IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, a Nevada corporation,

Appellant,

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY-DIVISION OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency,

Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 80218

Electronically Filed
First Judicial District Court Jan 03 2020 05:11 p.m.
Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B Elizabeth A. Brown
Clerk of Supreme Court

DOCKETING STATEMENT CIVIL APPEALS

GENERALINFORMATION

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

WARNING

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

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

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

1. Judicial District <u>First</u>	Department <u>1</u>
County Carson	Judge James Russell
District Ct. Case No. <u>17 OC 00269 1B</u>	
2. Attorney filing this docketing statement:	
Attorney Constance Akridge; Sydney Gambee;	Brittany Walker Telephone (702) 669-4600
Firm HOLLAND & HART LLP	
Address 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor, Las Ve	egas, NV 89134
Client(s) Home Warranty Administrator of Nevac	da, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty
If this is a joint statement by multiple appellants, a the names of their clients on an additional sheet ac filing of this statement.	add the names and addresses of other counsel and ecompanied by a certification that they concur in the
3. Attorney(s) representing respondents(s):	
Attorney Richard Yien; Joanna Grigoriev	Telephone (775) 684-1129
Firm State of Nevada, Office of Attorney General	
Address 100 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV 8970	1
Client(s) State of Nevada, Department of Business	and Industry – Division of Insurance
Attorney	Telephone
Firm	-
Address	
Client(s)	
(List additional counsel on separate sheet if necessary)	
4. Nature of disposition below (check all that ap	anly).
_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Judgment after bench trial	☐ Dismissal:
☐ Judgment after jury verdict	Lack of jurisdiction
Summary judgment	Failure to state a claim
Default judgment	Failure to Prosecute
Grant/Denial of NRCP 60(b) relief	Other (specify):
Grant/Denial of injunction	Divorce Decree
Grant/Denial of declaratory relief	☐ Original ☐ Modification
Review of agency determination	Other disposition (specify):

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

This is an appeal of a district court final order on a petition for judicial review under NRS 233B.130 of a final decision of the State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance ("Division"). The underlying agency decision imposes fines on Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN") for alleged violations of NRS Chapter 690C, but the Division has misinterpreted the key statutes at issue. The Division contends that NRS 690C.150 requires anyone who "sells" service contracts, even sales agents who merely act as sales agents on behalf of registered service contract providers, to be registered with the Division as service contract providers. This is incorrect, as NRS 690C.150 plainly only requires *providers* (service contract obligors) to hold a certificate of registration.

The underlying decision also deems HWAN's certificate of registration to have expired as a matter of law under NRS 690C.160(3), even though HWAN submitted the required renewal and completed all statutory requirements to effectuate the renewal of its certificate of registration. This, too, is incorrect. The statutory scheme does not allow the Division to simply fail to process a renewal application and deem a certificate of registration expired on its annual renewal date, without even providing notice and a hearing of the same to the certificate holder.

Finally, the underlying decision was issued without providing HWAN statutorily mandated due process of law: the issues ultimately adjudicated against HWAN were not noticed in the charging documents (the agency complaint), so HWAN was not provided adequate opportunity to develop the record and defend itself prior to the entry of the agency decision. Indeed, grounds never before raised in the underlying complaint or at the administrative hearing formed the basis for significant fines imposed on HWAN and for deeming HWAN's certificate of registration expired as a matter of law.

The underlying administrative agency decision imposed fines against HWAN for

- 1. conducting business in an unsuitable manner by allowing an unregistered entity to issue and offer service contracts in Nevada (\$1,194,450 in fines for 22,889 violations at \$50 each under NRS 690C.325(1))
- 2. making false entries of material fact in a record or statement in violation of NRS 686A.070 (\$30,000 in fines for 6 violations at \$5,000 each under NRS 686A.183(1)(a))
- 3. for failing to make its records available to the Commissioner upon request (\$500 in fines for 1 violation under NRS 690C.325(1), in lieu of revocation)

The underlying administrative agency decision also deemed HWAN's certificate of registration expired as a matter of law, but allowed HWAN to submit a renewal application within 30 days of the order. The administrative agency decision did not include any cease and desist as requested by the Division.

The district court affirmed all of the fines, but imposed the statutory cap in NRS 690C.330 of \$10,000 for violations of a similar nature to the \$1,194,450 fines for conducting business in an unsuitable manner by allowing an unregistered entity to issue and offer service contracts in Nevada. The district court further went beyond the scope of the administrative agency decision, finding that HWAN is "prohibited from using an administrator to perform the duties of selling, issuing, or offering for sale service contracts in Nevada, unless said administrator has been granted a certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C and consistent with this Order." The administrative agency decision did not issue any cease and desist against HWAN. Rather the decision imposed fines for allegedly "conducting business in an unsuitable manner."

¹ HWAN did submit a renewal application in accordance with the agency decision, which denial of that renewal application is the subject of the second petition for judicial review noted herein in number 7 "Pending and prior proceedings in other courts".

9. Issues on appeal. State concisely the principal issue(s) in this appeal (attach separate sheets as necessary):
1. Whether NRS Chapter 690C, and specifically NRS 690C.150, requires anyone other than a "provider" of service contracts, as that term is defined in NRS 690C.070, to have a service contract provider certificate of registration.
2. Whether a registrant complying with NRS 690C.160(3) (submitting the required application, paying the required fees, and providing the required information) is entitled to automatically receive a renewed certificate of registration, except where the Division takes action to refuse to renew the certificate in accordance with NRS 690C.325.
3. Whether, HWAN was denied due process of law as required by NRS 690C.325, NRS 233B.127, and the Nevada Constitution when the Division imposed fines and deemed HWAN's certificate of registration expired on grounds not noticed in the complaint and failed to provide a hearing prior to refusing to renew the certificate of registration.
4. Whether the district court erred in going beyond the scope of the administrative decision to conclude that HWAN is "prohibited from using an administrator to perform the duties of selling, issuing, or offering for sale service contracts in Nevada, unless said administrator has been granted a certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C and consistent with this Order," where the underlying administrative decision only fined HWAN for allegedly "conducting business in an unsuitable manner" and did not include a cease and desist against HWAN.

5. Whether the doctrine of equitable estoppel precludes the Division's imposition of fines here.

proceedings presently pending before this court which raises the same or similar issues raised in this appeal, list

11. Constitutional issues. If this appeal challenges the constitutionality of a statute, and the state, any state agency, or any officer or employee thereof is not a party to this appeal, have you notified the clerk of this court

10. Pending proceedings in this court raising the same or similar issues. If you are aware of any

administrator CHW Group, Inc. were two separate entities was proper.

and the attorney general in accordance with NRAP 44 and NRS 30.130?

12. Other issues. Does this appeal involve any of the following issues?

An issue arising under the United States and/or Nevada Constitutions

Reversal of well-settled Nevada precedent (identify the case(s))

None.

A substantial issue of first impression

An issue of public policy

 \bowtie N/A

Yes

No

If not, explain:

the case name and docket numbers and identify the same or similar issue raised:

6. Whether the exclusion of certain evidence showing that the Division knew HWAN and its

An issue where en banc consideration is necessary to maintain uniformity of this court's decisions	
A ballot question	

If so, explain: This appeal involves due process issues arising under the Nevada Constitution regarding "automatic expiration" of a license duly renewed, a substantial issue of first impression regarding the interpretation of registration requirements in NRS Chapter 690C relating to the Nevada service contract industry, and an issue of public policy regarding the extent of the Division of Insurance's authority to regulate an industry beyond that expressly granted in statute, which extra-statutory exercise of authority will significantly impact Nevada consumers.

First, the Division of Insurance and the district court deemed HWAN's certificate of registration automatically expired upon its annual renewal date, even though HWAN submitted the required renewal application and fees under NRS 690C.160 prior to the renewal date. No notice or hearing were provided prior to the Division's refusal to renew HWAN's certificate. Where a regulatory scheme does not provide any discretion for refusal to grant a license, such as NRS 690C.160, a constitutionally protected property right attaches. See, e.g., Thornton v. City of St. Helens, 425 F.3d 1158, 164-65 (9th Cir. 2005); see also Fuentes v. Shevin, 407 U.S. 67, 81-82 (1972) (requiring notice and a hearing prior to deprivation of a protected property right). Without notice and a hearing prior to the refusal to renew its certificate, HWAN's constitutional rights to due process were violated.

Second, the Division of Insurance and the district court decided that NRS 690C.150 requires *anyone* who sells, issues, or offers for sale a service contract to hold a certificate of registration. But NRS 690C.150 expressly applies to only *providers* as that term is defined in NRS 690C.070. Currently, Nevada service contract providers, including HWAN, use sales agents to sell service contracts on their behalf, and these sales agents are not registered as service contract providers. The Division (and the district court) now requires HWAN to use only persons/entities who are registered as providers to sell its contracts, but the same is not being applied to the rest of the Nevada service contract industry. If it did, it would represent a major shift in the industry and departure from decades of established pattern and practice in using sales agents to sell contracts.

Third, for the same reasons, this appeal involves an issue of public policy. The Division cannot add registration requirements not imposed or authorized by the Legislature. Moreover, requiring service contract providers to only use other persons/entities who are registered as providers to sell service contracts will impact consumers in that service contracts will not be as widely available. The industry will have to adapt to catch up with the Division's new, unsubstantiated interpretation, which will take significant time for such a substantial shift.

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

While ordinarily a matter such as this would be presumptively assigned to the Nevada Court of Appeals under NRAP 17(b)(9) (administrative agency cases except those involving tax, water, or public utilities commission determinations), this case involves matters raising as a principal issue a question of statewide public importance, which is retained by the Supreme Court under NRAP 17(a)(12).

This appeal concerns statutory interpretation of NRS Chapter 690C's registration requirements, which affect the entire Nevada service contract industry. Namely, does NRS Chapter 690C require anyone other than a provider of service contracts to register with the Division of Insurance as a service contract provider in order to sell service contracts on behalf of a registered provider of service contracts. In other words, are sales agents required to be registered under NRS Chapter 690C as providers of service contracts even though they are not obligors under any service contracts? The answer to this question will have far-reaching consequences for the entire Nevada service contract industry, as many Nevada service contract providers use sales agents who are not registered as service contract providers under NRS Chapter 690C to sell their service contracts on their behalf.

14. Trial. If this ac	tion proceeded to trial, how many days did the trial last? N/A
Was it a ber	ch or jury trial? N/A
	alification. Do you intend to file a motion to disqualify or have a justice recuse rticipation in this appeal? If so, which Justice?
No.	
	TIMELINESS OF NOTICE OF APPEAL
16. Date of entry o	f written judgment or order appealed from November 25, 2019
If no writter review:	n judgment or order was filed in the district court, explain the basis for seeking appellate
17. Date written no	otice of entry of judgment or order was served November 26, 2019
Was service by:	
Delivery	
Mail/electronic/f	ax
18. If the time for sor 59)	filing the notice of appeal was tolled by a post-judgment motion (NRCP 50(b), 52(b),
(a) Specify the	type of motion, the date and method of service of the motion, and the date of filing.
□ NRCP 50(b)	Date of filing
NRCP 52(b)	Date of filing
□ NRCP 59	Date of filing
	pursuant to NRCP 60 or motions for rehearing or reconsideration may toll the time for filing a notice <u>AA Primo Builders v. Washington</u> , 126 Nev., 245 P.3d 1190 (2010).
(b) Date of entr	y of written order resolving tolling motion
(c) Date written Was serv	notice of entry of order resolving tolling motion was served
Delivery	
Mail	
19. Date notice of	appeal filed December 13, 2019
	rty has appealed from the judgment or order, list the date each notice of appeal was filed and e party filing the notice of appeal:

20. Specify statute or rule govern other	ning the time limit for filing the notice of appeal, e.g., NRAP 4(a) or
NRAP 4(a)	
S	UBSTANTIVE APPEALABILITY
21. Specify the statute or other a order appealed from:	uthority granting this court jurisdiction to review the judgment or
(a)	
☐ NRAP 3A(b)(1)	☐ NRS 38.205
\square NRAP 3A(b)(2)	NRS 233B.150
\square NRAP 3A(b)(3)	☐ NRS 703.376
Other (specify) (b) Explain how each authority	provides a basis for appeal from the judgment or order:
The appealed order is a fina appeal under NRS 233B.150.	al judgment of the district court on a petition for judicial review, entitled to
22. List all parties involved in the	action or consolidated actions in the district court:
(a) Parties:	
Home Warranty Administra	ator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty
State of Nevada, Departmen	nt of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance
` / <u>*</u>	ourt are not parties to this appeal, explain in detail why those parties are not , formally dismissed, not served, or other:
N/A	
	5 words) of each party's separate claims, counterclaims, cross-claims, te of formal disposition of each claim.
	ator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty – judicial review of agency on filed December 18, 2017; district court order on petition for judicial review
	pealed from adjudicate ALL the claims alleged below and the rights to the action or consolidated actions below?
Yes	
No	
25. If you answered "No" to ques	stion 24, complete the following:
(a) Specify the claims remainin	g pending below:

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

• Orders of NRCP 41(a) dismissals formally resolving each claim, counterclaims, cross-claims and/or third-party claims asserted in the action or consolidated action below, even if not at issue on appeal

Any other order challenged on appealNotices of entry for each attached order

VERIFICATION

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

Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty	Sydney Gambee
Name of appellant	Name of counsel of record
January 3, 2020 Date	/s/ Sydney Gambee Signature of counsel of record
Nevada, Clark County State and county where signed	
CERTIFICATE C	OF SERVICE
I certify that on the 3rd day of January 2020, I served upon all counsel of record:	a copy of this completed docketing statement
By personally serving it upon him/her; or	
By mailing it by first class mail with sufficient possible. (NOTE: If all names and addresses cannot fit below, sheet with the addresses.)	postage prepaid to the following address(es) please list names below and attach a separate
Richard Yien	Joanna Grigoriev
Deputy Attorney General	Senior Deputy Attorney General
STATE OF NEVADA Office of Attorney General	STATE OF NEVADA Office of Attorney General
100 N. Carson St.	555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3900
Carson City, Nevada 89701	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
ryien@ag.nv.gov	jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov
Attorneys for State of Nevada, Department Of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance	Attorneys for State of Nevada, Department Of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance
DATED this 3rd day of January, 2020.	
	/s/ Joyca Hailich
Signatu	<u>/s/ Joyce Heilich</u> ure



STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

			BOIGHTCE
3	IN THE MATTER OF)	CAUSE NO. 17.0050
5	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY)))	COMPLAINT AND APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
6 7	Respondent.)))	
8)	

The State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance ("Division"), sends greetings to:

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED of the conduct, conditions, or acts which are deemed by the Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner") to be in violation of the following provision of Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS"): NRS 686A.070—falsifying material fact in any book, report, or statement; NRS 690C.325(1)(b)—conducting business in an unsuitable manner; and NRS 686A.310—engaging in unfair practices in settling claims. The Commissioner may refuse to renew or may suspend a provider's certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C.325.

¹NRS 690C.120 Applicability of other provisions.

