is not within the initiative. You don't see it reflected in the statutes. I think now everyone in the room can understand that both Mr. Gentile and I agree that diversity is important. But I can't talk out of both sides of my mouth. I can't say to this Court that the regulations should follow the statute and the statute should follow the ballot question without recognizing that diversity was not in it.

Now, what I will suggest to this Court is that the arguments offered or suggested by Mr. Shevorski and several of the intervenors I think is disingenuous or at the very least they're talking out of both sides of their mouths. Because if diversity is important, then treat it as if it's important. Don't marginalize diversity by allowing advisory board,

because there's no advisory board even mentioned in the statute or the regulations. It was a creative -- fiction created I would say just to get and garner points that they weren't entitled to. So you can't have it both ways. you're going to give diversity some meaning, some teeth, then make sure it's owners. Make sure it's real officers. That's not what was done here. This charade -- and I called it a game and I said it was gamesmanship. I wasn't using that word lightly. I was trying to find a nice word, as opposed to saying just flat out cheaters. In fact, I think the Court suggested I used the word "manipulation." That's what's been done here. And we all see it. I don't care if we try to make fun of it in terms of how we approach this Court and this argument, I don't care how we suggest that we found someone who had some tangential or peripheral reason on being on this advisory board. Maybe we just like tall basketball players on a board because we want some height. I don't know. But what I do know, that's not the level playing field that was provided if diversity was to be considered. It just wasn't.

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Now, Your Honor, you made some really good points.

And I'm not saying this just to say it, but I pointed out yesterday in my closing questions that I asked, questions that the Court asked, and you've asked questions today that I think have not been truly answered by the intervenors. Mr. Prince, Mr. Bice, several others talked about this 5 percent and how

it's reasonable and there may be some support for it based on gaming and other areas that the State may regulate. Your Honor, we know what the statute says. If we go to the statute, 453D.205 -- and actually, Your Honor, let's start at .200, and then we'll get to .205. 453D.200 talks about the duties of the Department. And it speaks about what's required by the State in terms of licensing. And so when I -- when you can compare the regulation to the statute, we know they don't I think that's been conceded by the intervenors. But .205 says, "When conducting a background check pursuant to subsection (6), " which comes from 453D.200, "the Department may require each prospective owner, officer, and board member.... Now, the State, as well as intervenors, today spent a lot of time talking about owners. They never mention whether or not their officers have been background checked or their board members. And I don't know if that even includes their advisory board members, because they didn't mention that, either. But if you were to follow the statute, what we do know is that you cannot allow an applicant who has an excluded felony conviction to become a licensee. How can you do that without doing a background check? It's impossible. You have to do it for the prospective owner, the prospective officer, and the prospective board member. Which means when the Court asked the questions of each intervenor when they got, do you know if your owners were, it's not just owners.

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It's not just shareholders. The question should be, based on the statute, did all your officers also get background checked, did all your board members also get background checked. Because that's what it requires.

Now, Your Honor, another thing that I thought was either ill informed or perhaps something to just throw it over the Court's head and hope no one really looked into it. This comment about, you know, we can do it later, just don't grant the injunction, Your Honor, and let the State figure out now can we do these background checks now and figure this all out. Well, Your Honor, if you go to 453D.210, paragraph (4), and I don't think we've talked about this part of this statute during the entire 18, 19 days we've been here.

THE COURT: I talked about the word "complete."

MR. PARKER: You did.

THE COURT: I did.

MR. PARKER: But no one talked about 90 days. And that's important. Because it says here, "Upon receipt of a complete marijuana establishment license application the Department shall within 90 days issue the appropriate license if the license application is approved."

Now, think about it, Your Honor. The State came and said, we had 90 days within which to go through all of these and issue those letters, not 90 days plus six months of this hearing. Ninety days. They had until December, roughly, to

get it done. That time has come and gone. If they didn't do it, you can't revive it now, it's too late, it's done, that's it. And the reason why they didn't do it and the reason why we know they could not have done it, because we know the intervenors did not provide all of their owners, plain and simple, much less advisory board members and officers. So that time has come and gone, and there's nothing they can do about it now, Your Honor.

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So Mr. Shevorski said something, and it surprised It truly surprised me. Mr. Shevorski said, the State doesn't care who gets the license. Now, I think the intention behind the comment was to show that he's unbiased in terms of the intervenors versus the plaintiffs. That's my belief. you know something, Your Honor? This State, the Department of Taxation should care. They should care that cheaters or manipulators don't get licenses. They should care that those who actually have marijuana -- retail marijuana experience gets a license. They should care that marijuana establishments are in compliance. They should care that owners of marijuana establishments aren't selling to minors. They should care that owners who perhaps have convictions, excluded convictions don't become owners. And the way you do all of those things, Your Honor, the way you do those things is to actually follow the statute and consider compliance. The way you do it actually follow the statute and make all

prospective owners, officers, and board members get background checks. That's how you do it. That's how you show that you care about the Nevada residents, the Nevada taxpayers, people under 21 not getting marijuana. And that's what the State should care about.

I think it was Mr. Prince, and I'm not sure, I don't want to attribute this to him and be wrong, but compliance is actually in the regulation, Your Honor. I think either Mr. Prince or Mr. Bice, someone said that compliance was not in the regulation.

THE COURT: He said it wasn't in the statute.

MR. PARKER: Okay. Well, good enough. I'm assuming that means he -- that someone understands that it's definitely in the regulation.

THE COURT: That would be me.

MR. PARKER: Yes. And so -- thank you, Your Honor.

So if we look at .272, Your Honor --

NAC 453D.272, Shane.

-- (1)(g), it says, "Whether the owners, officers, or board members of the proposed marijuana establishment have direct experience with the operation of a medical marijuana establishment or marijuana establishment in the state and have demonstrated a record of operating such an establishment in compliance with the laws and regulations of the state for an adequate period of time to demonstrate success." Compliance

should have always been considered. The suggestion that Nevada Organic's compliance history was not or should not have been considered is completely wrong.

Now, what we have, Your Honor, is a Department of Taxation that created regulations that were inconsistent with the statute and with the initiative or the ballot question.

We also have a Department of Taxation who decided not to enforce their own regulations that were not compliant with the statutes and the ballot question. So, Your Honor, if we could look at Exhibit 309, and this is a year before the applications were submitted. And again, this is the letter from Connor & Connor, Attorneys at Law, to the Nevada Department of Taxation. And it's on behalf of the Nevada Cannabis Coalition. And she's speaking on compliance with NRS 453A and 453D.

The second page of this document has a section titled, "Background Checks of All Owners, Officers, and Board Members."

If you could highlight that for me. Thank you, Shane. The entire paragraph. Can you blow that up? There we go.

And it says, "All owners, officers, and board members must be vetted and have background checks before the license can be issued, and must be maintained." So it's not like this Department did not know this requirement a year

before these applications were submitted. They knew it, they had legal advice on it, and decided not to do it.

And so one other thing, Your Honor. And I would like you to take a look at Exhibit 311.

Please, Shane.

This is why it's important that these background checks are done.

If you could blow up for me the third bullet point.

And this is an email from Karalin Cronkhite to Steve Gilbert dated August 3rd, 2017. So it was just, Your Honor, just about a month and a half after the letter from Connor & Connor. And it says, "The City of Las Vegas is conducting suitability checks through Metro for all owners and agents. This gives them a local background check, as well as pending litigation that apparently is not captured in the federal check that we conduct through DPS. Apparently there have been situations where we've found people with criminal background and warrants for drugs after we approved their agent card."

So when we talk about the safety of our residents and the responsible the Department of Taxation to carry out what the statutes say this is what we're concerned with, ownership of marijuana establishments by people who aren't eligible. So there's a real reason, Your Honor, that this should have been done. They had legal advice that it should have been done, and they simply decided not to.

Now, one other thing I wanted to talk about in terms
of laches, and in part, Your Honor, in part the issue about
scoring goes to laches. Because how do you object when you
don't even know the scoring criteria? How do you object when
you don't know how diversity is going to be handled? The
State obviously didn't know that. And so how could you object
to it? How do you object when Mr. Pupo says himself he wanted
to keep these things a secret? Furthermore, Your Honor, how
do you object when the Department of Taxation failed to even
follow the Nevada Open Meetings Law in terms of postings? We
discussed this seems like months ago now, but they posted
certain information for the application process. They failed
to post any updates on changes to that in accordance with NRS
241. Failed to, Your Honor. So the more information and
they say knowledge is power, that perhaps if we had been given
that information, everyone, not those who just had cell
numbers and lunches and dinners and breakfasts and coffees and
drinks, but if the public was given that same information
through the proper posting in compliance with the Nevada Open
Meetings Law, then maybe we could have complained of it then.
But we didn't. In fact, even after the scoring came out and
we tried to get information, they would not disclose it.
Now, Your Honor, I think the statutes, the

initiative, and the regulations were supposed to provide for a

fair and level playing field. Certainly there's been no

testimony I can recall, and I spent a long time going through all of the days of this hearing, and I believe every

Department, every Department of Taxation representative

testified that there were mistakes. And not just careless

mistakes, but intentional mistakes. They intended to change

the regulation versus the statute in terms of the 5 percent.

They intended not to do background checks. They intended not

to comply with the statute in terms of revealing the scoring

metrics. All of those are intentional decisions, intentional

mistakes that go to the heart of providing a level playing

field. I don't know how this Court can not enjoin this

process and the results of this unfair process given what this

Court has heard.

Now, I applaud the intervenors' attorneys for doing something that Mitch Cobeaga always told me, if you don't have the facts, you argue the law, if you don't have the law, then you argue the facts, if you don't have both, just complain about the other side. They've done a lot of complaining.

And, you know, I give them that. Took them two and a half, little more than two and a half hours to complain about things they are not supported by, because there are no facts that support their side, and the law doesn't, either. Thank you very much, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Parker.

Do any of the other plaintiffs wish to make a

rebuttal, or have I finished the rebuttal arguments? 1 2 Mr. Shevorski, I have a homework assignment for you, 3 because, as the representative of the State, you are the only 4 one in a position to be able to provide this information. 5 MR. SHEVORSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And then I need you to give me an 7 estimate on how long it's going to take you to do it. 8 MR. SHEVORSKI: Okay. 9 THE COURT: And I want a realistic estimate, not one that keeps you and your staff from sleeping, okay. 10 MR. PRINCE: What was the last comment? I didn't 11 12 hear the last comment. 13 MR. SHEVORSKI: She wants me to be able to sleep. MR. PRINCE: Oh. 14 15 MS. SHELL: Objection, Your Honor. THE COURT: We've had a couple of times during this 16 17 where I told them I didn't care if they slept. But this one 18 isn't one of those. 19 Which successful applicants completed the 20 application in compliance with NRS 453D.200(6), which is the provision that says, "All owners -- " I'm sorry, it says "Each 21 22 owner," at the time the application was filed in September 23 2018? 24 MR. SHEVORSKI: Completed applications, and then --25 THE COURT: So I want to know which of the

successful applicants, and I heard an argument today that was 1 2 a total of 17 different entities --3 MR. SHEVORSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: -- complied with the statute, as opposed 5 to the Department's administrative change to the statute which 6 limited it to a 5 percent or greater ownership interest. 7 MR. SHEVORSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Because I know there are many, because I 9 have heard testimony during this hearing of various individuals, whether they were successful or unsuccessful, 10 that they included all of their shareholders' or owners' 11 12 interests. 13 MR. SHEVORSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Okay. How long? 15 MR. SHEVORSKI: I need to talk to Director Young to 16 figure that out. I don't want to give you an estimate and be 17 wrong because I don't know the answer. 18 THE COURT: Best estimate. 19 MR. SHEVORSKI: Because of the way you're looking at me, let's say by Tuesday 5:00 o'clock? 20 21 THE COURT: Sure. The matter will stand submitted. 22 I'm going to put it on my chambers calendar for next Friday. 23 When you get the information, Mr. Shevorski, if you 24 will circulate it to all counsel and my law clerk. 25 MR. SHEVORSKI: Yes. Of course, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Have a nice day. And --THE CLERK: Your Honor --THE COURT: Yes? THE CLERK: May I return --THE COURT: If there were any exhibits that were tendered but not offered, we are going to return them to you. Dulce will prepare receipts for you -- she has the receipts already so you can come pick them up. So don't leave. THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 2:32 P.M. * * * * *

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

FLORENCE HOYT Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

FLORENCE M. HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

House M. Hoyl

8/19/19

DATE

Electronically Filed 9/3/2019 3:48 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
* * * * *

SERENITY WELLNESS CENTER LLC,.

et al.

Plaintiffs . CASE NO. A-19-786962-B

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF. DEPT. NO. XI

TAXATION

. Transcript of Defendant . Proceedings

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BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON OBJECTIONS TO STATE'S RESPONSE, NEVADA WELLNESS CENTER'S MOTION RE COMPLIANCE RE PHYSICAL ADDRESS, AND BOND AMOUNT SETTING

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 2019

COURT RECORDER: TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS FLORENCE HOYT

District Court Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: DOMINIC P. GENTILE, ESQ.

WILLIAM KEMP, ESQ. NATHANIEL RULIS, ESQ.

ADAM BULT, ESQ.

MAXIMILIEN FETAZ, ESQ. THEODORE PARKER, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: STEVE SHEVORSKI, ESQ.

THERESA HAAR, ESQ.
RUSTY GRAF, ESQ.
BRIGID HIGGINS, ESQ.
ERIC HONE. ESQ.

ERIC HONE, ESQ. DAVID KOCH, ESQ. ALINA SHELL, ESQ. JARED KAHN, ESQ.

JOSEPH GUTIERREZ, ESQ.