^{1.} Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the marketing, issuance, sale, offering for sale, making, proposing to make and administration of service contracts are not subject to the provisions of title 57 of NRS, except, when applicable, the provisions of:

⁽a) NRS 679B.020 to 679B.152, inclusive;

⁽b) NRS 679B.159 to 679B.300, inclusive;

⁽c) NRS 679B.310 to 679B.370, inclusive;

⁽d) NRS 679B.600 to 679B.690, inclusive;

⁽e) NRS 685B.090 to 685B.190, inclusive;

⁽f) NRS 686A.010 to 686A.095, inclusive;

⁽g) NRS 686A.160 to 686A.187, inclusive; and

⁽h) NRS 686A.260, 686A.270, 686A.280, 686A.300 and 686A.310.

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COMPLAINT

A. Jurisdiction

1. The Commissioner has exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the business of service contracts in the state of Nevada pursuant to chapter 690C of the NRS. The actions described in this complaint are actions that involve the regulation of the business of service contracts in the state of Nevada.

B. Respondent

1. Respondent, Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty ("CHW"), had a certificate of registration (ORG ID# 113194) as a service contract provider in Nevada since November 18, 2010. CHW submitted a renewal application of registration on November 8, 2016.

C. Allegations of Fact

- 1. On July 23, 2010, Insurance Commissioner of California, Steve Poizner, issued a cease and desist order to CHW for "acting in a capacity for which a license, registration, or certificate of authority from the Commissioner was required but not possessed." CHW had, through the internet, through toll-free telephone lines, and through other means and devises, solicited the purchase of home protection contracts to persons residing in California. CHW did not possess the proper licensure, registration, or certificate required to conduct such business in California. An entry of default judgment was entered in this case on October 12, 2010, finding CHW "has continued to act in a capacity for which a home protection company license or a certificate of authority is required but is not possessed" thereby issuing CHW a fine of \$3,530,000.00.
- 2. President of CHW, Victor Mandalawi, submitted a 2011-2012 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on October 31, 2011. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 3(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of

the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided is false because the Insurance Commissioner of California fined CHW \$3,530,000.00 on October 12, 2010, during the time between CHW's initial (last) application and CHW's October 31, 2011, renewal application.

- 3. On July 15, 2011, the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma issued an Order in response to an Emergency Cease and Desist Order issued by the Oklahoma Insurance Department on July 29, 2010. The Cease and Desist Order was issued "pursuant to a finding that CHW was unauthorized to engage in the business of offering, providing, servicing, and entering service warranty agreements, service warranty contracts, indemnity agreements or indemnity contracts, and in violation of Oklahoma insurance code." Mr. Mandalawi stipulated on behalf of CHW that CHW "does not hold any license, certificate of authority, or other authorization from the Oklahoma Insurance Department to engage in the business of offering, providing, servicing, and entering service warranty agreements." On December 29, 2011, the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner fined CHW \$25,000.00.
- 4. President Victor Mandalawi of CHW submitted a 2012-2013 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on October 19, 2012. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 3(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided was false because the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma fined CHW \$25,000.00 on December 29, 2011, during the time between CHW's last application and CHW's renewal application.
- 5. On February 7, 2014, the Insurance Commissioner in the State of Oklahoma

issued an Order stating:

"CHW had willfully violated a Consent Order dated January 2, 2012, by failing to pay all valid claims and refunds that arise pursuant to service warranty agreements in Oklahoma. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent (CHW) has knowingly and willfully violated provisions of the Service Warranty Act; failed to update its address with the Oklahoma consumer and the Insurance Commissioner; and failed to respond to the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner and, as a result, Respondent is fined in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars."

This Order was issued in response to a consumer complaint submitted to the Insurance Commissioner in the state of Oklahoma alleging that CHW denied a claim from the consumer without ever investigating circumstances surrounding the claim and ignoring repeated attempts from the consumer to resolve the issue in good faith. The February 7, 2014, Order concluded that CHW violated Oklahoma's deceptive trade acts

"by failing to acknowledge and act promptly upon communication with respect to the claim; by denying Johnson's (aggrieved consumer) claim without conducting reasonable investigation based upon available information; failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation to Johnson in relation to the facts or applicable law for the denial of the claim."

6. President Victor Mandalawi of CHW, submitted a 2014-2015 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on November 12, 2014. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 4(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided was false because the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma fined CHW \$10,000.00 on February 7, 2014, during the time between CHW's last

application and CHW's renewal application.

- 7. CHW and its officers, directors, employees, et al., agreed to a Final Consent Judgment on May 21, 2015, to resolve a complaint brought by the New Jersey Attorney General's Office and the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs alleging violation of New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act and New Jersey regulations governing general advertising. The Final Consent Judgment was filed by the Superior Court of New Jersey and signed by the Honorable Travis L. Francis on June 9, 2015, and required various injunctive relief, revised business practices; the reporting of additional consumer complaints; the mandatory retaining of a compliance monitor; and a settlement payment of \$779,913.93.
- 8. President Victor Mandalawi of CHW submitted a 2015-2016 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on November 17, 2015. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 4(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided was false because the New Jersey Attorney General's Office and the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs settled the matter with CHW for \$779,913.93 during the time between CHW's last application and CHW's renewal application.
- 9. During the period CHW was registered as a Service Contractor Provider in Nevada, the Nevada Division of Insurance has received more than 80 consumer complaints. The consumer's descriptions detailing the complaints depict incidents where CHW does not communicate with a policyholder after the policyholder has filed a claim, incidents where policyholder claims are denied without communication or investigation, and complaints from service providers who have not been paid from CHW after performing services for them.

10. CHW submitted their 2016-2017 Service Contractor Provider renewal application on November 8, 2016. Subsequently, the Nevada Division of Insurance requested information from CHW inquiring as to how many open contracts and claims CHW had in Nevada. CHW has not responded to the Division's request at the time of this filing.

D. Violations Alleged

- 1. NRS 686A.070 provides that it is unlawful to knowingly make or cause to be made any false entry of a material fact in any book, report, or statement of any person or knowingly omit to make a true entry of any material fact pertaining to such person's business in any book, report, or statement of such person. Any person who violates, or with like intent, aids or abets any violation of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 2. CHW by and through its president, Victor Mandalawi, engaged in acts that constitute the unlawful making of false entry of material fact in each of CHW's renewal applications in the years 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015.
- 3. CHW's complaints regarding failures to communicate with policyholders and inappropriately denying claims violates NRS 686A.310(1)(b)—"failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims arising under insurance policies."
- 4. The business practices of CHW, as documented by Nevada complaints; the Better Business Bureau, news and media outlets; and the findings of fact of the various Courts' actions described above, constitute a pattern of behavior that CHW is operating in an unsuitable manner. CHW's practices cause injury to the general public with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice. As such, CHW is in violation of NRS 679B.125(2)—conducting business in an unsuitable manner.
- 5. Pursuant to the findings of fact of the various Courts' Orders described above,

CHW also is in violation of NRS 686A.170—engaging in unfair and deceptive trade practices.

6. The Commissioner may refuse to renew or may suspend a provider's certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C.325.

E. Action Required

Based upon the foregoing and pursuant to NRS 690C.325:

- Refuse to renew and revoke, subject to the rights afforded under the law, the certificate of registration for HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY.
- Pursuant to NRS 686A.183(1)(a), fine HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY \$5,000 for each act or violation of NRS 686A.010 to 686A.310.
- 3. Pursuant to NRS 690C.325, discipline and/or refuse to renew and revoke HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY for violating NRS 690C.320(2) and failing to make available to the Commissioner for inspection any accounts, books, and records concerning any service contract issued, sold, or offered for sale by the provider.
- 4. Issue a cease and desist order pursuant to NRS 686A.170.
- Withhold the security deposit, as required by NRS 690C.170(2), to service existing contractual obligations of HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY.
- 6. Order any other action deemed appropriate by the Hearing Officer.

II. APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Under the authority of Title 57 of the NRS, and other applicable laws and regulations of the State of Nevada, and other general powers and duties of the Commissioner, the Division hereby respectfully requests that an Order to Show Cause be issued requiring Respondent HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME

WARRANTY to appear and show cause, if any, why the non-renewal of its certificate of registration, and the imposition of fines and a cease and desist, should not be ordered.

At the hearing, the Division may offer written and oral evidence. Respondent also would have the opportunity to offer written and oral evidence.

Pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 679B.311, Respondent may choose to be represented by an attorney in this matter. If Respondent wishes to be represented by an attorney, Respondent shall notify the Division in writing of the name, address, and telephone number of its counsel not later than five (5) days before the hearing.

WHEREFORE, unless Respondent appears at the time and place of the hearing and shows good and just cause why appropriate administrative action should not be taken, the Commissioner may issue an Order against Respondent for the relief requested by the Division.

DATED this 9th day of May 2017.

ADAM PAUL LAXALT Attorney General

By:

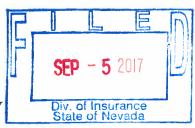
RICHARD PAILI YIEN

Deputy Attorney General
100 N. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-1129

Attorney for the Division of Insurance

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
2	I hereby certify that I have this date served the following:		
3	COMPLAINT AND APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE		
4	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE		
5	ORDER APPOINTING HEARING OFFICER		
6	APPLICATION FOR SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM		
7	SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM		
8	in CAUSE NO. 17.0050, by mailing true and correct copies thereof, properly addressed with		
9	postage prepaid, certified mail return receipt requested, to:		
10	Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc.		
11	dba Choice Home Warranty Attn: Victor Mandalawi		
12	90 Washington Valley Road Bedminster, NJ 07921-2118 CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7016 2140 0000 7181 9786		
13	Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc.		
14	dba Choice Home Warranty Attn: Victor Mandalawi		
15	1090 King Georges Post Road, Building 10 Edison, NJ 08837		
16	CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7016 2140 0000 7181 9793		
17	and, the originals of the foregoing were hand-delivered to:		
18	Alexia M. Emmermann, Esq. Hearing Officer		
19	Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance		
20	1818 East College Parkway, Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89706		
21			
22	and, copies of the foregoing were sent via electronic mail to:		
23	Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General Nevada Attorney General's Office		
24	E-MAIL: ryien@ag.nv.gov		
25	DATED this /24h day of May, 2017.		
26	Employee of the State of Nevada		
27	Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance		
	EF A LADA CA CA SAAC WAS TOOL OF		





STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

IN THE MATTER OF

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR
OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME
WARRANTY

Respondent.

Respondent.

CAUSE NO. 17.0050

AMENDED

COMPLAINT AND APPLICATION
FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

The State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance ("Division"), sends greetings to:

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED of the conduct, conditions, or acts which are deemed by the Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner") to be in violation of the following provision of Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS"): NRS 686A.070—falsifying material fact in any book, report, or statement; NRS 690C.325(1)(b)—conducting business in an unsuitable manner; and NRS 686A.310—engaging in unfair practices in settling claims.¹ The Commissioner may refuse to renew or may suspend a provider's certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C.325.

¹NRS 690C.120 Applicability of other provisions.

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the marketing, issuance, sale, offering for sale, making, proposing to make and administration of service contracts are not subject to the provisions of title 57 of NRS, except, when applicable, the provisions of:
 - (a) NRS 679B.020 to 679B.152, inclusive;
 - (b) NRS 679B.159 to 679B.300, inclusive;
 - (c) NRS 679B.310 to 679B.370, inclusive;
 - (d) NRS 679B.600 to 679B.690, inclusive;
 - (e) NRS 685B.090 to 685B.190, inclusive;
 - (f) NRS 686A.010 to 686A.095, inclusive;
 - (g) NRS 686A.160 to 686A.187, inclusive; and
 - (h) NRS 686A.260, 686A.270, 686A.280, 686A.300 and 686A.310.

I. COMPLAINT

A. Jurisdiction

 The Commissioner has exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the business of service contracts in the state of Nevada pursuant to chapter 690C of the NRS. The actions described in this complaint are actions that involve the regulation of the business of service contracts in the state of Nevada.

B. Respondent

 Respondent, Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty ("CHW"), had a certificate of registration (ORG ID# 113194) as a service contract provider in Nevada since November 18, 2010. CHW submitted a renewal application of registration on November 8, 2016.

C. Allegations of Fact

- 1. On July 23, 2010, Insurance Commissioner of California, Steve Poizner, issued a cease and desist order to CHW for "acting in a capacity for which a license, registration, or certificate of authority from the Commissioner was required but not possessed." CHW had, through the internet, through toll-free telephone lines, and through other means and devises, solicited the purchase of home protection contracts to persons residing in California. CHW did not possess the proper licensure, registration, or certificate required to conduct such business in California. An entry of default judgment was entered in this case on October 12, 2010, finding CHW "has continued to act in a capacity for which a home protection company license or a certificate of authority is required but is not possessed" thereby issuing CHW a fine of \$3,530,000.00.
- 2. President of CHW, Victor Mandalawi, signed a 2011-2012 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on October 31, 2011. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 3(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the

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officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided is false because the Insurance Commissioner of California fined CHW \$3,530,000.00 on October 12, 2010, during the time between CHW's initial (last) application and CHW's October 31, 2011, renewal application.

- 3. On July 15, 2011, the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma issued an Order in response to an Emergency Cease and Desist Order issued by the Oklahoma Insurance Department on July 29, 2010. The Cease and Desist Order was issued "pursuant to a finding that CHW was unauthorized to engage in the business of offering, providing, servicing, and entering service warranty agreements, service warranty contracts, indemnity agreements or indemnity contracts, and in violation of Oklahoma insurance code." Mr. Mandalawi stipulated on behalf of CHW that CHW "does not hold any license, certificate of authority, or other authorization from the Oklahoma Insurance Department to engage in the business of offering, providing, servicing, and entering service warranty agreements." On December 29, 2011, the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner fined CHW \$15,000.00.
- President Victor Mandalawi of CHW signed a 2012-2013 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on October 19, 2012. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 3(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided was false because the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma fined CHW \$15,000.00 on December 29, 2011, during the time between CHW's last application and CHW's renewal application.
- 5. On February 7, 2014, the Insurance Commissioner in the State of Oklahoma

issued an Order stating:

"CHW had willfully violated a Consent Order dated January 2, 2012, by failing to pay all valid claims and refunds that arise pursuant to service warranty agreements in Oklahoma. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent (CHW) has knowingly and willfully violated provisions of the Service Warranty Act; failed to update its address with the Oklahoma consumer and the Insurance Commissioner; and failed to respond to the Oklahoma Insurance Commissioner and, as a result, Respondent is fined in the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars."

This Order was issued in response to a consumer complaint submitted to the Insurance Commissioner in the state of Oklahoma alleging that CHW denied a claim from the consumer without ever investigating circumstances surrounding the claim and ignoring repeated attempts from the consumer to resolve the issue in good faith. The February 7, 2014, Order concluded that CHW violated Oklahoma's deceptive trade acts

"by failing to acknowledge and act promptly upon communication with respect to the claim; by denying Johnson's (aggrieved consumer) claim without conducting reasonable investigation based upon available information; failing to promptly provide a reasonable explanation to Johnson in relation to the facts or applicable law for the denial of the claim."

6. President Victor Mandalawi of CHW, signed a 2014-2015 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on November 12, 2014. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 4(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided was false because the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oklahoma fined CHW \$10,000.00 on February 7, 2014, during the time between CHW's last

- application and CHW's renewal application.
- 7. CHW and its officers, directors, employees, et al., agreed to a Final Consent Judgment on May 21, 2015, to resolve a complaint brought by the New Jersey Attorney General's Office and the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs alleging violation of New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act and New Jersey regulations governing general advertising. The Final Consent Judgment was filed by the Superior Court of New Jersey and signed by the Honorable Travis L. Francis on June 9, 2015, and required various injunctive relief, revised business practices; the reporting of additional consumer complaints; the mandatory retaining of a compliance monitor; and a settlement payment of \$779,913.93.
- 8. President Victor Mandalawi of CHW signed a 2015-2016 Service Contractor Provider Renewal Application to the Nevada Division on Insurance on November 17, 2015. Mr. Mandalawi falsely answered "no" to question 4(d), on page 2 of the application, which reads, "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in Section 1 ever: (d) been fined by any state governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?" The "no" answer provided was false because the New Jersey Attorney General's Office and the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs settled the matter with CHW for \$779,913.93 during the time between CHW's last application and CHW's renewal application.
- 9. During the period CHW was registered as a Service Contractor Provider in Nevada, the Nevada Division of Insurance has received more than 80 consumer complaints. The consumer's descriptions detailing the complaints depict incidents where CHW does not communicate with a policyholder after the policyholder has filed a claim, incidents where policyholder claims are denied without communication or investigation, and complaints from service providers who have not been paid from CHW after performing services for them.

10. CHW submitted their 2016-2017 Service Contractor Provider renewal application on November 8, 2016. Subsequently, the Nevada Division of Insurance requested information from CHW inquiring as to how many open contracts and claims CHW had in Nevada. CHW has since responded to the Division's request upon a subpoena ordered in these proceedings.

D. Violations Alleged

- 1. NRS 686A.070 provides that it is unlawful to knowingly make or cause to be made any false entry of a material fact in any book, report, or statement of any person or knowingly omit to make a true entry of any material fact pertaining to such person's business in any book, report, or statement of such person. Any person who violates, or with like intent, aids or abets any violation of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- CHW by and through its president, Victor Mandalawi, engaged in acts that
 constitute the unlawful making of false entry of material fact in each of CHW's
 renewal applications in the years 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015.
- 3. CHW's complaints regarding failures to communicate with policyholders and inappropriately denying claims violates NRS 686A.310(1)(b)—"failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims arising under insurance policies."
- 4. The business practices of CHW, as documented by Nevada complaints; the Better Business Bureau, news and media outlets; and the findings of fact of the various Courts' actions described above, constitute a pattern of behavior that CHW is operating in an unsuitable manner. CHW's practices cause injury to the general public with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice. As such, CHW is in violation of NRS 679B.125(2)—conducting business in an unsuitable manner.
- 5. Pursuant to the findings of fact of the various Courts' Orders described above,

CHW also is in violation of NRS 686A.170—engaging in unfair and deceptive trade practices.

6. The Commissioner may refuse to renew or may suspend a provider's certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C.325.

E. Action Required

Based upon the foregoing and pursuant to NRS 690C.325:

- Refuse to renew and revoke, subject to the rights afforded under the law, the certificate of registration for HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY.
- 2. Pursuant to NRS 686A.183(1)(a), fine HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY \$5,000 for each act or violation of NRS 686A.010 to 686A.310.
- 3. Pursuant to NRS 690C.325, discipline and/or refuse to renew and revoke HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY for violating NRS 690C.320(2) and failing to make available to the Commissioner for inspection any accounts, books, and records concerning any service contract issued, sold, or offered for sale by the provider.
- 4. Issue a cease and desist order pursuant to NRS 686A.170.
- Withhold the security deposit, as required by NRS 690C.170(2), to service existing contractual obligations of HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY.
- 6. Order any other action deemed appropriate by the Hearing Officer.

23 II. APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Under the authority of Title 57 of the NRS, and other applicable laws and regulations of the State of Nevada, and other general powers and duties of the Commissioner, the Division hereby respectfully requests that an Order to Show Cause be issued requiring Respondent HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME

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WARRANTY to appear and show cause, if any, why the non-renewal of its certificate of registration, and the imposition of fines and a cease and desist, should not be ordered.

At the hearing, the Division may offer written and oral evidence. Respondent also would have the opportunity to offer written and oral evidence.

Pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 679B.311, Respondent may choose to be represented by an attorney in this matter. If Respondent wishes to be represented by an attorney, Respondent shall notify the Division in writing of the name, address, and telephone number of its counsel not later than five (5) days before the hearing.

WHEREFORE, unless Respondent appears at the time and place of the hearing and shows good and just cause why appropriate administrative action should not be taken, the Commissioner may issue an Order against Respondent for the relief requested by the Division.

DATED this 5th day of September 2017.

ADAM PAUL LAXALT Attorney General

By:

RICHARD PAILI YIEN
Deputy Attorney General
100 N. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-1129

Attorney for the Division of Insurance

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that I have this date served the AMENDED COMPLAINT AND
3	APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, in CAUSE NO. 17.0050, via electronic
4	mail, to the following:
5	Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq.
6	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600
7	Las Vegas, NV 89106 E-MAIL: <u>klenhard@bhfs.com</u>
8	Travis F. Chance, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
9	100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106
10	E-MAIL: tchance@bhfs.com
11	Lori Grifa, Esq. Archer & Greiner, P.C.
12	Court Plaza South, West Wing 21 Main Street, Suite 353
13	Hackensack, NJ 07601 E-MAIL: lgrifa@archerlaw.com
14	Z III IIZI IIZIII I
15	and the originals of the foregoing were hand-delivered to:
16	Alexia M. Emmermann, Esq. Hearing Officer
17	Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance
18	1818 East College Parkway, Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89706
19	
20	and copies of the foregoing were sent via electronic mail to:
21	Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General Nevada Attorney General's Office
22	E-MAIL: ryien@ag.nv.gov
23	DATED this 6 th day of September, 2017.
24	Geloin air
25	Employee of the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry
26	Division of Insurance
27	



STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

IN THE MATTER OF

CAUSE NO. 17.0050

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY,

Respondent.

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, ORDER OF HEARING OFFICER, AND FINAL ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER¹

This matter is before the Nevada Division of Insurance ("Division") on an Order to Show Cause issued by the Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner") on May 11, 2017, against Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty. The Commissioner, as head of the Division, is charged with regulating the business of insurance in Nevada. NRS 232.820, -.825.2; NRS 679B.120. The Division alleges that Respondent violated various provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") title 57 ("Insurance Code") and of insurance regulations found under the Nevada Administrative Code ("NAC"). A hearing was scheduled for August 1, 2017, and continued to September 12, 2017. A prehearing conference was held on September 8, 2017, at the office of the Division in Carson City. The hearing was held on September 12, 13, and 14, 2017, at the office of the Division in Carson City. At the close of the hearing, the Parties were ordered to file briefs on a legal issue due on October 30, 2017, and written closing arguments due on November 15, 2017. On November 7, 2017, Respondent filed a motion to strike portions of the Division's brief. The motion was denied, but the Parties were granted five extra pages for their written closing arguments to address any issues from the briefs, and the due date for the written closings was extended to November 17, 2017.

¹ <u>See NRS 679B.360.2–.3</u> (explaining that "the Commissioner shall make an order on hearing covering matters involved in such hearing" and enumerating what is required in the order); NRS 679B.330.1 (authorizing the Commissioner to appoint a person as a hearing officer for a hearing); <u>and NAC 679B.411</u> ("The hearing officer shall file a copy of his or her order with the Division" and "[i]f

I. FINDINGS OF FACT²

A. HWAN Applications

- 1. CHW Group, Inc. ("CHW Group") was incorporated in the State of New Jersey in May 2009. Victor Mandalawi ("Mandalawi") and Victor Hakim ("Hakim") set up the company to provide service contracts. Both Hakim and Mandalawi are officers for CHW Group: Hakim is the chief executive officer and Mandalawi is the president. The company operates under the name "Choice Home Warranty," which is registered as a fictitious name in New Jersey. CHW Group uses the brand Choice Home Warranty, to include the website www.ChoiceHomeWarranty.com. CHW Group owns the website, through which all service contracts are sold and administered. Hakim has final say or approval on all content on the website. CHW Group's employees handle sales, marketing, claims, finance. CHW Group's sales, marketing, and finance occur at its office located at 1090 King Georges Post Road in Edison, New Jersey; CHW Group's operations, or claims handling, occurs at 2 Executive Drive in Somerset, New Jersey. CHW Group is not registered to do business in Nevada. (Ex. A; Test. Mandalawi; Test. Hakim; Test. Ramirez.)
- 2. Under the name Choice Home Warranty, CHW Group sold service contracts online, so sales reached consumers nationally, and consumers were purchasing the service contract in states where CHW Group was not licensed. Mandalawi and Hakim were not aware that other states required a license in order to sell this type of product. Choice Home Warranty was named in administrative actions in different states. As a result, Mandalawi created the Home Warranty Administrators name for states that require licensure. Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. ("HWAN") was incorporated in Nevada on July 23, 2010. Mandalawi is the only employee for each of the Home Warranty Administrators companies. HWAN's address is 90 Washington Valley Road in Bedminster, New Jersey. (Test. Mandalawi.)
 - 3. On or about July 29, 2010, Mandalawi signed a service contract provider application on

the hearing officer is not the Commissioner, the Commissioner will indicate on the order his or her concurrence or disagreement with the order of the hearing officer").

² The hearing transcripts are distinguished by day, not volume number or consecutively numbered pages. Accordingly, the transcripts are distinguished in the citations as "Tr.1" for the hearing transcript

behalf of Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc., which was received by the Division on or about September 2, 2010. (Ex. 22; Ex. P.) Mandalawi is noted on the application as president of HWAN. (Ex. 22; Ex. P at 12–14; Ex. C; Test. Mandalawi.)

- 4. On July 29, 2010, HWAN entered into an independent service provider agreement ("Agreement") with CHW Group. Through the Agreement, CHW Group handles sales, marketing, operations (claims), and advertising for HWAN service contracts, while HWAN handles regulatory compliance. CHW Group maintains the service contracts sold to Nevada consumers. According to the Agreement, CHW Group is responsible for providing the following services:
 - Communicating with potential clients (the "Clients") seeking Warranties and negotiating the signing of contracts, the form of which shall be previously approved by HWA[N], between Clients and HWA[N].
 - Collecting any and all amounts paid by the Clients for the Warranties and distributing same to HW[AN] pursuant to the terms of Article 2 hereof;
 - Keeping records of all Warranties
 - Providing customer service to Clients; and
 - Inspecting any claims made by Clients regarding goods under a Warranty and, if possible, repairing same or causing same to be replaced.
- (Ex. E.) CHW Group sells service contracts on behalf of HWAN per the Agreement. When CHW Group sells a contract, CHW Group collects the payment from the consumer, and that money is eventually paid to HWAN. (Test. Mandalawi; Test. Hakim.)
- 5. According to the 2010 application, an administrator was not designated to be responsible for the administration of Nevada contracts. (Ex. 22; Ex. P at 1.)
- 6. According to the application's Section II, neither the applicant nor any of the officers listed in Section I had ever been refused a license or registration or had an existing license suspended or revoked by any state, nor had the applicant or any of the officers listed in Section I been fined by any state or governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts. (Ex. 22; Ex. P at 2; Test. Mandalawi.)
 - 7. As part of the application, HWAN submitted its proposed contract. (Test. Mandalawi.)
- 8. On November 30, 2010, the Division issued HWAN a letter, along with a certificate of registration ("COR") with Company ID No. 113194 and with an anniversary date of November 18 of

on September 12, 2017, "Tr.2" for the hearing transcript on September 13, 2017, and "Tr.3" for the hearing transcript on September 14, 2017.

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each year. (Ex. U; Ex. 22; Test. Mandalawi.) In the letter, the Division noted that it had reviewed the service contract #HWAADMIN-8/2/10 that was submitted with the application, and that it was approved for use. (Ex. U at 1.)

- 9. In 2011, HWAN submitted another service contract for approval. The Division approved the service contract under the form number HWA-NV-0711. (Test. Mandalawi; Test. Ghan.)
- 10. The service contract shows the Home Warranty Administrators' logo at the top right of the first page. Under it is the name Choice Home Warranty followed by the text "America's Choice in Home Warranty Protection," and under the text in finer print it says "Obligor: Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc." This first page is a sample letter to the consumer. The first two lines of the letter says, "Welcome to Choice Home Warranty! You made a wise decision when you chose to protect your home with a home warranty." The consumer is asked to read the coverage. The letter includes a toll-free number, (888)-531-5403, and a website, www.ChoiceHomeWarranty.com. Under the letter in finer print, it states that the contract explains the coverage, limitations, and exclusions. Then there are two boxes: the box on the left identifies the contract number, contract term, covered property, property type, rate, and service call fee; the box on the right identifies the coverage plan, included items, and optional coverage. Under the two boxes is the name Choice Home Warranty and the address, 510 Thornall Street, Edison, NY 08837, along with the toll-free number (888) 531-5403. The bottom right of the page contains "HWA-NV-0711" in a finer print, which indicates approval by the Division in July 2011, and is applied to each page. (Ex. 35; Ex. EE; Test. Ghan; Test. Jain; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 11. According to Mandalawi, there are no contracts sold to Nevada consumers other than the Nevada contract authorized in 2011. (Test. Mandalawi.)
- 12. For the registration years 2011 through 2016, HWAN filed renewal applications. (Ex. 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 21; Ex. I; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 13. The renewal applications asked the applicant to identify the pre-approved service contract form name and form numbers that applicant sells in Nevada. On each application, HWAN identified form HWA-NV-0711. (Ex. 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 21; Ex. I.)

- 14. The renewal applications for the years 2011, 2012, and 2013 asked the following questions:
 - "Have there been any changes in the executive officers or in the officers responsible for service contract business since your last application?"
 - "Have you made any changes in the administrator or designated a new administrator since your last application? Current administrator is listed as:"
 - "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in question 1 ever...(c) Been refused a license or registration...or had an existing one suspended or revoked by any state... [or] (d) Been fined by any state or governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?"
- On behalf of HWAN, Mandalawi answered "No" to each of the questions. For the current administrator, Mandalawi wrote "Self." (Ex. 2, 4, 5; Ex. I; Test. Dennis; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 15. The renewal applications for years 2011, 2012, and 2013 were approved. (Ex. Y, Z, AA; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 16. The renewal applications also ask how many service contracts were sold to Nevada residents, other information related to revenue, claims paid, and customer complaints, and information about how complaints are handled. Mandalawi responded to these questions for the renewal applications for years 2011, 2012, and 2013. (Ex. 2, 4, 5; Ex. I.)
- 17. In 2013, the Division initiated an investigation into Choice Home Warranty, and began monitoring complaints. The Division also discovered that a company called Choice Home Warranty had administrative actions against it in several states. (Test. Jain.)
- Ahrens, then-Chief of the Property and Casualty Section, indicated that she wanted to work with Mandalawi "regarding having an official dba of Choice Home Warranty." She said that she had stopped the issuance of a cease and desist, and wanted to remedy the situation from occurring in the future. (Ex. T at 1.) The Division asked HWAN to register the dba Choice Home Warranty because the Division "thought it was confusing for consumers having just the name Home Warranty of Nevada." (Test. Mandalawi.) Mandalawi registered the dba "Choice Home Warranty" under HWAN. (Ex. T at 7–11; Ex. B; Ex. 30–32; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 19. The Division issued a memo to then-Commissioner Scott J. Kipper from Derick Dennis, Management Analyst, indicating that Mandalawi notified the Division that HWAN filed the dba name,

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"Choice Home Warranty," in Carson City and Washoe County. A handwritten note on the memo states, "7/8/14 This was at the request of the Division, recommend approval" with Ahrens' initials "ea." (Ex. 23 at 3; Ex. Q.) The Division issued a new Certificate of Registration dated July 14, 2014, under HWAN's same Company ID No. 113194, for Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty. (Ex. 23; Ex. T at 39, 51–53; Test. Mandalawi.)