TODD BICE, ESQ. DENNIS PRINCE, ESQ.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 2019, 9:21 A.M. 1 2 (Court was called to order) 3 THE COURT: Do I have everybody? Do I have 4 everybody? Am I missing anyone? Look around your friends. 5 MR. KEMP: Everybody on our side, Your Honor. Okay. Couple of agenda items. After I 6 THE COURT: 7 released the findings of fact and conclusions of law I sent a 8 copy to each of the judges who are not Business Court judges 9 who had cases, advised them I had completed the hearing on the 10 preliminary injunctions, that I had this hearing scheduled, and that they needed to handle the rest of their case. 11 12 not heard back from a single one. 13 So I have one other agenda item, which is a motion to strike that I signed an OST and set for tomorrow because I 14 15 couldn't set it for today. Does anyone have an objection to 16 advancing it and having it heard today? Judge, we'd like to file an opposition to 17 MR. KEMP: 18 that, because there's various evidentiary points being in 19 raised in there, and we do think we should address it. Not so

THE COURT: For your record.

MR. KEMP: Right.

much for you, Your Honor, but --

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THE COURT: It's okay, Mr. Kemp. I understand what record's about. I had Polsenberg here already this morning.

Anything else before we go to the discussion about

1 the bond? Mr. Gentile. 2 I'm missing Ms. Shell. Wait. I can't start. 3 don't have Ms. Shell or Ms. McLetchie. 4 (Pause in the proceedings) 5 THE COURT: If she circulated dial-in information, can you give it to us, Mr. Bice, so Ramsey can dial in. 6 Thank 7 If you'd help Ramsey, please. 8 MR. BICE: I will. 9 THE COURT: Thank you. (Pause in the proceedings) 10 11 THE COURT: Good morning, Ms. Shell. How are you 12 today? 13 MS. SHELL: I'm fine, Judge. Thank you. All right. I have the other 14 THE COURT: 15 participants who are all gathered here. We have not advanced 16 the motion that was filed to strike by Mr. Hone. 17 scheduled for hearing tomorrow. I do not know if you are 18 interested and plan to attend. And I also made a disclosure that I communicated my decision on the preliminary injunction 19 20 and sent the written order to the judges who are not Business 21 Court judges who had cases, and referred the remainder of the 22 handling of those cases to them. But I've not heard back. 23 All right. So now I was to point where I was going 24 to talk about a bond. Mr. Gentile. 25 MR. GENTILE: No. Prior to that I just wanted --

for the record, I looked at the pleadings on the other matters that are set for today, objections, and apparently we did not file a written joinder with Mr. Parker's. And so for the record we join in Mr. Parker's.

THE COURT: Okay. Anybody want to talk about the bond?

MR. KEMP: Judge, I thought we agreed to have a separate bond hearing.

THE COURT: That's what I set for today. That's why
I put it in the order and the footnote that today was today.
Anybody want to talk about the bond?

MR. KOCH: Your Honor, our position would be that the question of the bond would be premature as it relates to our clients. I know the Court set the bond with respect to the State, because it enjoined the State. We believe, as the Court indicated, that the issue of being included or excluded from the group as was talked about would be discussed today. And so the issue of the bond could be addressed at a later

THE COURT: No, no. We're going to do the bond today. But if you want me to do other things first, I'll do that first.

time with respect to these entities.

Mr. Parker, you've got a motion about addresses, property locations.

MR. PARKER: Yes, Your Honor. I do.

THE COURT: And apparently there are joinders by Mr. 1 2 Gentile and others. 3 MR. PARKER: Yes, there are. Your Honor, I thought 4 I would be very brief, because I know the Court is familiar 5 with the competitive bidding process and --THE COURT: Did you re-read 134 Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 6 7 the Nuleaf Dispensary case? 8 MR. PARKER: No, I did not this morning, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Here. I'm going to give you this --MR. PARKER: Let me see it. 10 11 THE COURT: -- so you can read it. Wait. I'm going 12 to unfold my page. There are a couple of highlights that are 13 probably important. I think Mr. Bice forwarded them in his brief, though. So we'll wait for a minute for you to read 14 15 that, because that's important to our discussion this morning. 16 MR. SHEVORSKI: That was Shevorski, actually. 17 THE COURT: That was Shevorski? Okay. MR. SHEVORSKI: But it was his case. 18 THE COURT: It was his case. 19 20 (Pause in the proceedings) 21 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Parker, it's your 22 motion. 23 MR. PARKER: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 That case, while helpful, is not I think completely 25 applicable to where we are, Your Honor. First, it deals with

the medical marijuana, as opposed to recreational, which is obvious from the front of it. But it also deals with whether or not a applicant has received approved approval from a local municipality. That's not the issue here.

The question here is whether or not the applicant complied with the statute, as well as the regulation, not whether or not it's received conditional or provisional approval of a location from a municipality, in that case the City. And so that's what Nuleaf was dealing with.

What our motion is directed to is whether or not the initiative by virtue of the statute was adhered to by certain applicants, which I believe goes with and is consistent with the Court's overall request originally to the State to determine whether or not the background checks were done also in conformance with NRS 453D.200.

So, Your Honor, I think if you take a look at 453D.200 --

THE COURT: I'm there.

MR. PARKER: -- and you can consider what the applications and the applicants were required to do by statute, it points out or requires not only the portion that the Court has already addressed, that being the background checks, but also the physical address. So going to 453D.210, this is specifically where we deal with the 90-day period which is also referenced in the case you just provided me,

Your Honor. And in 453D.210(5)(b) it requires a physical address, Your Honor. And in fact it does not mention the word "floor plan" in the statute. It says, "The physical address where the proposed marijuana establishment will operate is owned by applicant or the applicant has the written permission of the property owner to operate the proposed marijuana establishment on that property." That's what it says.

Now, if you think back to the application,

Exhibit 5, it's consistent with what Exhibit 5 said. This

is the information that required the physical address. 5A was

different, but 5 was more akin to what the statute and the

initiative required.

So although Mr. Shevorski -- I can understand his attempt to advance the position that that <u>Nuleaf</u> decision helps his position, it does not. It simply speaks the ambiguous nature of that 453D, whether or not within the 90 days you actually have to have a location approved by a municipality versus simply providing an address, which is required by the statute. So I don't think it applies here, Your Honor.

What I do believe applies is not only that 453D.210(5)(b) mentions physical address, but it's also mentioned, as well, in the regulation, NAC 453D.265(1)(b)(3). And, Your Honor, you have that in front of you.

THE COURT: I do.

MR. PARKER: It says, "The physical address where the proposed marijuana establishment will be located and the physical address of any co-owned or otherwise affiliated marijuana establishments." So it's required in the statute, it's required in the regulation, Your Honor. I don't believe that there's any ambiguity in terms of that requirement.

It is also, Your Honor, mentioned in NAC 453D.268(e). So we'll go to that, as well. And it says again, "The physical address where the proposed marijuana establishment will be located and the physical address of any co-owned or otherwise affiliated marijuana establishment."

Your Honor, there is no ambiguity in terms of what 453D the statute requires or the regulations require. Now, when the Court issued its order and everyone had a chance to pore over it and pore over and pore over it, I had the pleasure of being on the plane, and I had four hours of nothing else to do but go back and forth over it.