- 20. For the registration years beginning 2014, 2015, and 2016, HWAN filed renewal applications. The applicant was listed as "Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty." (Ex. 7, 12, 21; Ex. I; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 21. The renewal applications for the years 2014, 2015, and 2016 asked the same following questions:
 - "Have there been any changes in the executive officers or in the officers responsible for service contract business since your last application?"
 - "Have you made any changes in the administrator or designated a new administrator since your last application? Current administrator is listed as:"
 - "Since the last application, has applicant or any of the officers listed in question 1 ever...(c) Been refused a license or registration...or had an existing one suspended or revoked by any state... [or] (d) Been fined by any state or governmental agency or authority in any matter regarding service contracts?"

On behalf of HWAN, Mandalawi answered "No" to each of the questions. (Ex. 7, 12, 21; Test. Mandalawi.) For the current administrator, Mandalawi wrote "Self." (Ex. 21)

- 22. The renewal application for 2014, 2015, and 2016 added a request that the applicant "List all aliases or names under which the company conducts business (Doing Business As). Provide supporting documentation." On behalf of HWAN, Mandalawi answered "NA" because he believed the question related to additional fictitious names. (Ex. 7, 12, 21; Ex. I at 12, 16, 20; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 23. The renewal applications for 2014, 2015, and 2016 also ask how many service contracts were sold to Nevada residents, other information related to revenue, claims paid, and customer complaints, and information about how complaints are handled. For years 2014, 2015, and 2016, Mandalawi responded to some of these questions, but left blank the number of customer complaints by Nevada residents and the question asking how complaints are handled. (Ex. 7, 12, 21; Ex. I at 14, 18, 23.)

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- 24. The renewal applications for years 2014 and 2015 were approved. (Ex. BB, CC; Test. Mandalawi.)
- 25. At the time the Division received HWAN's 2016 renewal application, the Division requested additional information because the application was deemed incomplete. Specifically, the statutory security deposit was not sufficient and questions on the application were left blank. The Division's requests for information were ignored. As of the date of the hearing, the Division had not received all of the information requested. (Ex. 33; Ex. L; Ex. DD; Test. Jain.)
- 26. As a result of this matter, Mandalawi learned that HWAN's COR was inactive. Mary Strong, Management Analyst III, emailed HWAN on July 21, 2017, explaining that HWAN's COR had expired and that the 2016 renewal application was denied. No additional explanation was provided. A printout of HWAN's licensing status with the Division shows that HWAN dba Choice Home Warranty is inactive as of 11/18/2016. (Ex. O, DD; Test. Mandalawi.)

B. Complaints

- 27. In 2009, the Division began receiving complaints about Choice Home Warranty, which was not registered to sell service contracts in Nevada. (Ex. 28 at 2; Ex. J at 2.)
- 28. On January 4, 2014, the Division received a complaint from a technician who provided services to a consumer on behalf of Choice Home Warranty, but "CHW (CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, CHW GROUP)" refused to pay them the \$20,000 alleged to be owed. The Division worked out a settlement between Choice Home Warranty and the technician for \$7,296. (Ex. 25; Test. Kuhlman.)
- 29. On July 16, 2014, the Division received a consumer complaint against Choice Home Warranty alleging that Choice Home Warranty failed to pay a valid claim for a broken air conditioning ("A/C") unit under the service contract (policy number 628975268). The consumer was forced to pay \$1,025 for an A/C compressor that the consumer believed should have been covered by the service contract. The consumer requested the claim denial in writing, but was told by the Choice Home Warranty employee claimed that it was against company policy to issue a denial in writing. (Ex. 11; Test. Kuhlman.)

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broke the same day he had purchased the service contract (policy number 465308123). The consumer paid \$826 for repair of a broken pipe. The consumer also complained because he felt Choice Home

Home Warranty alleging Choice Home Warranty improperly denied a claim when the consumer's pipe

On November 19, 2014, the Division received a consumer complaint against Choice

- Warranty's advertisement was deceitful and misleading by claiming that the consumer could get
- coverage "today," when the contract requires a thirty-day waiting period. The Division worked out a
- settlement between Choice Home Warranty and the consumer for \$500. (Ex. 11; Test. Kuhlman.)
- 31. On July 12, 2016, the Division received a consumer complaint against Choice Home
- Warranty alleging Choice Home Warranty improperly denied a claim for a broken A/C unit. The consumer filed a claim with Choice Home Warranty on June 27, 2016, and Choice Home Warranty
- variancy on sunc 27, 2010, and enoise frome warrancy
- sent a technician, who replaced the capacitor. The A/C unit failed again within a few hours. The
- technician returned to look at the unit three times and provided all the information Choice had
- requested. The A/C unit still had not been fixed. The consumer called Choice Home Warranty
- numerous times and was put on hold on every call for extensive periods and, after 45 minutes, the call
- would fail. The consumer was told that the claim was rejected because the consumer did not maintain
- the unit. The consumer sent Choice Home Warranty proof that he did maintain the unit. The consumer
- explained that the situation was a "life or death situation" because his significant other, who is disabled,
- suffered from heatstroke because she and their little dog have been left in the house with temperatures
- exceeding 100-plus degrees. On or about July 25, 2016, the Division worked out a settlement between
- Choice Home Warranty and the consumer for \$1,500. (Ex. 38; Test. Kuhlman.)
- 32. On October 4, 2016, the Division received a consumer complaint against Choice Home
- Warranty alleging Choice Home Warranty improperly denied a claim for a broken A/C unit. The
- consumer filed a claim with Choice Home Warranty on June 8, 2016, and Choice Home Warranty sent
- eight technicians and four A/C companies, and all agreed that the A/C compressor and coil needed to
- be replaced. Choice Home Warranty denied the claim explaining that it had a photo of the unit from
- August 17, 2016 showing that no maintenance had been done on the unit. The consumer asked for a
- copy of the photo, but Choice Home Warranty did not provide the photo. The consumer faxed her
- maintenance records for the A/C unit, but was told that Choice Home Warranty could not read the

records. At the time of the complaint, the consumer was alleged to have endured ten weeks without A/C in Las Vegas. (Ex. 24; Test. Kuhlman.)

- 33. In all, the Division had received approximately 80 complaints about Choice Home Warranty. Eliminating duplicates, the total was 62. At the time the Complaint, only 2 complaints were open. All other complaints had been closed. The Division's concern was that Choice Home Warranty had a higher ratio of complaints than any other of the 170-plus service contract providers licensed in Nevada. (Ex. 28; Ex. J, W; Test. Jain.)
- 34. The Division conducted a general search on Choice Home Warranty online, and discovered numerous complaints by consumers on different websites. (Test. Jain.)
- 35. The Business Consumer Alliance rated Choice Home Warranty with an "F". It notes the company's website as www.choicehomewarranty, DBAs are CHW Group, Inc., Victor Mandalawi as president, and Victor Hakim as principal. (Ex. 9.)
- 36. On October 31, 2016, Mike from Henderson, Nevada posted a complaint on the Ripoff Report claiming Choice Home Warranty in Edison, New Jersey, was attempting to withdraw money from the consumer's bank account after the contract period ended. (Ex. 14.)
- 37. On July 7, 2016, Stardust from Henderson, Nevada posted a complaint on the Ripoff Report claiming Choice Home Warranty refused to replace a pool pump because it was not correctly installed. (Ex. 15.)
- 38. On April 20, 2016, Ira B. from Las Vegas, Nevada, a technician, posted a complaint on Ripoff Report advising people to stay away from Choice Home Warranty because Choice Home Warranty does not pay its vendors, and requires vendors to use repair parts according to their terms. (Ex. 16.)
- 39. On January 14, 2016, Iaappliance from Las Vegas, Nevada posted a complaint on Ripoff Report that Choice Home Warranty is a huge scam among contractors. The company had completed 200 jobs for Choice Home Warranty, but Choice Home Warranty had not yet paid them. (Ex. 17.)
- 40. On October 12, 2016, David N. of Las Vegas, Nevada posted a complaint on Yelp.com that Choice Home Warranty improperly denied his claims on two occasions. The second claim denial was after a technician came and inspected the microwave and took photos. The consumer included in

his complaint the he received an email from Choice Home Warranty that said, "CHW strives to be rated #1 in the home warranty industry. Help us succeed with your positive feedback and you will receive 1 FREE month of coverage." (Ex. 18 at 2.)

- 41. Choice Home Warranty has been the subject of complaints in other cities—Houston, Texas, Chicago, Illinois, Overland Park, Kansas, and Titusville, Florida. According to the reports, Choice Home Warranty in New Jersey denies claims on the basis that the consumers did not maintain their units, even after consumers provide proof of maintenance. (Ex. 19, 19a, 20, 20a, 39, 40, and 40a.)
- 42. In reviewing complaints, Mandalawi has CHW Group employees participate in the resolution. Mandalawi distinguishes claims as problems with a system or appliance, and a complaint as a consumer who is dissatisfied with the claim or outcome. When complaints are received, they are handled by CHW Group employees. If they are escalated, Mandalawi gets involved. Mandalawi has final authority on complaints and "want[s] to be sure that CHW Group is adhering to the terms and conditions of the policy and make[s] sure they are in compliance." Complaint resolution activity is done at Executive Drive, CHW Group's Somerset location; sales and marketing is done at the King Georges Post Road in Edison. Mandalawi spends most of his time at the Somerset location. (Test. Mandalawi; Test. Ramirez.)
- 43. At a meeting of the Parties pending this proceeding, Mandalawi and Hakim reviewed the records of HWAN to determine how many complaints they have received from the Division since HWAN's inception. (Test. Mandalawi; Test. Hakim.)
- 44. CHW Group handled the claims for the consumer complaints filed with the Division. CHW Group documents its communications with the consumers. CHW Group concluded that the consumers' claims were not covered by the service contracts. (Test. Ramirez.)
- 45. HWAN presented what it named "Customer Testimonials NV DOI Status of HWAN," which is 867 pages of positive testimonials of Choice Home Warranty consumers from around the country, including Nevada. (Ex. M.)

C. Regulatory Actions

46. On July 23, 2010, California issued a cease and desist order against Choice Home Warranty and its officers, along with notices related to a monetary penalty and right to hearing for

acting as a provider of home protection contracts without a license. (Ex. 1 at 1–4 of 16.) A final order was entered on August 19, 2010. On October 12, 2010, the California Insurance Commissioner found that Choice Home Warranty acted as a home protection company without a license from October 25, 2008 through October 1, 2010, and fined Choice Home Warranty \$3,530,000. In December 2010, Mandalawi, as president of Choice Home Warranty, entered into an agreement with California agreeing to take certain actions with regard to their business, and pay a \$10,000 fine. The agreement was adopted by the California Commissioner on January 6, 2011. (Ex. 1; Ex. G.)

- 47. On July 29, 2010, Oklahoma issued a cease and desist against Choice Home Warranty for engaging in service warranty contracts without authorization. Despite the order, Choice Home Warranty continued to engage in the business. The matter was settled on January 2, 2012, with a fine of \$15,000, and Choice Home Warranty was permitted to continue servicing existing contracts. (Ex. 3; Ex. H.)
- 48. On February 7, 2014, the Oklahoma Commissioner issued an order alleging that Choice Home Warranty continued to engage in the business "in a course of unfair and deceptive conduct while circumventing regulatory authority." (Ex. 3 at 2.) Choice Home Warranty was fined \$10,000. (Ex. 3.) On October 21, 2010, the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Washington issued an Order to Cease and Desist against CHW Group, Inc. doing business as Choice Home Warranty and www.ChoiceHomeWarranty.com, Victor Mandalawi, President of CHW Group, Inc. (incorporated in both New York and New Jersey), and others. The Order demanded that all named parties, who are unlicensed in Washington, cease transacting in the unauthorized business of insurance in Washington, seeking business in Washington, and soliciting Washington residents to buy unauthorized products based on the sale of at least 92 service contracts. On January 27, 2011, the Washington Commissioner issued a Final Order Terminating Proceeding after the named parties filed a stipulation withdrawing their hearing demand. The Final Order indicated that the Order to Cease and Desist would remain in effect indefinitely. (Ex. 8 at 3 of 32.)
- 49. On June 9, 2015, CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty, Victor Mandalawi, and Victor Hakim agreed to a Final Consent Judgment with the New Jersey Attorney General's Office for allegations of using deceptive means to deny claims after the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs

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received 1,085 complaints about Choice Home Warranty. The Judgment requires Choice Home Warranty, Mandalawi, and Hakim to address issues related to improper advertisements, sales representatives' misrepresentations, terms and conditions of the contract, properly licensed technicians, fair review of claims, timely payment to technicians, payment in lieu of replacement, refunds, training of employees handling sales and claims, and future consumer complaints. Choice Home Warranty, Mandalawi, and Hakim were required to pay a \$779,913.93 fine including consumer restitution, revise their business practices, pay for an independent compliance monitor to oversee compliance with the terms of the Judgment, and execute confessions of judgment in the event of a default on the Judgment. (Ex. 6; Ex. F, X.)

D. Other Evidence Presented at Hearing

- 50. In 2016, Home Warranty Administrator of Florida, Inc. and Choice Home Warranty were named defendants in a civil action in New Jersey. That same year, CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty and Victor Mandalawi were named defendants in a civil complaint in South Carolina. (Ex. 9, 29; Test. Mandalawi.)
- Administrator of South Carolina, Inc.'s application with the State of South Carolina submitted by Mandalawi. The application included a biographical affidavit, which requested information about Mandalawi's background. To the question, "Are you operating, acting, or have acted as a controlling person for any other service contract provider or service contract related company?", Mandalawi responded yes. To the question, "Have you or a service contract provider or service contract related company in which you were, or are a controlling person, ever been disciplined by a state regulatory body?", Mandalawi responded yes. To the question, "Have you or a service contract provider or service contract related company for which you were, or are a controlling person, ever been subject to a cease and desist letter or order, or enjoined, either temporarily or permanently, in any judicial, administrative, regulatory or disciplinary action?", Mandalawi responded yes.

Attached to the biographical affidavit is Mandalawi's résumé. According to it, Mandalawi is the President of Home Warranty Administrators, which "is currently licensed / registered in Arizona, Florida, Illinois, New York, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas." Mandalawi has held this position since

2010. The résumé also shows that Mandalawi is also President of Choice Home Warranty, and has held this position since 2008. (Ex. 41 at 14.)

Mandalawi presented a letter to the South Carolina Department of Insurance explaining his "Yes" responses to the questions on the biographical affidavit. In the letter, Mandalawi introduces himself as president of Home Warranty Administrator of South Carolina, Inc., and all of its affiliates, which includes HWAN, and president of Choice Home Warranty. Through the letter, Mandalawi explains that

Choice Home Warranty (CHW) was the subject of a cease and desist letter in California, Oklahoma, and Washington. In California, CHW entered into a consent order, in Oklahoma, Home Warranty Administrator of Oklahoma, Inc. is [sic] now holds a Service Warranty License, and in Washington CHW is complying with all terms of the cease and desist.

CHW has been doing business for roughly two years and our home state of New Jersey does not require companies, such as ours, to be licensed. During the course of its activities, CHW discovered that all states are not created equal when it came to licensing requirements for service contracts. In fact, the very definition of the words "service contracts" changes from state to state. To address this newly discovered issue, CHW developed the Home Warranty administrators ("HWA") brand. That is, in order to address every state's particular requirements, a separate HWA was created for that state.

(Ex. 41 at 15–16; Test. Mandalawi.)

- 52. Choice Home Warranty has a landing page, which is a webpage that consumers land on when they click a particular email or internet link to Choice Home Warranty. The landing page is part of Choice Home Warranty's internet advertising. A potential consumer would enter his/her zip code. Choice Home Warranty provides some general information and invites people to call them at (888) 531-5403. The advertisement is copyrighted 2017 Choice Home Warranty, and includes its address, 1090 King Georges Post Rd. Edison, NJ 08837, and phone number (888) 531-5403. In finer print at the bottom of the advertisement are links to Choice Home Warranty's limits of liability and exclusions, other terms, and the privacy policy. (Ex. 26; Test. Jain; Test. Hakim.)
- 53. On August 21, 2017, Felecia Casci, Supervising Legal Secretary at the Division, received an email from 'CHOICE Warranty (enews@choicehomewarranty.com)" with the subject, "VIP Offer: \$50 Off & 1 Month Free" in her personal email account. Choice Home Warranty, identified at the top of the email, invites Casci to "Never Pay for Covered Home Repairs Again," offering \$50 off and one month free. According to the email, Choice Home Warranty plans are subject

to terms and conditions. Choice Home Warranty identifies its address as 1090 King Georges Post Rd, Edison, NJ 08837, and phone number as 800-814-4206. The advertisement is copyrighted to Choice Home Warranty in 2017. Nothing in the solicitation identified HWAN as the party selling the service contract. (Ex. 27; Test. Casci.)

- 54. On August 16, 2017, Casci received another email from "CHOICE Warranty (enews@choicehomewarranty.com)" with the subject, "We Appreciate You Felecia" in her personal email account. Choice Home Warranty, identified at the top of the email, invites Casci to "Never Pay for Covered Home Repairs Again," offering \$75 off and one month free. According to the email, Choice Home Warranty plans are subject to terms and conditions. Choice Home Warranty identifies its address as 1090 King Georges Post Rd, Edison, NJ 08837, and phone number as 800-814-4206. The advertisement is copyrighted to Choice Home Warranty in 2017. (Ex. 27; Test. Casci.)
- 55. The Division discovered that some service contracts issued by HWAN were not approved for use. In the unapproved service contract's letter to the consumer, the first two lines of the letter says, "Welcome to Choice Home Warranty! You made a wise decision when you chose to protect your home with a CHW Warranty." Again in the second paragraph, there is a reference to CHW Warranty. Under the two boxes is the name Choice Home Warranty and the address, 1090 King Georges Post Road, Edison, NJ 08837, along with the toll-free number (888) 531-5403. There is no service contract form number on the bottom of the page indicating approval by the Division. The font of the contract is reduced such that the contract is 4 pages long instead of the 5 ½ pages in the approved service contract. (Ex. 37; Test. Ghan.)
- 56. When Hakim acknowledged that CHW Group is not licensed to sell, solicit, or offer for sale service contracts in Nevada, he explained that "Pursuant to section 690C.120.2, administrators are not required to be licensed to sell service contracts in Nevada." (Test. Hakim.)
- 57. The setup for HWAN in Nevada is the same setup Mandalawi uses for all of the Home Warranty Administrators companies. All of these entities have a contract with CHW Group, and all of the entities use the website www.choicehomewarranty.com to sell their service contracts. All of the entities use substantially the same contract and terms of service. All of the businesses use CHW Group's services as provided in agreements similar to the Agreement HWAN has with CHW Group.

This creates efficiencies in managing the product being sold across the country, with the nuances of different states' requirements identified in the service contract sent to consumers. (Test. Mandalawi.)

- 58. Since HWAN became licensed in Nevada, CHW Group has continually provided services to HWAN through the Agreement. CHW Group has tracked its claims statistics. According to its claims statistics, 23,889 customers have purchased a service contract through Choice Home Warranty in Nevada since 2011. (Ex. K; Test. Hakim.)
- 59. In some years, the Division communicated with Mandalawi by telephone or email when items were not provided with HWAN's applications. (Test. Mandalawi.)

II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

In its Amended Complaint, the Division seeks administrative action against Respondent for (1) falsifying material facts in its applications; (2) engaging in unfair practices in settling claims; (3) conducting business in an unsuitable manner; and (4) failing to make records available to the Commissioner upon request. The Division also seeks a cease and desist order because the Commissioner refused to renew Respondent's 2016 COR. The Division bears the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Respondent violated these provisions of the Insurance Code. In hearings for the Division, "The hearing officer shall liberally construe the pleadings and disregard any defects which do not affect the substantial rights of any party." NAC 679B.245.

A. Jurisdiction

The Commissioner is charged with regulating the business of service contracts, which includes but is not limited to promulgating regulations, reviewing provider records, investigating complaints and alleged violations of law, and conducting examinations. NRS 679B.120.3 & -.5, 690C.300, -.310 & -.320. Service contracts are regulated under the Insurance Code pursuant to chapter 690C.

B. Statement of Law

In Nevada, "A provider shall not issue, sell or offer for sale service contracts in this state unless the provider has been issued a certificate of registration pursuant to the provisions of [NRS chapter 690C]." NRS 690C.150. A provider "means a person who is obligated to a holder pursuant to the terms of a service contract to repair, replace or perform maintenance on, or to indemnify the holder for the costs of repairing, replacing or performing maintenance on, goods." NRS 690C.070. A holder is a Nevada resident who may enforce the rights under a service contract. NRS 690C.060. An administrator "means a person who is responsible for administering a service contract that is issued, sold or offered for sale by a provider." NRS 690C.020.

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A provider who wishes to issue, sell or offer for sale service contracts in this state must submit to the Commissioner: A registration application on a form prescribed by the Commissioner; . . . A copy of each type of service contract the provider proposes to issue, sell or offer for sale; [and] The name, address and telephone number of each administrator with whom the provider intends to contract

NRS 690C.160.1(a), (c)-(d).

A certificate of registration is valid for 1 year after the date the Commissioner issues the certificate to the provider. A provider may renew his or her certificate of registration if, before the certificate expires, the provider submits to the Commissioner an application on a form prescribed by the Commissioner, [among other things].

NRS 690C.160.3.

Providers are required to comply with certain requirements to ensure the provider is financially viable. NRS 690C.170. A provider has limitations on the name of its business, and may not use the name of another provider. NRS 690C.200.1(b). A provider's service contract must comply with certain provisions. For example, a service contract must be "understandable and printed in a typeface that is easy to read." NRS 690C.260.1(a). A service contract must also "[i]nclude the name and address of the provider and, if applicable: The name and address of the administrator..." NRS 690C.260.1(d)(1). A provider is prohibited from making "a false or misleading statement" or "intentionally omit[ting] a material statement." NRS 690C.260.2.

When a provider receives a claim, it must address the claim within a reasonable amount of time. If a claim "relates to goods that are essential to the health and safety of the holder", emergency provisions must be included in the contract. NAC 690C.110.1(c). Related to claims, certain activities are considered unfair practices:

- (a) Misrepresenting to insureds or claimants pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to any coverage at issue.
- (b) Failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims arising under insurance policies.
- (c) Failing to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation and processing of claims arising under insurance policies.
- (e) Failing to effectuate prompt, fair and equitable settlements of claims in which liability of the insurer has become reasonably clear.
- (n) Failing to provide promptly to an insured a reasonable explanation of the basis in the insurance policy, with respect to the facts of the insured's claim and the applicable law, for the denial of the claim or for an offer to settle or compromise the claim.

NRS 686A.310.1.

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Generally, no other provision of the Insurance Code applies except as otherwise provided in NRS chapter 690C. NRS 690C.120. Provisions that specifically apply to service contracts include trade practices, examinations, hearings, certain prohibitions, process, and advertising. NRS 690C.120.1. Also, "[a] provider, person who sells service contracts, administrator or any other person is not required to obtain a certificate of authority from the Commissioner pursuant to chapter 680A of NRS to issue, sell, offer for sale or administer service contracts." NRS 690C.120.2.

The Commissioner is authorized to observe the conduct of a service contract provider to ensure that "business is not conducted in an unsuitable manner." NRS 679B.125.2.

"[U]nsuitable manner" means conducting [] business in a manner which:

- 1. Results in a violation of any statute or regulation of this State relating to insurance;
- 2. Results in an intentional violation of any other statute or regulation of this State; or
- 3. Causes injury to the general public,
- with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice.

NAC 679B.0385.

C. Respondent

In order to address the Division's allegations, the Hearing Officer must make a determination about the parties involved in this matter because many of the issues presented in this hearing hang on who the service contract provider is. Relying on the use of the different names by Respondent's witnesses, who interact with or on behalf of Respondent through a contract, and who would most be familiar with the entities, the Hearing Officer relies on the names used in the hearing as follows:

- Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. is HWAN
- Choice Home Warranty is CHW Group, Inc., CHW, and Choice Home Warranty Group
- Home Warranty Administrators is an affiliate of companies with the name Home Warranty Administrator of [State]

In this case, HWAN is the legal entity that has been authorized to be a service contract provider in Nevada. HWAN contracted with CHW Group, or Choice Home Warranty, as administrator of HWAN's service contracts. In 2014, the Division requested HWAN to register the fictitious name, Choice Home Warranty.

The evidence is clear that Choice Home Warranty is CHW Group. Respondents have argued this throughout the case. (Resp't's Prehr'g Stmt 3-4.) During the hearing, Mandalawi, Hakim, and Ramirez referred to CHW Group as Choice Home Warranty. Mandalawi and Hakim both testified that

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HWAN's administrator is CHW Group, and that HWAN and CHW Group engaged in a contract for such services. Choice Home Warranty is owned and controlled by CHW Group. CHW Group owns the website www.ChoiceHomeWarranty.com, through which various service contracts are sold and administered, and the employees handling sales, marketing, claims, finance, etc. are all CHW Group employees. Finally, according to Mandalawi's résumé submitted to the State of South Carolina in 2011, Mandalawi was the president of Home Warranty Administrators and the president of Choice Home Warranty. The names are listed in his résumé as two separate companies. At the time the South Carolina application was filed, which included Mandalawi's résumé, Choice Home Warranty was not registered as a dba for HWAN. This leads to the conclusion that Choice Home Warranty is CHW Group, Inc.

When an entity registers a dba, or fictitious name, the entity creates a name under which it will operate. This does not create a new company or change the entity's legal status. Registering a dba cannot make one company liable for the acts of another company, even if the two companies share the same name—it is a legal impossibility. Further, NRS 690C.200.1(b) prohibits a provider from using a name that is the name of another provider. Choice Home Warranty, under CHW Group, is another provider even if it is not a Nevada-registered provider. Why the Division requested HWAN to register the dba Choice Home Warranty is unknown, as it makes the arrangement of these businesses confusing at best. Registering Choice Home Warranty as HWAN's dba did not make HWAN and CHW Group one legal entity for purposes of regulation. Accordingly, it is the Hearing Officer's position that Choice Home Warranty as discussed in this matter should not be treated as a fictitious name of HWAN, but instead as a separate company under CHW Group. For purposes of this Order, the Hearing Officer relies on this distinction between HWAN and Choice Home Warranty: HWAN is one legal entity, and Choice Home Warranty is CHW Group, an incorporated entity that is separate from HWAN.

D. The Division Claims Respondent Made False Entries of Material Facts in Its Applications

1. Administrative Actions Against Choice Home Warranty

The Division claims that by failing to disclose other states' administrative actions against Choice Home Warranty on its Nevada renewal applications, Respondent engaged in acts that constitute the unlawful making of false entry of material fact in violation of NRS 686A.070. The Hearing Officer

disagrees.

Respondent argues that it is legally and factually impossible for HWAN to have made false misrepresentations in its renewal applications because the *renewal* applications do not ask for regulatory information about any of the officers of the applicant, and the Hearing Officer agrees. The Division's questions in each of the renewal applications do not ask whether any of the applicant's officers have had actions taken against them; rather, the questions ask whether any of the *new* officers identified in the renewal application have had actions taken against them. If the Division wanted to know whether any of applicant's officers had administrative actions taken against them in other states, the Division should have asked that question. The Division's intent regarding the questions on its own renewal application is not clear, and it would be improper to hold applicants responsible for failing to disclose information about which the Division never asked.

For the renewal applications submitted for 2011, 2012, and 2013, the service contract provider that submitted the applications with the Division is Home Warranty Administrators of Nevada, Inc. HWAN is incorporated in Nevada, creating an independent legal entity. As its own legal entity, HWAN is responsible for the acts of its business. At no time during this period was HWAN named in any administrative action in any other state. Therefore, it cannot be said that HWAN made a false entry on the renewal applications for these years by not reporting administrative actions against Choice Home Warranty.

For the renewal applications submitted for 2014 and 2015, the service contract provider that submitted the applications with the Division is Home Warranty Administrators of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty. As explained in Section C above, however, Choice Home Warranty is CHW Group. It is a legal impossibility for HWAN to also be CHW Group even if HWAN registered a dba called Choice Home Warranty. HWAN did not violate Nevada law by failing to disclose administrative actions taken against CHW Group in other states. CHW Group is HWAN's administrator, and none of the applications asked whether the administrator or its officers have been the subject of administrative actions in other states. To that end, HWAN was not required to report administrative actions against Choice Home Warranty in its 2014 and 2015 renewal applications.

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2. Applications Filed with the Division

With the Hearing Officer's determination that HWAN and Choice Home Warranty are separate entities, the evidence shows that Respondent did make a false entry of material fact in its applications. All the applications presented at the hearing ask the applicant to disclose the name of the administrator. For all of the renewal applications Mandalawi submitted on behalf of HWAN, the administrator is noted as "self," and this was not true. "Self" means that the service contract provider—HWAN in this case—was administering all of the claims. According to the testimony of Mandalawi, Hakim, and Ramirez, Choice Home Warranty (which is CHW Group) is the administrator for HWAN. Respondent argues that this fact was disclosed in HWAN contract HWA-NV-0711, which was provided to the Division in 2011. Even if the disclosure is sufficient to say the Division was on notice in 2011 (when the HWAN contract was approved) that Choice Home Warranty was the administrator, every renewal application submitted indicated the contrary. When asked on the renewal applications whether there were any changes to the administrator or a newly designated administrator, in each renewal application, Mandalawi responded that there was no change—the administrator was "self," which is HWAN. If CHW Group was the administrator, then "self" was not an accurate response to the question on the applications. Claims administration is a material part of service contracts and, therefore, a material fact, required by NRS 690C.160.3. As such, HWAN misstated a material fact in its application. For each application year starting in 2011 that HWAN reported "self" as the administrator, is one violation of NRS 686A.070. (Five counts.)