THE COURT: Sorry.

MR. PARKER: No worries. No worries, Your Honor.

But I gleaned a lot from it, and it gave me a chance to ponder I would think all aspects of it. And that's why when you look at our brief we start out in part mentioning the statutes and as well as the regulations. But we also point out the verbiage in your order when you speak to the process.

Now, the bidding statutes, the 338 cases and those

that have followed 338 deal with a competitive bidding process. And typically that deals with the lowest response of a responsible bidder. And the Court's aware of that.

THE COURT: I am.

MR. PARKER: I know. But the cases that have come from those decisions, the <u>Bud Mohas</u> case, the <u>Gulf Oil</u> case, the cases that we cite all deal with favoritism that can be —that should be prevented from a competitive bid process.

Now, your report has actually shown the similarities in this competitive application process to the competitive bid process, which I would suggest to Your Honor, be it a competitive bid process where you're looking for the lowest responsible bidder or a competitive application process borne out by the regulations and the statute, you have to prevent favoritism or corruption or improvidence. That's what the caselaw says in Nevada, as well as the Federal District Court in the Gulf Oil case, Your Honor.

So, Your Honor, you actually put within your order -- you said, serious issues presented by the testimony from Ms. Contine, as well as Mr. Pupo. Ms. Contine said, "I created these regulations, they were supposed to be consistent with the initiative. To the extent there is a deviation between the regulation and the initiative the priority is the initiative." She said that the application required physical address. She said

that physical address was important in the initiative and it was equally important in the regulations. And that's why I started with the initiative and then I pointed out the sections within the regulations that also indicate the requirement of physical address.

Beyond that, Your Honor, I've asked the Court — this is the relief we're seeking in this — by virtue of this motion. I'm asking the Court to instruct or request from the State the same exercise requested earlier, because it goes to the initiative and it goes to the requirement that the people of Nevada though were important. And that included physical address. So I think it's something that can be done fairly easily by Mr. Shevorski and his team or his team as well as the Department of Taxation. But I think it's certainly required under 453D.210, and I believe that the 90-day period of time, which is 453D.210(4). refers not only to the background check that has to be done within that time period, but also every other requirement under this statute, which also includes, of course, the physical address. That's the argument, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Parker.

MR. PARKER: Thank you.

THE COURT: Does anyone else wish to speak in favor of the Nevada Wellness Center motion this morning?

Mr. Bult.

MR. BULT: Thank you, Your Honor.

We join Mr. Parker's motion and reiterate some of the things he noted on fairness of process, <u>Bud Mohas</u>, the serious issues you note in your written ruling. The only thing that we would add to that that we don't think was clear or clear enough in the motion is that if you continue through NRS 453D.210 to get through that statute, you must get to section (6), and that's without a physical address you cannot get to the competitive bidding process set out in NRS 453D.210(6). And for that reason, Your Honor, we join in the request that the State perform the same analysis it did on background.

THE COURT: Thank you.

 $\label{eq:Anyone else wish to speak in favor of the motion?} $$\operatorname{Mr. Kemp.}$$

MR. KEMP: Your Honor, we didn't file a written joinder, but I just wanted to join in the motion.

THE COURT: Thank you. I have written joinders by ETW, Mr. Gentile's oral, and yours now.

Okay. In opposition? Who wants to start? I know I have several.

MR. SHEVORSKI: Mr. Bice is going to handle it, since [inaudible].

THE COURT: Mr. Bice wants to argue his $\underline{\text{Nuleaf}}$ decision's applicability to this case because he spent so much

time dealing with it in the medical marijuana situation?

MR. BICE: Well, yes and no. I mean, this is -there's nothing new -- this is, you know, reconsideration.
There's nothing new here. This is the same argument that's
been going on for about the last however many months.

Your Honor, just to sort of briefly touch on it, you know, I need to reiterate to -- particularly on this point about standing. They are not -- I mean, regardless of what they think the statute should -- how it should be interpreted and how it should be administered by the State, it's not for their protection. It's for the public's protection. So the assertion that they are entitled to some sort of an injunction based on, well, I don't think that these applications were sufficiently complete, is, again, not a claim that belongs to a losing party.

But nonetheless, turning to the merits, yes, <u>Nuleaf</u> does apply here, because <u>Nuleaf</u> -- the language is not identical, but substantively it is the same. It's under the 90-day provision. The initiative proponents took the medical marijuana provisions and modified them for purposes of the initiative. In the interim period the Nevada Supreme Court decided the <u>Nuleaf</u> case and explained that, notwithstanding the arguments that were made there, the statute says that if someone has complied with all of the following in that 90 days, if, then they can obtain a conditional license. And

what the Nevada Supreme Court said is, you have to read the statute as a whole, not just little snippets out of it and then -- like is going on here, and say that it's -- you know, that term about "if" and "all" are unambiguous and so therefore because you had to have a physical location there, too, in fact, you had to have even more than a physical location, you had to have the physical location and the local land use approvals. As the testimony --

THE COURT: So do you think the delay of the local authorities in granting the land use request was the reason for the decision in the Nuleaf case? You litigated it.

MR. BICE: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: The delay.

MR. BICE: The delay by the City? No. Because this happened in every jurisdiction. It happened -- did that influence ultimately or highlight the ambiguity in the statute? I think so. But every jurisdiction did something like this. The Nuleaf case was actually only one of multiple. It's the one that made it to the Supreme Court. The other cases -- there was a case in front of Judge Delaney where a preliminary injunction TRO was sought, which was denied. There was another one in front of -- I don't recall which judge handled the other one. But ultimately this is the one that was -- that ultimately made its way to the Nevada Supreme Court. But all those cases have the same issue about these

local jurisdictions, some accuse them of trying to manipulate the process by the timing and the triggering of their local land use approvals. But at the end of the day the Nevada Supreme Court said, none of that matters because the Department, in this case it was the Department of Health, has to have the discretion and has the discretion to figure out how to best implement this policy, right. Because the statute there on its face said the same argument that's being advanced to you today, well, it says that you have to have a physical address so therefore you have to have a physical address.

But that doesn't make a lot of sense, and the Department I think recognized that fact. And the reason it doesn't make sense is for multiple reasons. One, the statute also gives you the ability to move locations. So you could submit an application even if you could obtain a physical address and even if you get that conditional license, guess what, you can submit an application the next day to move the location. And so the Nevada Supreme Court recognized -- and that's -- by the way, that is the same provision in the medical marijuana statute. Doesn't make a lot of sense to say, oh, the physical location is so critical. Because it's not critical.

Then, as you heard in the evidence in this case, people couldn't even obtain physical addresses. You had over 400 applicants here spread throughout the state, 460-some.