Additionally, HWAN indicated in its applications filed starting in 2011 that it was using the service contract HWA-NV-0711 that was approved by the Division. On at least one occasion, there is evidence that HWAN used a service contract that, in fact, was not approved by the Division. Service contracts must comply with certain provisions of the Insurance Code and, therefore, must be approved before they are used. The application year 2015 did not disclose the use of an unapproved form. The service contract is a material part of the service contract provider application and, therefore, a material fact of the application. As such, HWAN misstated another material fact in its 2015 renewal application, in violation of NRS 686A.070. (One count.)

E. The Division Claims Respondent Has Engaged in Unfair Practices in Settling Claims

The Division alleges that the number of complaints against Respondent show that Respondent has engaged in unfair practices in settling claims in violation of NRS 686A.310 and had, thereby, acted in an unsuitable manner. NRS 679B.125.2. Respondent argues that the number of complaints does not amount to unfair practices in settling claims, and that it believes it provides Nevada customers sterling service.

In this case, the evidence shows that the Division received at least 63 individual consumer complaints about HWAN, and 25 consumer complaints against Choice Home Warranty. Of the complaints, five were presented at the hearing: three complaints from 2014 and two complaints from 2016. The complaints allege that Choice Home Warranty did not cover appliances that consumers believed were covered, or that Choice Home Warranty did not pay the technician who provided services on the appliance. When the Division got involved, HWAN agreed to cover or settle the complaints. The Division's evidence says the claims were covered; Respondent's evidence says the claims were not covered. Respondent's agreeing to pay the claims as a result of the Division's involvement does not mean that Respondent admitted that the claims were covered. As presented, the Division's evidence was insufficient to show that Respondent engaged in unfair practices in settling claims.

F. The Division Claims Respondent Has Failed to Make Its Records Available

The Division claims that Respondent failed to make available information requested by the Commissioner in violation of NRS 690C.320.2. The Division sought information about HWAN's claims and open contracts in Nevada. Respondent argues that the Division presented no evidence to support this claim.

The evidence shows that the Division made several requests of Respondent through Mandalawi, including to Mandalawi's email address of record. Respondent acknowledges having communicated with the Division via email or telephone on other occasions, as evident through the testimony and exhibits. The parties both state that the requested information was produced, but only after a subpoena was issued, which was at least six months after the renewal application was received. Moreover, this information relating to how many open contracts and claims Respondent had in Nevada was requested

in the renewal application, but Respondent did not respond to those questions. The law is clear that, upon the Commissioner's request, "[a] provider shall...make available" records concerning any service contract issued, sold, or offered for sale available. NRS 690C.320.2. Thus, Respondent violated NRS 690C.320.2 when it did not produce such information when requested. (One count.)

G. Respondent Has Conducted Business in an Unsuitable Manner

1. Complaints Against Respondent

The Division claims that, given the number of consumer complaints in Nevada, media reports, and findings by other states, constitutes a pattern of behavior that Respondent is operating in an unsuitable manner, and that Respondent's practices cause injury to the general public with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice, in violation of NRS 690C.325.1(b) and NRS 679B.125.2.

The evidence shows a number of consumer complaints posted online. These reports include complaints by Nevadans, but the Division made no effort to verify the substance of the complaints. This evidence, while consistent with the consumer complaints received by the Division, does not substantiate that Respondent is operating in an unsuitable manner because the substance of the reports was not vetted. This evidence tends to corroborate that there may be a problem with claims handling. These violations are troubling, and may warrant further review to determine whether Respondent's claims handling is appropriate. However, this evidence regarding claims handling does not show that Respondent is violating Nevada laws or causing injury to the general public "with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice."

2. HWAN's Association with CHW Group

With the Hearing Officer's determination that HWAN and Choice Home Warranty are separate entities, as argued by Respondent, the Hearing Officer concludes that Respondent conducted business in an unsuitable manner by allowing an unregistered entity to engage in the business of service contracts in Nevada.

Respondent argues that the Division violated its due process rights in claiming that HWAN allowed CHW Group to operate without a license because Respondent "never received proper notice of the Division's argument that CHW Group, Inc. is one and the same with HWAN." (HWAN's Closing

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Arg. 4.) Respondent further argues that this Order should find "that HWAN and CHW are separate entities and that CHW has not used HWAN to avoid its own licensing." (Id. at 7.) The Hearing Officer finds Respondent's arguments to be contradictory and unsupported.

Based on the Amended Complaint, it is clear that the Division considered HWAN and Choice Home Warranty to be one-and-the-same entity. When the Division claimed that Respondent should have disclosed that Choice Home Warranty had been disciplined in other states, Respondent argued in its prehearing statement that no such duty existed because HWAN and Choice Home Warranty are two separate entities because Choice Home Warranty is CHW Group. Facts about how Respondent operates were presented during the hearing, and it was Respondent's witnesses who explained who the different entities, and their respective roles, are. Respondent brought as witnesses the CEO of CHW Group and the COO of CHW Group, in addition to Mandalawi, President of both HWAN and CHW Group, who all spoke proficiently about the entities and clearly distinguished them. Respondent's position that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group, and Respondent presented considerable evidence to support its position. Respondent cannot claim that HWAN and Choice Home Warranty are two separate entities and, in the same breath, conclude that Respondent had no notice of the Division's position that HWAN and Choice Home Warranty were considered one and the same entity to avoid responsibility for violations of law that resulted from the very conclusion they advocated. Therefore, it cannot be said that Respondent had no notice of the Division's argument that CHW Group is one and the same with HWAN.

Respondent also argues that the Division is equitably estopped from taking action against it because the Division knew that CHW Group and HWAN were selling contracts in Nevada. There is no evidence that the Division knew that CHW Group and Choice Home Warranty were the same. The record likewise shows no evidence that the Division was aware that CHW Group was selling contracts in Nevada, only that Choice Home Warranty was selling contracts in Nevada. The Division asked HWAN to register Choice Home Warranty as a dba because, after a discussion with Mandalawi, "[i]t was identified that Choice and HWAN were one and the same entity, that Choice was not selling illegally because HWAN was a licensed entity in Nevada." (Test. Jain.) Respondent argues that it detrimentally relied upon the Division's representation that in exchange for HWAN's use of the

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fictitious name, the Division released the legal right to initiate an adversarial action that HWAN and CHW Group are the same entity. How a fictitious name registration amounts to detrimental reliance is unclear. The Commissioner's obligation under the Insurance Code is to protect Nevadans in the business of service contracts. The Commissioner cannot ignore her charge under the law—when an entity is violating a law that harms Nevadans, the Commissioner must act.

Respondent claims that the Division is estopped from taking action against Respondent because the Division made express representations to HWAN relative to HWAN's relationship with CHW Group, and that HWAN relied on these in conducting its operations. There is no evidence in the record that HWAN had to or did change its operations as a result of the dba registered in Nevada. More importantly, there is no evidence that the Division knew that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group or of the contract between HWAN and CHW Group. Even if in 2011 the Division approved a contract in 2011 that indicated that Choice Home Warranty was administering the contract, contract administration is not approval to issue, sell, or offer for sale service contracts. Moreover, after that contract was approved in 2011, Respondent indicated that it was itself administering its service contracts, which was not true.

Based on the presentation of Mandalawi and Hakim, CHW Group, Inc. is the legal entity that controls and operates all the content, data, contracts, information, processing, management, claims, marketing, advertising, and sales of all products sold through HWAN, while HWAN manages regulatory compliance. Respondent claims this creates efficiencies in managing the product being sold across the country, with the nuances of different states' requirements identified in the service contract issued to consumers. According to Hakim, an administrator is permitted to issue, sell, and offer for sale or administer service contracts without a certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C.120.2. Hakim is incorrect.

Nevada law clearly prohibits the issuance, sale, or offering for sale service contracts unless the provider has been issued a certificate of <u>registration</u>. NRS 690C.150. The provision Hakim incorrectly relies on, NRS chapter 690C section 120 subsection 2, involves a certificate of <u>authority</u> issued pursuant to NRS chapter 680A, which is a certificate issued to *insurance companies* to operate in Nevada. A certificate of registration and a certificate of authority are two different things. What NRS

690C.120.2 says is that a certificate of authority is not required in the business of service contracts and, so, anyone involved in service contracts is not required to obtain a certificate of authority. It most certainly does not say that an administrator may issue, sell, or offer to sell service contracts without proper registration pursuant to NRS 690C.150. Such a reading would make the entirety of NRS chapter 690C a nullity.

By definition, an administrator should not be engaged in issuing, selling, or offering to sell service contracts. Hakim, Mandalawi, and Ramirez all testified that Choice Home Warranty handles all sales, advertising, and marketing for HWAN. As Hakim stated, his interest in HWAN is that HWAN continue to operate, "because if [HWAN is] not operating in the State of Nevada, then Choice Home Warranty is not operating in the State of Nevada." (Tr3. 98:9-16.) This is a reflection of CHW Group's intent to operate in Nevada using HWAN for "regulatory compliance." This intent is further reflected in the service contract that was sold in Nevada that identified CHW Warranty as the company—a service contract that was not approved for use in Nevada.

Based on the evidence, it is clear that "regulatory compliance" as stated by Mandalawi means that HWAN holds the certificate of registration in Nevada, and nothing more. Since receiving its COR, HWAN has been merely a figurehead, enabling an unlicensed entity to engage in the business of service contracts in Nevada under HWAN's license. CHW Group has engaged in the business of service contracts without a license, which is a violation of NRS 690C.150, and skirted regulation by the Division, which is a danger to the public. This activity has been occurring since at least 2010, when HWAN was first licensed. With the sale of over 69,000 service contracts, it is undeniable that it is Respondent's practice to allow CHW Group to issue, sell, and offer for sale service contracts in Nevada, thereby avoiding regulation for each contract sold in Nevada. HWAN's practice has occurred with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice, which amounts to conducting business in an unsuitable manner, in violation of NRS 690C.325 and 679B.125.

H. The Division Requests a Cease and Desist Order to Prevent Respondent from Engaging in the Business of Service Contracts Without a Certificate of Registration

In the Amended Complaint, the Division indicates that Respondent filed a renewal application for 2016, and that the Commissioner is authorized to refuse to renew a provider's certificate of

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registration ("COR"). The Division requested a cease and desist be issued. In arguing that Respondent's 2016 COR was properly denied the Division appears to be claiming that Respondent is improperly engaging in the business of service contracts. Respondent argues that it had no notice of the facts underlying the Division's position that it did not appropriately renew its COR in 2016. Mandalawi believed that the issue of the 2016 renewal application would be considered in this hearing and that, until then, HWAN could continue operating in Nevada. (Test. Mandalawi.) The Hearing Officer finds that the Division did not properly notify Respondent that the 2016 renewal application was denied.

In Nevada, certificates of registration for service contract providers expire one year after the COR is issued. NRS 690C.160.3. Nothing in Nevada law grants the Division authority to allow a provider to continue operating after the expiration of a COR, but a provider may submit a renewal application to receive a new COR to continue operating. It is unclear how the automatic expiration of a COR after one year would require notice to the provider for due process purposes when the law clearly makes the COR available for one year and no longer. However, when a provider timely submits a renewal application that is denied, then the Division must issue a notice to the provider about the denial, providing an explanation for the denial and an opportunity for the provider to request a hearing on the propriety of the denial. A hearing on such denials are heard within 30 days.

In this case, Respondent timely filed a renewal application on or about November 7, 2016, to obtain a new COR. When the Division found the renewal application to be incomplete, the Division should have promptly notified Respondent that the renewal application was not complete and, therefore, denied so that Respondent would know that it was not approved to continue operating in Nevada. Notice of the denial was finally provided on or about July 21, 2017, almost eight months after HWAN submitted the application. The denial also provided no information as to why the renewal application was denied, nor did it notify Respondent that it could appeal the decision through a hearing request. Thus, the Hearing Officer finds that for the service contracts sold up until the date of this Order, Respondent cannot be found to have sold without a valid COR in violation of Nevada law since the Division did not properly notify Respondent of the denial with an explanation of the denial or of the opportunity for a hearing on the denial, which would have been adjudicated within 30 days of a hearing

request and prevented 13 months of Respondent selling service contracts without a COR.

Nonetheless, the registration expired as a matter of law on November 18, 2016. Therefore, as of the date of this Order, Respondent is on notice that it must apply for a renewal of its certificate of registration if it wishes to continue in the business of service contracts in Nevada within 30 days of the date of this Order. The Division must issue its determination on the application no later than 15 business days after receipt of the complete application. As a result, the Division cannot take action against Respondent for issuing, selling, or offering for sale service contracts without a certificate of registration from the date of this Order plus 45 days.³

ORDER OF THE HEARING OFFICER

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the preponderance of the evidence presented at hearing shows that Respondent has violated the provisions of the Insurance Code complained of by the Division. Accordingly, the Hearing Officer HEREBY ORDERS that:

- Respondent be fined \$30,000, the maximum fine of \$5,000 allowed under NRS 686A.183.1(a), for each of six violations of making a false entry of material fact in a record or statement in violation of NRS 686A.070;
- 2. Respondent be fined \$500, an administrative fine authorized pursuant to NRS 690C.325.1 in lieu of a revocation, for failing to make its records available to the Commissioner upon request;
- 3. Respondent be fined \$50 for each act or violation,⁴ for conducting business in an unsuitable manner by allowing an unregistered entity to issue and offer service contracts in Nevada, and to sell 23,889 service contracts in Nevada through Respondent's certificate of registration, for a total of \$1,194,450; and

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³ This ruling does not prevent the Division from taking action for other violations in connection with the service contracts issued, sold, or offered for sale, during this period if any are later discovered.

⁴ Pursuant to NRS 690C.325.1, the maximum administrative fine allowed is \$1,000 per act or violation.

- 4. If Respondent wishes to continue engaging in the business of service contracts in Nevada, Respondent may apply for a certificate of registration as provided in this Order.
- 5. All administrative fines imposed in this Order are due no later than 30 days from the date of this Order.

So ORDERED this 18th day of December 2017.

Alexia M. Emmermann

Hearing Officer

FINAL ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER

Based on the record in this administrative hearing and having reviewed the Hearing Officer's 17.0050 Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Law in this matter, Cause No. 16.0126, I concur with the Hearing Officer's Order. For good cause appearing, I specifically adopt the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order of the Hearing Officer as the Final Order in this matter.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this _____ day of December, 2017.