You're not going to have 460 individual locations where people could actually put marijuana establishments. That's not going to happen. On top of that you also had jurisdictions that have moratoriums. You couldn't possibly have a physical address, because it's illegal in those locations to have submitted a physical address. You couldn't have gotten a lease, as they're trying to say the statute should be literally interpreted to require. So the Department recognized, just like the Nevada Supreme Court recognized in the medical marijuana context, is the licenses are conditional until such time as you get the final approvals for opening. Any concerns about locations --

Because you've also got to remember, Your Honor, some of these jurisdictions don't even have local land use approval -- or processes. Don't even have ordinances in places. And the State was required by the statute to act within a certain time period. So they couldn't --

THE COURT: Ms. Shell, are you still there?
Okay. Sorry.

MR. BICE: In any event, Your Honor, the point here is I believe that your order accurately notes that this is something that, just like in <u>Nuleaf</u> the Nevada Supreme Court said, can be addressed at a subsequent point in time as part of the final licensing criteria. And it's not possible for the State to have required everyone to have submitted a

physical address, an actual physical address at the time of application.

And that I think ties into this attempt to now claim that Ms. Contine's testimony is somehow the end all be all of all legal analysis. With all due respect to Ms. Contine, I don't believe -- my recollection is, Your Honor, she wasn't there at the time this was actually implemented, and --

THE COURT: Well, she was there at the time they were created and took responsibility for being the person in charge of them.

MR. BICE: Correct. At the time of creation.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. BICE: But then there was implementation issues that arose, which is --

THE COURT: Really? That was sarcasm. I've been reminded by Mr. Graf recently sarcasm does not appear well on the record.

MR. BICE: It doesn't. It doesn't. And I'm obviously guilty of that, too.

But the point is the Department has the discretion and the obligation to make this process work as well as it can, and it has to reconcile these competing policy goals that are in the statute. One of them is land use consideration, one of them is physical locations. How to best achieve that in light of the public safety issues is best left to the

Department, and the Department ultimately had to implement this in recognition that you can't literally have physical addresses for an unlimited number of applicants who are particularly in jurisdictions that you couldn't even designate a location. And I know for a fact that if the State had done — had had a different standard for those jurisdictions where there were existing land use laws so therefore you could have theoretically had a physical location, as opposed to those that not, they would have screamed, well, that's discriminatory, you can't have different standards in different jurisdictions, this is a statewide statute. So the Department has the discretion and the authority to implement this.

And my last part on discovery, Your Honor, is this case has gone on for a not insignificant amount of time.

THE COURT: We haven't even done a Rule 16 conference. Nobody's done any initial disclosures. This has not really gone on very long from a discovery standpoint.

MR. BICE: From a discovery standpoint. I agree. I understand that, Your Honor. I understand that. What I'm talking about, though, is the preliminary injunction hearing, which the Court has decided except for the bond. That's why I do object to, well, let's just start now, everyone's loading up -- I mean, this is just the briefing that has occurred on -- and not the appendix. I don't have --

THE COURT: I didn't print the appendix, either.

Dani did, but --

Just occurring on this simple question MR. BICE: that you asked the State. So I object to this effort to interject new evidence and ask the State to now do an investigation into all of these other people. But, of course, don't look into any of these plaintiffs and where they acquired standing to raise these points. I mean, many of these plaintiffs don't comply with the very provisions upon which they're telling the Court it should enjoin everyone else under. How do they have standing to enjoin -- let's just use the 5 percent rule as an example. Many of them didn't have their own background investigations done, yet they're obtaining an injunction on the basis that they are likely to prevail when they didn't comply with the very same statute that they are now attacking? I think that same premise applies here, and there isn't any basis for further discovery.

THE COURT: Before you sit down, Mr. Bice --

MR. BICE: Yeah.

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THE COURT: -- for record purposes I had previously marked Mr. Shevorski's email which --

MR. BICE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- answered my question as a Court exhibit. Do you want it marked again for purposes of today's hearing for your record?

MR. BICE: No. It's in the Court's record. Thank 1 2 you. 3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 4 Next? 5 MR. PRINCE: On behalf of the Thrive defendants, Your Honor, good morning. Dennis Prince. We join in Mr. 6 7 Bice's arguments and have nothing additional. 8 THE COURT: Well, aren't you the same parties as Mr. 9 Bice sort of? 10 MR. PRINCE: I also represent Essence, but I'm on behalf of Thrive. 11 12 THE COURT: Anybody else? Mr. Shevorski, you filed 13 a written opposition. Do you want to say anything else in 14 addition to Mr. Bice? 15 MR. SHEVORSKI: No. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Parker, that means you're up. 17 Last word. 18 MR. PARKER: Yes indeed. I prefer actually the 19 rebuttal than the initial argument, Your Honor. 20 MR. KEMP: Judge, I had one comment, too. 21 MR. PARKER: You had something you want to say? 22 THE COURT: Mr. Kemp, do you want to go before Mr. 23 Parker, please. 24 MR. KEMP: Maybe I should go before, Your Honor. Ι 25 just want to talk about the standing issue.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KEMP: Mr. Bice argued it was impossible to get addresses. Actually, LivFree had addresses for each one of its six applications. And he also talked about standing on the 5 percent. I think he was taking a shot at MM

Development, but whatever. LivFree was a private company at that time. It didn't become a public company until I believe March or April. So it had no 5 percent requirement whatsoever. So there's no standing issue with regards to LivFree on either point.

And on this address thing we're really talking about two different things here, Your Honor. You're talking about addresses in the context of grading, and then you're talking about addresses in what Mr. Bice calls implementation. I mean, I think your order's pretty clear that it was impossible to adequately grade these without an address. And I think the -- you know, using the example I've used over and over again, we had a location that was actually built out that we gave the address for, and we got a 15-something for it. They used a UPS box, referring to Thrive, and they got a 19.67. How is that -- you know, that's not an implementation issue, because they've gotten a license. That's a grading issue.

Now, implementation is did in fact all these people give the Department real addresses within 90 days of December 5th. The answer's going to be no, Your Honor. That's why

don't want the answer to be given. And it doesn't have anything to do with municipalities. They didn't give addresses for City of Las Vegas, they didn't give addresses for the County, they didn't give addresses for North Las Vegas. You know, there's no moratorium in any of those jurisdictions. The statute says specifically 90 days after the conditional license is awarded they have to provide the address. Didn't happen, Your Honor. They didn't happen in the application, they didn't have it in the implementation period like Mr. Bice addresses. And that's what's wrong about this whole process.

 $\hbox{ And those are the only points I have unless the } \\ \hbox{ Court has $--$}$

THE COURT: Mr. Parker, you're up.

MR. PARKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, let me start off where Mr. Kemp left off. On behalf of Nevada Wellness Center we provided addresses. We went through the painstaking process of finding what we believed to be appropriate, compliant locations for each of the four applications we submitted. That's number one.

Number two, Your Honor, Mr. Bice has been here long enough to hear some of the -- you know, to prepare for the closing arguments, but he was not here to hear all the testimony. And he was not here to go through all of the

regulations we've gone through with each of the Department of Taxation employees. He mentioned this issue or problem with perhaps the change of ownership and a change of location and how that could affect the Court's determination.

Well, the statutes provide for that. If you look at 453D.200, Your Honor, (1)(j), it says, "Procedures and requirements to enable the transfer of a license for a marijuana establishment to another qualified person and to enable a licensee to move the location of its establishment to another suitable location." Suitability, Your Honor, again requires an actual location. Impact on the community requires a physical location.

Other portions of the application dealing with the criteria for scoring go again to physical —— a physical address. The statute —— I've mentioned already three locations in the statutes themselves that reference and require physical address. This Court has indicated in its order and throughout the questioning of several witnesses how it placed —— what importance it placed on the initiative and these statutes. All we're asking the Court to do is to follow through with those questions, which would be —— the culmination of which would be a question to the State, which of these applicants actually complied with the statute as it pertains to physical address. You've done it terms of background. This doesn't take much in terms of physical

address. And I think Mr. Kemp indicated that would have provided a physical address within the 90-day period.

Your Honor, I listed in our brief some of the Nevada cases that deal with the fundamental purpose of competitive bidding and how the competitive bidding process is placed there to make sure that contract-making officials like Mr.

Pupo, Ms. Contine, Ms. Cronkhite are not placed in a position where they can alter, change, or prevent there from being a fair playing field. In fact, the caselaw says, "The fundamental purpose of competitive bidding is to deprive or limit the discretion of contract-making officials in the areas which are susceptible to such abuses as fraud, favoritism, improvidence, and extravagance."

Now, we heard and this Court heard -- Mr. Pupo talked about dinners he went with some of these applicants, lunches, drinks, conversations, access by cell phone, how certain information was not provided. I mean, you compare what was done in 2014 for the medical marijuana to what was done here, it was open question-and-answer periods, one point of contact, all by email so that everyone got the same information. That was not done here. The testimony we heard from Mr. Pupo and we heard from Ms. Contine, Your Honor, reeks of favoritism. And the only way this Court can flesh this out, complete this analysis is to require that at least in terms of what the statute required the applicants to provide

that that question be answered by the State. It took two days for the State to do it in terms of the last question. I don't — I'm not speaking for Mr. Shevorski. I don't know how long it will take to simply check the applications. But what I say, Your Honor, is we cannot. Because many of the winning side when they presented their applications, they redacted that type of information. But we do know that the initiative never allowed for or afforded an applicant to simply put a floor plan. The changes made by Mr. Pupo through backdoor negotiations and discussions with their consultant, Ms. Connor, that's exactly the type of favoritism that the Nevada competitive bidding statute and caselaw interpreting the same was meant to prevent.

The only other thing I would say, Your Honor, and I don't want to beat this horse to death, but no one on this side has argued prior to Mr. Shevorski presenting in court the Nuleaf case that these statutes are ambiguous. They've not made that argument. And they certainly have not provided an alternative interpretation of NRS 453D.200, .210, NAC .265 or .268. So if you're not doing so, then they cannot rely on the Nuleaf case that simply talks about having to have municipality approval as a part of your application. That's not the case we have here, and that's not the analysis the Court is going through.

The Court has never asked any of the witnesses,

including not only the Department of Taxation witnesses or any of the plaintiffs in this case whether or not you have municipal approval of that location. The question is did you provide a location. And that's a question that needs to be answered, Your Honor.

Unless the Court has any other questions --

THE COURT: I don't. Thank you, Mr. Parker.

MR. PARKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Everyone who participated in the hearing recognizes --

MR. BULT: Your Honor, could I clarify one thing?
THE COURT: No.

Everyone who participated in the hearing process recognizes the process used by the Department of Taxation was flawed. It was adversely impacted by changing the physical address requirement midstream in the application distribution process. But, given the Supreme Court's decision in Nuleaf, the Court denies the motion.

All right. That takes me to my issues related to Mr. Shevorski's email where the Department answered my question in three parts. I have several objections on all sides related to this, and I am happy to hear them in turn. I am going to start on the plaintiffs' side and I'm going to work around.

So anyone on the plaintiffs' side, including Mr.

Kemp, wish to say anything related to the objection to the State's answer to my question that I asked at the end of the hearing after Mr. Prince came up with a less restrictive relief for the injunction?

So, Mr. Prince, we're going to keep giving you credit for that.

MR. KEMP: Judge, you want to go applicant by applicant, or do you want to go --

THE COURT: You can go in whatever order you want, which is why there was no time limit today. Mr. Kemp.

MR. KEMP: Well, Your Honor, I think we've raised our points. I would just reserve time for rebuttal.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks.

MR. KEMP: I would make one point, however, which is, you know, everyone, Mr. Graf especially, yelled and screamed about, oh, we can't attach exhibits that weren't introduced at the hearing. And for the most part we limited ourselves to exhibits at the hearing, with the exception of the two public records and the verified complaint. But then they turn around and file the exact same kind of stuff. They filed Mr. Black's affidavit, who, according to Mr. Hawkins's testimony which was unrebutted at the hearing, was dodging service. I can file the affidavit of process server. You know, Mr. Graf says I should have tried harder. But maybe he should just produce Mr. Black. Then to suggest that now all

of a sudden they can strike all my exhibits because they 1 weren't introduced at the hearing but then Clear River can 3 come in with a new exhibit, this sale document which shows 4 that the sale wasn't effectuated until sometime in December 5 after the conditional license. But, in any event, they can come in with a new document and, in addition to that, an 6 7 affidavit from Mr. Black, who was ducking service? You know, 8 I just want a fair playing field, Your Honor. 9 stuff's coming in -- and I talked to Mr. Graf about this before and he said there was a minute order allowing his 10 I went back and I didn't find any minute order. 11 12 find --13

THE COURT: No. The minute order related to you.

Mr. Graf asked a similar question by email with my law clerk,
whether he was going to get in trouble for filing an
objection. I was in trial, so I told Dani to tell him to look
at the footnote which told him he could file an objection if
he wanted to.

MR. KEMP: I just want an equal playing field, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I know.

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MR. KEMP: We file stuff, they file stuff. It's fine with me.

THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else on the plaintiffs' side wish to say anything?

Okay. Mr. Koch.

MR. KOCH: Thank you, Your Honor.

And the Court had indicated in its order that it was looking for a discussion about inclusion or exclusion from this [unintelligible]. I really think my audience today is frankly Mr. Shevorski and the Department, because the Court asked the Department to make a determination of the applications and the information contained there and to report back to the Court on what it found. And the Court is not making a determination of what was there, so they're asking the Department for that information.

We've been here. The Court considered a lot of information and put that into the order. We would disagree with the component of that order with respect to the 5 percent provision and the 453D.255 of the regulations. We're not here to argue that, we're not asking the Court to reconsider that. And if this matter goes up on appeal, I assume that will be addressed at that time. It's not what we're here for today.

What we're here for today is to confirm that in fact my client did comply with the requirement to list all prospective owners, officers, and board members so that it can move forward with its perfection of its application. When the Court asked for the State to provide information that it provided, it did so, and it said -- you know, I guess there's

three tiers.

THE COURT: So you're asking me to let the State now make a decision as to whether applications are complete when they totally abdicated their responsibility related to that last fall?