BARBARA D. RICHARDSON

Commissioner of Insurance

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 I hereby certify that I have this date served the FINDINGS OF FACT, 3 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, ORDER OF HEARING OFFICER, AND FINAL ORDER 4 OF THE COMMISSIONER, in CAUSE NO. 17.0050, via electronic mail and by mailing a 5 true and correct copy thereof, properly addressed with postage prepaid, certified mail return 6 receipt requested, to the following: 7 Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 8 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106 9 E-MAIL: klenhard@bhfs.com CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7017 1070 0000 8962 9357 10 Travis F. Chance, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 11 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 12 Las Vegas, NV 89106 E-MAIL: tchance@bhfs.com 13 CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7017 1070 0000 8962 9364 14 Lori Grifa, Esq. Archer & Greiner, P.C. Court Plaza South, West Wing 15 21 Main Street, Suite 353 Hackensack, NJ 07601 16 E-MAIL: lgrifa@archerlaw.com 17 CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7017 1070 0000 8962 9371 18 and copies of the foregoing were sent via electronic mail to: 19 Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General 20 Nevada Attorney General's Office E-MAIL: ryien@ag.nv.gov 21 DATED this 18th day of December, 2017. 22 23 Employee of the State of Nevada 24 Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance 25

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1	AARON D. FORD	REC'D & FILED
2	Attorney General RICHARD PAILI YIEN, Bar No. 13035	2019 JAN 28 PM 2: 14
3	Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada	AUBREY ROWLATT
4	100 N. Carson St Carson City, NV 89701	V. Alegria
5	(775) 684-1129 (775) 684-1156 (fax)	BEPUTY
6	Email: ryien@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for the Division of Insurance	
7		
8	IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
9	IN AND FOR CARSON CITY	
10	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF	
11	NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, a Nevada coroporation,	Case No. 17 OC 00269-1B
12	Petitioner,	Dept. No. I
13	vs.	
14	STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF	
15	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY – DIVISION OF INSURANCE, a Nevada Administrative agency,	
16	Respondent.	
17	NOTICE OF FILING HEARING OFFICER'S ADMINSTRATIVE ORDER	
18	Respondents hereby provide notice of the issuance and filing of the Hearing Officer's	
19	Administrative Order on Remand, dated January 22, 2019, attached here as Exhibit 1. This Order was	
20	issued and filed in accordance with this Court's Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to	
21	Present Additional Evidence, dated September 6, 2018. Parties associated with this case were served on	
22	September 6, 2018.	
23	DATED this 28 th day of January, 2019.	
24	AARON D. FORD	
25	Attorney General	
26	By:	024
27		RICHARD PAILI YIEN Deputy Attorney General
28		Bureau of Business and Taxation

AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the foregoing document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 28th day of January, 2019.

AARON D. FORD Attorney General

By:

RICHARD PAILI YIEN, Bar #13035 Deputy Attorney General

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General, State of Nevada, and that on this 28th day of January, 2019, I caused to be deposited for mailing in the U.S. Mail a copy of the foregoing, NOTICE OF FILING HEARING OFFICER'S ADMINSTRATIVE ORDER, to the following:

Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq. Travis F. Chance, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 100 N. City Pky., Ste. 1600 Las Vegas NV 89106-4614

Lori Grifa, Esq. Archer & Greiner, P.C. 21 Main St., Ste. 353 Hackensack NJ 07601

And employee of the Office of the Attorney General

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Number of Pages

Exhibit Description

Hearing Officers Order on Remand

Exhibit

Number

EXHIBIT 1

Hearing Officer's Order on Remand

EXHIBIT 1

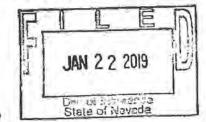
STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

IN THE MATTER OF

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY,

Respondent.

CAUSE NO. 17.0050



ORDER ON REMAND

This matter was before the Nevada Division of Insurance ("Division") on an Order to Show Cause issued by the Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner") on May 11, 2017, against Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty. A hearing was held on September 12, 13, and 14, 2017. At the close of the hearing, the Parties were ordered to file briefs on a legal issue, and written closing arguments. The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of the Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the Commissioner were issued on December 18, 2017.

On September 6, 2018, the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Carson City issued an Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence, remanding the matter on judicial review for the Hearing Officer's consideration of proposed exhibits KK, LL, and MM. As the Court explained, "pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2), Petitioner [HWAN] must demonstrate that the Evidence is material to the issues before the agency and that good reasons exist for Petitioner's [HWAN's] failure to present the same in the proceeding below." (Ord. Granting Pet'r's Mot. Leave to Present Add'l Evid 2.) The Court declined to examine the evidence in camera, and left the issue of materiality to the Hearing Officer. "Material" means "Of such a nature that knowledge of the item would affect a person's decision-making; significant; essential." Black's Law Dictionary (3d ed. 2006). Thus, the Hearing Officer's obligation is to receive the evidence, determine if it is material and, if so, issue a new decision with new findings where applicable, but if not, issue a new decision indicating the evidence would have had no impact on the original findings. While the issue of materiality was remanded, the Remand Order does not give the Hearing Officer the authority to

determine good reason for failure to present evidence at the hearing. Therefore, the Hearing Officer only addresses materiality in this new decision.

On remand, the Hearing Officer received exhibits KK, LL, and MM. After reviewing the exhibits, the purpose of each exhibit was not readily apparent, and the Hearing Officer issued an order on October 31, 2018, to give Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. an opportunity to address the purpose of the exhibits by November 13, 2018, and to give the Division an opportunity to present its objections or opposition by November 20, 2018. The Parties timely filed their briefs. Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. also filed a reply brief to the Division's opposition. Having reviewed exhibits KK, LL, and MM, and considered the Parties' briefs (addressed below), the Hearing Officer finds that the exhibits are not material and do not impact the final decision.

Review of Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

The proposed exhibits were presented out of chronological order; they are reviewed here in chronological order. For clarification, Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. is also identified as HWAN, CHW Group, Inc. is also identified as CHW Group, and Choice Home Warranty is only identified as Choice Home Warranty.

- 1. In July 2010, in response to another state's inquiry about a company called "Choice Home Warranty," Division employees were aware that such a named company was operating in Nevada without a registration. (Ex. LL at 1-3.) Employee Dolores Bennett referenced "CHW Group, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty," but all other employees only referenced 'Choice Home Warranty.' (Ex. LL at 2.) Whether all employees understood Choice Home Warranty to be CHW Group in this emails is not discernable.
- 2. In July 2011, Division employees again discussed "Choice Home Warranty," and Bennett again referred to "CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty." (Ex. MM at 1-3.) Division Counsel indicated that the Division was in the process of filing a complaint against Choice Home Warranty. (Ex. MM at 2.) Whether all employees understood Choice Home Warranty to be CHW Group is not discernable, and no evidence was presented that a complaint was filed against Choice Home Warranty.

- 3. Approximately two weeks later, in July 2011, Bennett sent an email about Choice Home Warranty and Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc., and indicated that HWAN listed Choice Home Warranty as its administrator in the proposed contract. (Ex. KK at 3-4.) Bennett did not make any reference to CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty.
- 4. On November 1, 2011, a note was written referencing Choice Home Warranty, and business written without being registered. (Ex. KK at 2.) Whether the Division interpreted Choice Home Warranty to include CHW Group is not discernable, and the author of the note is unknown.
- 5. On November 7, 2011, Bennett emailed Division employees indicating Victor Mandalawi, president of CHW Group, Inc. obtained a certificate of registration as a service contract provider a year earlier for a different corporation called Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. (KK at 1.) Whether the reference to CHW Group Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty was intended to mean Choice Home Warranty as used in prior discussions is not discernable.

Arguments

1. The Exhibits Are Not Sufficient to Meet the Requirements for Equitable Estoppel

HWAN argues that exhibits KK, LL, and MM are material because they clearly establish that the Division was fully aware that CHW Group used the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty and that, because Choice Home Warranty was easily identifiable as CHW Group, the Division should be equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN. HWAN also argues that the Division should be equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN because the Division explicitly authorized the structure of the relationship.

In Nevada, "equitable estoppel operates to prevent a party from asserting legal rights that, in equity and good conscience, the party should not be allowed to assert because of his conduct." Chanos v. Nev. Tax Comm'n, 124. Nev. 232, 238 (2008). The Supreme Court has established a four-prong test to determine whether equitable estoppel applies. As applied to this case, equitable estoppel requires proof that (1) the Division was apprised of the true facts,

(2) the Division intended for HWAN to act upon the Division's conduct, (3) HWAN was ignorant of the true state of facts, and (4) HWAN detrimentally relied on the Division's conduct. Id. at 237.

Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are conversations that reflect the Division's awareness that there was an entity that went by the name Choice Home Warranty that was selling unlicensed service contracts and that the Division was investigating and trying to address the situation. Discussions among Division staff in which one employee identified CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty in her comments relating to questions about and investigations of Choice Home Warranty do not prove that the Division knew Choice Home Warranty was, in fact, CHW Group. There was no substantive discussion as to who CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty was, nor any substantive discussion as to who Choice Home Warranty was. Any interpretations about what Division staff meant in the email discussions and note of exhibits KK, LL, and MM would be conjecture.

Further, the discussions in 2010 and 2011 did not lead to any action by the Division to establish that the Division was fully aware that CHW Group was Choice Home Warranty. Awareness that CHW Group operated a fictitious name Choice Home Warranty does not prove that the Choice Home Warranty the Division had been investigating was the same company. The Division cannot regulate based on speculation—it must act on facts. The only action the Division took was to ask HWAN to register Choice Home Warranty as a fictitious name because, after a discussion with Mandalawi and based on records filed by Mandalawi, the Division believed that Choice Home Warranty and HWAN were one-and-the-same entity. Even if the conclusion did not come until 2014, the Division took no administrative action against Choice Home Warranty on the understanding that Choice Home Warranty did not operate without a license because it was HWAN. A discussion with Mandalawi and the filings Mandalawi submitted solidified the Division's conclusion.

A person wishing to sell service contracts in Nevada is required to register with the Division prior to selling service contracts, and CHW Group did not register with the Division. Without CHW Group's registration or administrative action taken by the Division that

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concluded CHW Group was the same Choice Home Warranty being investigated by the Division, HWAN's arguments piece together speculation—it is not clear that the Division knew CHW Group dba Choice Home Warranty was the Choice Home Warranty the Division was investigating. Thus, there is no proof that the Division was apprised of the true facts.

Nothing in this evidence reflects that the Division intended HWAN to improperly sell contracts for CHW Group, nor is there evidence that the Division intended HWAN's registering Choice Home Warranty as a fictitious name to mean that CHW Group could sell contracts in Nevada. Since becoming registered as a service contract provider in Nevada, HWAN did not change its conduct, so nothing in the evidence suggests that HWAN relied to its detriment on the State.

On the other hand, HWAN was fully aware that CHW Group existed and operated the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty because it was spelled out in the Independent Service Provider Agreement that existed between HWAN and CHW Group, and because Mandalawi is the president of both HWAN and CHW Group. In other words, HWAN knew who the entities were and what they were doing, but there is no evidence to show that HWAN made clear to the Division that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group. While exhibits KK, LL, and MM are relevant to the matter, they are not material because they are not enough to show that the Division actually knew that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group. Therefore, the equitable estoppel test fails, and there is no impact on the final decision.

2. The Exhibits Do Not Negate the Findings of False Representations of Material Fact

HWAN argues that exhibits KK and LL are material because they show that the Division was aware that HWAN used Choice Home Warranty as its administrator and, therefore, HWAN should not have been fined for not correcting the "pre-populated entry of 'self"," which was not a knowing misrepresentation.

Exhibit KK contains three items: (1) an email from July 27, 2011, from Bennett indicating that HWAN submitted for review a contract listing Choice Home Warranty as the administrator, the contract was pending due to certain objections, and the contract would be approved after correction of errors; (2) a note dated November 1, 2011; and (3) an email from

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November 7, 2011, from Bennett notifying Division employees that Mandalawi, who is president of CHW Group, obtained a certificate of registration for another company, HWAN, a year earlier. Only the first email in exhibit KK is relevant to HWAN's argument. As explained in Section 1, above, exhibit LL does not clearly show that the Division knew as of 2010 that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group.

The email in exhibit KK shows that the Division was aware that HWAN's contract identified Choice Home Warranty as the administrator. However, HWAN failed to identify Choice Home Warranty on every renewal application HWAN submitted after the contract was approved. The fact that Mandalawi signed the application and each renewal affirming that the statements in the applications were true makes every answer regarding having an administrator on each application a knowing misrepresentation. HWAN had entered an agreement for CHW Group to act as its administrator on July 29, 2010, but HWAN did not report this on the application, which was also dated and signed on July 29, 2010. (Ex. 22 & Test. Mandalawi.) Mandalawi signed a separate notarized verification on August 31, 2010, affirming that the information presented in the application was true. (Ex. 22 at 4.) Only one document was filed with the Division identifying Choice Home Warranty as the administrator. Even if the Division had been aware that Choice Home Warranty was the administrator, three months later, Mandalawi submitted a renewal application indicating HWAN was the administrator, and did so again in 2012 and 2013. Pre-populated or not, Mandalawi attested to the truth of the information in the application, and the Division relied on the attestations such that the Division asked HWAN to register Choice Home Warranty as a fictitious name. The Division's knowledge of whether Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group has no bearing on HWAN's intentional acts because nothing in the exhibits shows that Mandalawi was unaware of who the administrator was. The Division could only know what HWAN disclosed. Nothing in the exhibits refutes that it was a knowing misrepresentation. Thus, exhibits KK and LL do not show that the Division knew CHW Group was the administrator such that HWAN should not be

¹ The evidence shows that HWAN presented itself as one-and-the-same with Choice Home Warranty in the renewal applications, which also supports the conclusion in Section 1.

fined for making false representations of fact.

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3. The Exhibits Do Not Show that the Division's Testimony Was Inaccurate

HWAN argues that the exhibits are material because they show that the Division's testimony was inaccurate. Specifically, HWAN argues that the credibility of Rajat Jain is directly contradicted by the exhibits because the exhibits show that the Division had long known that CHW Group is Choice Home Warranty. As explained in Sections 1 and 2, above, exhibits KK, LL, and MM do not show that the Division knew all along that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group. The exhibits also do not show that the Division knew of and approved of CHW Group's sale of service contracts in Nevada. Therefore, the exhibits do not affect Jain's credibility. Jain's name does not appear in any of the email correspondence of exhibits KK, LL, or MM, so whether he was aware of or part of the discussions of 2010 and 2011 is unknown. Jain testified as to how the Division arrived at the determination in 2014 that HWAN and Choice Home Warranty were one-and-the-same entity, which is not the subject of any of the exhibits. Thus, the finding that HWAN engaged in unsuitable conduct is not impacted by exhibits KK, LL, or MM.

4. The Exhibits Do Not Establish that the Final Order Imposed Penalties Beyond the Statute of Limitations

HWAN argues that exhibits KK, LL, and MM are material since the exhibits show that the Division was aware that CHW Group was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN as early as 2011. As a result, HWAN argues, the penalties for making false entries of material fact in its 2011–2015 renewal applications and for allowing CHW Group to sell service contracts on its behalf are improper under the statute of limitations. As explained in Sections 1, 2, and 3, above, exhibits KK, LL, and MM do not show that the Division knew that Choice Home Warranty was CHW Group. Moreover, HWAN did not raise the statute of limitations as an affirmative defense in the hearing; as such, the Hearing Officer will not consider it on remand.