MR. KOCH: Well, that's an interesting question, because if the Court is saying -- asked the State for information as of this last Tuesday or Wednesday and it said, give me the information on that, it's a little bit ironic, I suppose, when the Court has said, well, the State didn't do its job back then, but do it now.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure they did it right now, which is why I had the opportunity for everybody to have an objection to determine if I am going to restructure the relief as Mr. Prince had requested.

MR. KOCH: And so with that, the State did provide those three tiers. One is some people who aren't we just trust them, they must all be good, so they got a license, we're going to let them go. There's another tier that said, we don't have anything to dispute what they said so we're going to let them -- say their application was complete, as well. And there's a third tier that said, we have some questions about what was part of that application. And when I get a question I try to provide an answer, and I saw the State had a question, and I in fact called Mr. Shevorski and said,

you got a question, I want to provide information. Mr. Shevorski is a fair guy, friend of many in the courtroom, I suppose.

THE COURT: He is a friend to all.

MR. KOCH: Friend to all.

MR. SHEVORSKI: Ecumenical, Your Honor.

MR. KOCH: But I think Mr. Shevorski probably rightly, although I may disagree, I suppose, said, look, we're neutral, the Court has asked us to do something, we're going to do what the Court asked us to do and make a decision on what the Court asked us to do and submit that, but we're not deciding anything else, we're not saying yea or nay, we have a question that cannot be answered.

And so the answer to that question we provided in our response, the answer the Department had that answer all along because Nevada Organic Remedies submitted in first August 2018 its ownership transfer request, and the Department has, attached to Exhibit A to our response, sent back a transfer of ownership approval letter dated August 20th, 2018, listing each of the owners of Nevada Organic Remedies, the applicant in this case. Listed GGV Nevada LLC and listed also individuals well below 5 percent, in fact, even Mr. Peterson, who owned one tenth of 1 percent. It listed Pat Byrne, who had one half of 1 percent, individuals — anyone who had a membership in the applicant listed there. And the Department

approved that list. And when Nevada Organic Remedies submitted its application and provided its organizational chart that same organizational chart and list of owners was provided there, and in fact, as indicated in the footnote to our Exhibit B, that organizational chart, it states, "Please note. This ownership structure was approved by the Department of Taxation on August 20th, 2018. All owners, all prospective owners, officers, and board members were listed there and were approved by the Department.

And so when the State said, we have an open question of whether there were shareholders who owned a membership interest in the applicant, information was there all along. Because what that ownership interest is in an applicant, in an LLC, an ownership interest is a membership interest. And that information was provided. The Nevada Organic Remedies itself is not a public company, it's an LLC. None of the owners of membership interests of Nevada Organic Remedies are public companies. Each of the owners of those membership interests in Nevada Organic Remedies was disclosed, was approved by the Department, and for that reason Nevada Organic Remedies must be included — to the extent that the Court is even going to consider that point, included within the group of those applicants that have properly disclosed all prospective owners, officers, and board members.

And to the extent that there's any question about

completing background checks or something else that had not be done, that's not what the Court's question was. And that background check could be completed at some future time if it were necessary or appropriate. But we believe background checks were in fact completed of those that were listed there. If the Department believed that there needed to be a background check done of the entity that owned membership interests in Nevada Organic Remedies, it fashioned such relief. They've not been asked to do that.

So we believe that Nevada Organic Remedies has clearly complied with the statute, the express terms of the statute as the Court has read that statute literally, and we have complied with what the Department has requested, and the Department has approved what we have submitted. And we do not believe we need to go any further than that, but to the extent that the Department would come back now and say, oh, we approved it before but now we have a question, we believe that the Department would be estopped from taking that position, because we complied with the rules and regulations in place at the time that the Department asked to provide without objection but actually explicit approval of that list that was provided to the Department.

THE COURT: And so you think the change of ownership approval trumps the ballot question?

MR. KOCH: Not at all. We provided -- the ballot

question says each prospective owner, officer, or board member.

THE COURT: Correct.

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We provided a list of each prospective MR. KOCH: owner, officer, and board members. Listed right there. change of ownership letter is there, but it's also directly in the application. We provided that as part of our Exhibit B, here are the owners, these are the owners of the applicant, and it is disclosed right there. There is no secondary question. The Court has read that statute quite literally. It's an owner of the applicant. It's not to say, well, let's see if there's, you know, somewhere else off here, we're going to engage in some investigation to see if there's some sort of secondary tertiary ownership. And, frankly, that's what, you know, plaintiffs, many of them, same type of situation. Frankly, some of them probably a little more explicit. Mr. Kemp talked about MM, but then said, well, LivFree wasn't [unintelligible], but MM was. MM provided the disclosure of its structure which doesn't even have the same LLC -ownership of the LLC, provided a different structure and did provide a list of any other shareholders up above.

Serenity, same thing. Said, here's our structure, here's the LLC that owns a membership in our entity. We're not saying anybody did anything wrong in that. That's what was asked for, that's what was provided. And if the Court has

made its determination of the statute precluding the regulation -- which I don't know how a regulation that adopts a 5 percent rule that's already in the medical regs that apply to the same owners that half of the owners of medical be able to apply for recreational becomes arbitrary at that point in time when you've already got the 5 percent rule there. But we submitted it at the time within the application period.

You know, it's -- frankly, the date of application period could be potentially more arbitrary than anything else. If there's a question of shareholders changing over in these public companies over here, they submit the application on the 14th, by the 18th, the end, that could change over.

THE COURT: You set a record date, Mr. Koch. You know how that works from doing proxies and --

MR. KOCH: Absolutely. Could set record date. But for that purpose, for purposes of what we had explained and clearly laid out, there is no public ownership of a membership interest in our applicant. We've complied with the statute, we've complied with the law, and for that purpose, to the extent the Court is going to make any determination, which I think that's up to the State to do or the Department to do, it should include Nevada Organic Remedies in the list of companies that provided full ownership and can move forward with perfecting their conditional licenses in a timely manner.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HONE: Your Honor, Eric Hone on behalf of Lone Mountain parties. Real quickly just two points.

One, we have a motion to strike, of course, the material that was submitted by Mr. Kemp that you're hearing tomorrow, so I'll reserve the issue on that.

Secondly, just a real quick point. Our position is that to the extent that the Court asked a question of the State and the State raised a question as to completeness for the first time, that it's the State's obligation to answer that question, not abdicate its responsibility, to then actually answer that question and then come back into court. So we would say from a logistical position our point would be that if the State has a question or they do have a question with regard to our client that they raised for the first time last week, we should be able to address that with the Department of Taxation. If they can resolve their question, then we can come back to Your Honor and see whether our client can go forward with the rest of the group. But as an initial take we believe the object rests with the State. They should answer the question that they raised for the first time last week and then allow us to come back to your court to see if that satisfies Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. GRAF: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Graf, the person who asks for affirmative relief in his objection.

MR. GRAF: I did, Your Honor. And it's not an objection.

THE COURT: It's a brief. I'm sorry.

MR. GRAF: Correct. And I wanted to make that clear, and I want to make that clear to Mr. Kemp. Our objection early on when they initially filed their objection and then the appendix was the fact that there was no procedural mechanism for doing that. That's what we objected to.

THE COURT: Not until I had Footnote Number 19 in the findings of fact and conclusions of law.

MR. GRAF: I agree. So, and that's fine, Your
Honor. But the issue is here and our problem with what they
produced was you didn't get leave. So then we prepared a
letter to all counsel and the Court and said, hey, Your Honor,
if and when we submit a brief can we submit additional
information, Her Honor was --

THE COURT: I didn't see your letter at time I did the minute order.

MR. GRAF: All counsel saw it.

THE COURT: I struck it because I wasn't taking post-trial briefing.

MR. GRAF: Understood, Your Honor. We eserved it on

all counsel, just so Mr. Kemp's aware that he was aware of our request to the Court regarding that issue.

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But, Your Honor, you necessarily don't need any documents. So here's the issue. The State has answered your question and said Clear River submitted a completed application pursuant to 453D.200(6). Your Honor, even in the ballot initiative it reads the same way as it does in the statute. The ballot initiative in Part 6 reads, "The Department shall conduct a background check of each prospective owners, officers, and board members of a marijuana establishment license applicant." Your Honor, Clear River couldn't be a bigger and better poster child for this very prospective owner issue. This is a case where Clear River had one other owner, Armco LLC. Armco LLC owned 8 percent. disputed the ownership and everything else in the initiative litigation in 2015, February 26th, 2015. That litigation was resolved in September with a confidential settlement agreement signed, dated September 21st, 2016.

I raise those dates for this reason, Your Honor.

It's before the initiative was passed, it's before all of these deadlines for these applications were even set. And then there were deadlines for payments that were going to be made, four in total, the last payment being made December 1st, 2018. That's coincidence, the very definition of coincidence.

So then we've got an issue where they're submitting

an application, and we know on December 1st or December 4th, when the actual last payment was made, that this entity will no longer be a member. That's the definition of prospective. What's going to happen in the future? That's what Clear River did, that's what they submitted. That's why we're not -- we didn't file an objection, Your Honor. We just wanted to file a brief that said, hey, these are all the facts and by the way that's what the State knew, that's why the State put us in Category Number 2. In our conditional letter they said, hey, you've got to file this transfer of ownership. And immediately on December 14th, within the 30 days required in the conditional letter, we filed our change and transfer of ownership to create ownership of 100 percent.

So, Your Honor, we're actually what they've been railing against. Well, not necessarily some of them, because some of these plaintiffs are publicly traded companies. And, again, Your Honor, as we argued in our closing argument to the motion for preliminary injunction, it is not lost on us the unclean hands and/or the lack of equity that some of these plaintiffs come to this Court with.

But here's the issue. Here's the issue, Your Honor. What kind of whack-a-mole are we going to keep playing in this case? Are we going to keep having -- we've had eight different theories of the case by the plaintiffs throughout this process that they have coming on for various reasons.

But on this one issue you've got before you an applicant that owns a hundred percent of the company. Her Honor asked a question, a very specific question, a very specific question, did these applicants comply with NRS 453D.200(6).

THE COURT: Actually, I asked which applicants.

MR. GRAF: Which applicants. Clear River is one of them, and Mr. Randy Black, the one man who controls Clear River LLC, that's what we're talking about.

So unless Her Honor has any questions about that process or any of the documents that were submitted -- but, again, Your Honor, we submit that all of those documents were in the possession and control of the State. The State knew all of this information. And I guess that's the final comment, Your Honor. These plaintiffs can say whatever they want, they can make whatever arguments that they want; but at the end of the day in this one issue, whether or not there was ownership in one entity, it's this case and it's this client, and it's our client, Clear River. Do you have any questions, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I do not.

MR. GRAF: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Next?

MR. KAHN: Good morning, Your Honor. Jared Kahn for Helping Hands Wellness Center, Inc. My client representative Dr. Jameson also has the pleasure of being here today for this

hearing.

Your Honor, the State responded to your inquiry as it pertains to Helping Hands Wellness Center that it is unable to eliminate a question whether Mr. Terteryan's testimony that he was the COO and how he was not listed on Exhibit A could respond to your inquiry. What is before the Court and Helping Hands's objection that has been filed is a rundown that explains that. You asked for an objection to the State's inquiry, and we submitted the evidence. And that evidence shows in Exhibit 1 there was a corporate resolution that was executed in July of 2019 that Alyssa Navallo-Herman was no longer the president, she resigned as the president, and Klaris Terteryan was nominated as the president, and that Mr. Alfred Terteryan was nominated as the chief operating officer to assist the company.

Now, that transfer of ownership that caused Ms.

Navallo-Herman to resign occurred on July 19th, 2019, in the middle of this entire process and not contemplated at the time when they submitted their application. Certainly she's listed in the application as an owner and president in there. So upon her resignation they substitute who's going to be the new president, and they nominated Mr. Terteryan as COO.

In the application itself that's designated

Exhibit 3, Mr. Terteryan is disclosed in the application as a director of cultivation operations. So he's fully disclosed

in the application.

The organizational chart, which is included, as well, shows that the COO position is blank. There was no COO position at the time of the application. It was a prospective position that they did not know who would have that title until Mr. Terteryan was actually nominated in July of 2019, after Mr. Navallo-Herman resigned as president.

The State inquiry as to whether they have a question as to who should be an officer, they should look at the company's application and the company's documents. And what those company documents say now --

THE COURT: Well, but actually they should have looked at that when they got the applications; right?

MR. KAHN: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KAHN: And I don't know if they did look at it or not at the time, but they certainly couldn't look at Mr. Terteryan being a COO at the time, because he wasn't a COO at the time. It is not for them to hypothecate that to say he should be the COO when he's the director of cultivation operations. It's not the State's position to say who should be an officer.

Mr. Terteryan was also noted in the State's response to your inquiry, Your Honor, that he was fully background checked because he's been a key employee working at the

facility for four years. And he was background checked then, and he's background checked now. He has his agent card, and they're in full compliance as to who has been background checked in compliance with your concern, Your Honor, as to which owners, officers, and board members have been background checked.

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The point of your order was to ensure that the State background checks all of those folks, essentially, your inquiry and your order that they can't issue the final license until there's that compliance. For the State to then question Mr. Terteryan and say he should be a COO as of the time of the application, that's not the State's role and that's not what your inquiry was. Your inquiry wasn't for the State to determine who should be an officer, should it be the guy who's running the dispensary who's the general manager. Should he have been an officer? At what point does the State's inquiry as to who should be an officer become a fantasy, as opposed to let's look at what is actually disclosed and what actually occurred. So now the State has this information that the corporate resolution occurred in July 2019 after the transfer of ownership occurred, and that inquiry should be complete now.

Now, we are not certain as Helping Hands and I think the other defendant intervenors whether or not it's your job, Your Honor, to actually make a determination of completeness