5. Admissibility of Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

HWAN argues that any argument by the Division that exhibits KK, LL, and MM are privileged is without merit because the Remand Order requires the Hearing Officer to receive and consider the exhibits. The Division argues that the Remand Order allows the Hearing Officer to only consider materiality because the Court has not yet ruled on whether HWAN had good reason for not presenting the exhibits during the hearing.

The Remand Order requires the Hearing Officer to receive the exhibits and consider materiality, and issue a new decision addressing materiality and impact on the final decision. The Court did not grant the Hearing Officer authority to make a determination as to whether good reasons exist for HWAN's failure to present the exhibits at the hearing. Receiving the exhibits and considering materiality required the Hearing Officer to look at the exhibits and evaluate them in the context of the issues; the Hearing Officer is not considering the exhibits' admissibility. Therefore, any argument regarding admissibility, such as privilege, is not within the Hearing Officer's jurisdiction.

Conclusion

Having received and reviewed exhibits KK, LL, and MM, as mandated in the Court's Remand Order, the Hearing Officer finds exhibits KK, LL, and MM not to be material and, therefore, do not impact the final decision.

DATED this 22 day of January, 2019.

ALEXIA M. EMMERMANN

Hearing Officer

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this date served the ORDER ON REMAND, in CAUSE NO. 17.0050, via electronic mail and by mailing a true and correct copy thereof via First Class mail, properly addressed with postage prepaid, to the following:

Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106 E-MAIL: klenhard@bhfs.com

Travis F. Chance, Esq.
Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600
Las Vegas, NV 89106
E-MAIL: tchance@bhfs.com

Lori Grifa, Esq. Archer & Greiner, P.C. Court Plaza South, West Wing 21 Main Street, Suite 353 Hackensack, NJ 07601 E-MAIL: lgrifa@archerlaw.com

and copies of the foregoing were sent via electronic mail to:

Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General Nevada Attorney General's Office E-MAIL: ryien@ag.nv.gov

DATED this 22nd day of January, 2019.

Employee of the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance

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1	AARON D. FORD Attorney General	- NO SELLED		
2	RICHARD PAILI YIEN, Bar No. 13035	REC'D & FILED		
3	Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada	2019 NOV 27 AM 10: 43		
	Business and Taxation Division	AUBREY ROWLATT		
4	100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701	D OWEFER		
5	P: (775) 684-1129 F: (775) 684-1156	BY P. O'KEREDITY		
6	Email: ryien@ag.nv.gov			
7	Attorney for the Division of Insurance			
8	IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL D	ISTRICT COURT OF		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA IN A	THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY		
10	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC., DBA CHOICE HOME	Case No. 17-OC-00269-1B		
11	WARRANTY, a Nevada Corporation	Dept. No. I		
12	Petitioner,			
13	vs.			
14	STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY-DIVISION OF			
15	INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency,			
16	Respondent.			
17	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER			
18	Please take notice that the ORDER AFFIRMING IN PART, AND MODIFYING IN			
19	PART, FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, ORDER OF THE HEARING			
20	OFFICER, AND FINAL ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER IN CAUSE NO. 17.0050 IN			
21	THE MATTER OF HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC DBA			
22	CHOICE HOME WARRANTY was signed by Judge James T. Russell on November 25,			
23	2019, a conformed copy of which is attached heret	o as Exhibit 1.		
24	DATED November 26, 2019			
25	AARON D. Attorney G			
26	P	<u> </u>		
27	By: CRIC	HARD PAILI YIEN		
ł	_	uty Attorney General		
28	Atto	rney for the Division of Insurance		

1 || CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General, State of Nevada, and that on November 26, 2019, I deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, first-class postage prepaid, at Carson City, Nevada a true and correct copy of the NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER, addressed to the following:

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Holland & Hart, LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89134

DATED November 26, 2019

Susan Messina, An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

Page 2 of 4

EXHIBIT INDEX

2	EXHIBIT INDEX		
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF PAGES (Excluding
4			tabs)
5	1	Order Affirming In Part, And Modifying In Part, Findings Of Fact, Conclusions Of	4
6		Law, Order Of The Hearing Officer, And Final Order Of The Commissioner In Cause	
7		No. 17.0050 In The Matter Of Home	
8		Warranty Administrator Of Nevada, Inc Dba Choice Home Warranty	

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1 REC'D & FILES AARON D. FORD Attorney General JOANNA N. GRIGORIEV 2 2019 NOV 25 AM 7: 47 Senior Deputy Attorney General 3 Nevada Bar No.5649 AUGREY ROWLATT 555 E. Washington Ave. #3900 4 Las Vegas, NV 89101 E-mail: jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov DESIGN. RICHARD PAILI YIEN 5 Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 13035 6 Office of the Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street 7 Carson City, NV 89701 E-mail: ryien@ag.nv.gov 8 Attorneys for Respondent Nevada Division of Insurance 9 10 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 11 HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B 12 NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, a Nevada corporation, Dept. No.: 1 13 Petitioner, 14 VS. 15 STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF 16 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, DIVISION 17 OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency, 18 Respondents. 19 20 ORDER AFFIRMING IN PART, AND MODIFYING IN PART, FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, ORDER OF THE HEARING OFFICER, AND 21 FINAL ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER IN CAUSE NO. 17.0050 IN THE MATTER OF HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC DBA 22

CHOICE HOME WARRANTY

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This matter came on for hearing on November 7, 2019 on Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty's ("Petitioner") Petition for Judicial Review of the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of the Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the Commissioner in Administrative Cause 17.0050 ("Administrative Order 17.0050"), filed by the Petitioner on December 22, 2017.

The standard of review of an administrative decision is codified in NRS 233B.135. It provides in pertinent parts:

- 2. The final decision of the agency shall be deemed reasonable and lawful until reversed or set aside in whole or in part by the court. The burden of proof is on the party attacking or resisting the decision to show that the final decision is invalid pursuant to subsection 3.
- 3. The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of evidence on a question of fact. The court may remand or affirm the final decision or set it aside in whole or in part if substantial rights of the petitioner have been prejudiced because the final decision of the agency is:
 - (a) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
 - (b) In excess of the statutory authority of the agency;
 - (c) Made upon unlawful procedure;
 - (d) Affected by other error of law;
- (e) Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record; or
 - (f) Arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion.
- 4. As used in this section, "substantial evidence" means evidence which a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.

|Id.

When an administrative decision is challenged, the role of the reviewing court is "to review the evidence presented to the [hearing officer] and ascertain whether [the hearing officer] acted arbitrarily or capriciously, thus abusing [his or her] discretion." O'Keefe v. State, Dep't of Motor Vehicles, 134 Nev. Adv. Op. 92, at *5, 431 P.3d 350, 353 (2018). "[F]actual findings will only be overturned if they are not supported by substantial evidence, which, we have explained, is evidence that a reasonable mind could accept as adequately supporting the agency's conclusions. Nassiri v Chiropractic Physicians' Bd., 130 Nev.245, 248, 327 P.3d 487, 489 (2014). (citations omitted). "We review issues pertaining to statutory construction de novo. We nonetheless defer to an agency's interpretation of its governing statutes or regulations if the interpretation is within the language of the statute." <u>Dutchess Bus. Servs.</u> v. State, Bd. of Pharm., 124 Nev. 701, 709, 191 P.3d 1159, 1165 (2008) (internal citations omitted).

The Court, having considered the pleadings, record, and other documents in the matter, the law applicable to the issues and the arguments of counsel at the hearing, and being fully advised finds as follows:

B. Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law

- 1. The Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in the Administrative Order 17.0050 are hereby AFFIRMED in part, and MODIFIED in part as follows:
 - a. The Hearing Officer's finding of six (6) violations by the Petitioner of NRS 686A.070 for making false entries of material fact in record or statement is supported by substantial evidence and is hereby AFFIRMED.

The total fine of \$30,000, at \$5,000 per violation, as allowed under NRS 686A.183(1)(a), is AFFIRMED.

b. The Hearing Officer's finding of one violation by the Petitioner of NRS 690C.320(2) for failure to make its records available to the Commissioner upon request is supported by substantial evidence and is hereby AFFIRMED.

The fine of \$500, as authorized pursuant to NRS 690C.325(1) is AFFIRMED,

c. The Hearing Officer's finding of 23,889 instances of conducting business in an unsuitable manner, in violation of NRS 690C.325(1)(b) and NRS 679B.125(2), by allowing an unregistered entity to issue, sell and offer for sale service contracts in Nevada is hereby AFFIRMED. The Court finds that NRS 690C.150 requires anyone, including a service contract administrator, who wishes to issue, sell, or offer for sale service contracts in Nevada, to possess a certificate of registration under Chapter 690C of the NRS.

The fine of \$50 for each of the 23,889 violations, is AFFIRMED; however, the Court finds that the aggregate cap of \$10,000 for violations of a similar

nature, codified in NRS 690C.330, applies. The Court hereby MODIFIES the fine of \$1,194,450 to be capped at \$10,000 total.

- 2. Petitioner interpleaded \$1,224,950 with the County Clerk's Trust Fund pending final decision of this Court on Petitioner's Petition for Judicial Review pursuant to the Stipulation and Order for interpleading of Fines Pending Final Decision filed herein on March 15, 2018. The Clerk of the Court will distribute the total fine of \$40,500 from Petitioner's interpleaded funds to the Respondent, and refund the remaining balance to Petitioner.
- 3. The Court finds that the doctrine of estoppel does not apply in this case. The Court finds in favor of the Respondent on this issue.
- 4. The Court finds that Petitioner was not denied due process. Petitioner had received sufficient notice and opportunity to prepare, and there was no unfair surprise. The Court finds in favor of the Respondent on this issue.
- 5. The Court further orders that contingent upon Petitioner's compliance with NRS 690C.150 and other requirements of chapter 690C of the NRS, Petitioner's Certificate of Registration be reinstated. In particular, Petitioner is prohibited from using an administrator to perform the duties of selling, issuing, or offering for sale service contracts in Nevada, unless said administrator has been granted a certificate of registration pursuant to NRS 690C and consistent with this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED

DATED this 25 day of Molunkey 2019.

Richard P. Yien (Bar No. 13035) Deputy Attorney General

Respectfully submitted by:

AARON D. FORD Attorney General

Joanna N. Grigoriev (Bar No. 5649) Senior Deputy Attorney General

Page 4 of 4

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the First Judicial District Court, and that on this 25 day of November, 2019, I deposited for mailing, postage paid, at Carson City, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order addressed as follows:

Joanna N. Grigoriev, Esq. Senior Deputy Attorney General 555 E. Washington Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89101

Richard P. Yien, Esq. Deputy Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Holland & Hart, LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89134

Chloe McClintick, Esq. Law Clerk, Dept. 1

AARON D. FORD 1 Attorney General JOANNA N. GRIFORIEV, Nevada Bar No. 5649 Senior Deputy Attorney General 3 555 E. Washington Ave. #3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 4 E-mail: jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov RICHARĎ PAILI YIEN, 5 Nevada Bar No. 13035 Deputy Attorney General 6 Office of the Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street 7 Carson City, NV 89701 Email: ryien@ag.nv.gov 8 Attorneys for Respondent Nevada Division of Insurance IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 11 HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF Case No. 17-OC-00269-1B 12 NEVADA, INC., DBA CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, a Nevada Corporation Dept. No. I 13 Petitioner, 14 15 vs. STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF 16 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY-DIVISION OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency, 17 Respondent. 18 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 19 Please take notice that the ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR 20 LEAVE OF COURT FOR LIMITED RECONSIDERATION OF COURT'S FINDINGS ON 21 HWAN'S PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW was signed by Judge James T. Russell on 22 December 9, 2019, a conformed copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 23 DATED December 11, 2019 24 AARON D. FORD Attorney General 25 26 By: RICHARD PAILI YIEN 27 Deputy Attorney General Attorney for the Division of Insurance 28

Page 1 of 4

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General, State of Nevada, and that on December 11, 2019, I deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, first-class postage prepaid, at Carson City, Nevada a true and correct copy of the NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER, addressed to the following:

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Holland & Hart, LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89134

Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Holland & Hart, LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89134

DATED December 11, 2019

Moan Messin

Susan Messina, An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF PAGES (Excluding tabs)
1	Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Leave of Court for Limited Reconsideration of Court's Findings on HWAN'S Petition for Judicial Review	3

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EXHIBIT 1

ENYING PETITIONER'S

EXHIBIT 1

Page 4 of 4

1 AARON D. FORD Attorney General JOANNA N. GRIGORIEV 2 Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No.5649 3 555 E. Washington Ave. #3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101 4 E-mail: jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov RICHAŘĎ PAILI YIÉN 5 Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 13035 6 Office of the Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street 7 Carson City, NV 89701 E-mail: ryien@ag.nv.gov 8 Attorneys for Respondent Nevada Division of Insurance 9

REC'D & FILLED

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IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, a Nevada corporation, Petitioner, Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B

Dept. No.: 1

vs.

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STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, DIVISION OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency,

Respondents.

ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR LEAVE OF COURT FOR LIMITED RECONSIDERATION OF COURT'S FINDINGS ON HWAN'S PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

This matter is before the Court on Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty's ("Petitioner") Motion for Leave of Court Pursuant to PJDCR 15(10) and DCR 13(7) for Limited Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining to HWAN'S Petition for Judicial Review ("Motion for Leave"), filed by the Petitioner on November 15, 2019. Respondent filed an Opposition on November 27, 2019, and Petitioner filed its Reply in Support and Request to Submit documents on December 4, 2019.

cause appearing, Petitioner's Motion is hereby DENIED. 2 3 The Court hereby finds: NRS 233B.135 (1) (b), provides that: "1. Judicial review of a final decision of an agency 4 must be (b) Confined to the record." Id. Petitioner's Motion for Leave relies on 5 exhibits not found in the record, references documents, websites, and alleged facts not in 6 the record. 7 The issue of who can lawfully sell service contracts in Nevada, pursuant to chapter 690C 8 of the NRS, has been briefed and argued by Petitioner a multitude of times. After 9 receiving extensive briefings on the issue, at the oral argument, the Court devoted 10 considerable attention to this issue and afforded Petitioner an extensive opportunity to 11 address it. The Court sees no further reason to reconsider issues already exhaustively 12 litigated. NRS 233B.150 provides an adequate remedy for any party aggrieved by the 13 decision of the district court. 14 Based upon the papers, pleading, and orders on file herein, the Court now finds and 15 16 ORDERS: Petitioner's Motion for Leave of Court Pursuant to PJDCR 15(10) and DCR 13(7) for 17 Limited Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining to HWAN'S Petition for Judicial Review 18 is hereby DENIED. 19 IT IS SO ORDERED 20 DATED this 9th day of Deuber 2019. 21 22 23 Respectfully submitted by: 24 AARON D. FORD 25 Attorney General 26 Yien (Bar No. 13035) 27 Deputy Attorney General Joanna N. Grigoriev (Bar No. 5649) 28 Senior Deputy Attorney General

1

Upon review and consideration of the papers and pleadings on file, and for good

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the First Judicial District Court, and that on this day of December, 2019, I deposited for mailing, postage paid, at Carson City, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order addressed as follows:

Joanna N. Grigoriev, Esq.
Richard P. Yien, Esq.
Office of the Attorney General
100 N. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Holland & Hard, LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89134

Chloe McClintick, Esq. Law Clerk, Dept. 1