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

First Judicial District Controlling Filed Case No. 17 OC 002 May B12 2020 05:32 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Appeal from First Judicial District Court, State of Nevada, County of Clark The Honorable James. T. Russell, District Judge

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME X OF XIV (AA001774 – AA001982)

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INDEX TO APPELLANT'S APPENDIX IN <u>CHRONOLOGICAL</u> ORDER

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Complaint and Application for Order to	05/09/17	I	AA000001 -
Show Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000010
Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum to	05/09/17	I	AA000011 -
Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc.			AA000014
dba Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN")			
(Cause No. 17.0050)			
Order to Show Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)	05/11/17	I	AA000015 -
	05/44/45		AA000018
Subpoena Duces Tecum to HWAN	05/11/17	I	AA000019 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000022
Petition to Enlarge Time to Respond to	06/01/17	I	AA000023 -
Subpoena Duces Tecum, with cover letter (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000029
Notice of Non-Opposition to Respondent's	06/01/17	I	AA000030 -
Request for Extension of Time to Comply with			AA000031
Subpoena Duces Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Order on Petition to Enlarge Time to Respond to	06/05/17	I	AA000032 -
Subpoena Duces Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000035
Second Request for Extension of Time to	06/14/17	I	AA000036 -
Comply with Subpoena Duces Tecum			AA000039
(Cause No. 17.0050)			
Notice of Non-Opposition to Respondent's	06/16/17	I	AA000040 -
Second Request for Extension of Time to			AA000041
Comply with Subpoena Duces Tecum			
(Cause No. 17.0050)	0 < /0 0 /4 =		
Joint Request to Continue Hearing	06/20/17	I	AA000042 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000044
Order on Motion Requesting Extension of Time	06/22/17	I	AA000045 –
and Order on Joint Request for Continuance			AA000047
(Cause No. 17.0050)	06/00/17	τ.	A A 0000 40
Pre-hearing Order (Cause No. 17.0050)	06/22/17	I	AA000048 -
Maria C. D. L. C. D. W. C. L.	07/14/17	т	AA000053
Motion for Pre-hearing Deposition Subpoenas	07/14/17	I	AA000054 –
or, in the alternative, Application for Hearing			AA000064
Subpoenas and Application for Subpoena Dugge Toour (Course No. 17 0050)			
Duces Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Second Application for Subpoena Duces	07/19/17	I	AA000065 –
Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000071
Request to Continue Hearing	07/20/17	I	AA000072 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000073
Limited Opposition to Motion for Pre-hearing	07/21/17	I	AA000074 -
Deposition Subpoenas or, in the alternative,			AA000076
Application for Hearing Subpoenas and			
Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum (Cause			
No. 17.0050)	0=15111=		
Notice of No Opposition to Request to	07/24/17	I	AA000077 -
Continue Hearing (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000078
Subpoena Duces Tecum to HWAN	07/26/17	I	AA000079 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000083
Order on Motions (Cause No. 17.0050)	07/27/17	I	AA000084 –
	00/04/4=		AA000091
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/04/17	Ι	AA000092 –
Dolores Bennett (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000095
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/04/17	I	AA000096 –
Sanja Samardzija (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000099
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/04/17	I	AA000100 -
Vincent Capitini (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000103
Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Commissioner	08/09/17	I	AA000104 –
of the State of Nevada Division of Insurance			AA000108
(the "Division") (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/00/47	Τ.	A A 000100
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000109 –
Chloe Stewart (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/00/45		AA000112
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000113 -
Derrick Dennis (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/00/4=		AA000116
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000117 -
Geoffrey Hunt (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/00/4=		AA000120
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000121 -
Linda Stratton (Cause No. 17.0050)	0.040		AA000124
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to the	08/09/17	I	AA000125 -
State of Nevada, Division of Insurance Person			AA000128
Most Knowledgeable as to the Creation of the			
Division's Annual Renewal Application Forms			
(Cause No. 17.0050)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to the	08/09/17	I	AA000129 -
State of Nevada, Division of Insurance Person			AA000132
Most Knowledgeable as to the Date of the			
Division's Knowledge of the Violations Set			
Forth in the Division's Complaint on File in			
this Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)		_	
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000133 -
Vicki Folster (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000136
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000137 -
Kim Kuhlman (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000140
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Martin	08/09/17	I	AA000141 -
Reis (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000144
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000145 –
Mary Strong (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000148
Joint Request for Pre-hearing Conference	08/16/17	I	AA000149 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000152
Order Setting Pre-hearing Conference	08/17/17	I	AA000153 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000158
Order on Joint Application to Conduct	08/17/17	I	AA000159 –
Deposition (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000164
Joint Application to Conduct Deposition to	08/21/17	I	AA000165 –
Preserve Hearing Testimony (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000168
Amended Complaint and Application for Order	09/05/17	I	AA000169 –
to Show Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000177
Division's Pre-hearing Statement	09/06/17	I	AA000178 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000188
Proposed Hearing Exhibits and Witness List by	09/06/17	II	AA000189 -
Division (Cause No. 17.0050) (<i>Exhibits 1, 3, 6</i> ,			AA000275
8-11, 13-20, 24-29, and 38-40 excluded from			
appendix as irrelevant to this appeal)			
Hearing Exhibit List by HWAN	09/06/17	III	AA000276 –
(Cause No. 17.0050) (Exhibits D, F-H, J-K, M-			AA000499
N, W-X, and HH excluded from appendix as			
irrelevant to this appeal)			
HWAN's Pre-hearing Statement	09/08/17	IV	AA000500 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000513
List of Hearing Witnesses by HWAN	09/08/17	IV	AA000514 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000517

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Updated Hearing Exhibits and Updated Witness List by Division (Cause No. 17.0050) (Exhibits 41-42 excluded from appendix as irrelevant to this appeal)	09/08/17	IV	AA000518 – AA000521
HWAN's Notice of Intent to File Supplemental Hearing Exhibits and Amended Hearing Exhibit List (Cause No. 17.0050)	09/11/17	IV	AA000522 – AA000582
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on September 12, 2017 (Cause No. 17.0050)	09/12/17	IV-V	AA000583 – AA000853
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on September 13, 2017 (Cause No. 17.0050)	09/13/17	V-VI	AA000854 – AA001150
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on September 14, 2017 (Cause No. 17.0050)	09/14/17	VII	AA001151 – AA001270
HWAN's Notice of Filing Supplemental Hearing Exhibit SS (Cause No. 17.0050)	09/21/17	VII	AA001271 – AA001295
Order regarding Post-hearing Briefs and Written Closing Arguments (Cause No. 17.0050)	10/13/17	VII	AA001296 – AA001298
Division's Post-hearing Brief Pursuant to Order (Cause No. 17.0050)	10/30/17	VII	AA001299 – AA001307
HWAN's Post-hearing Brief on Hearing Officer's Inquiry (Cause No. 17.0050)	10/30/17	VII	AA001308 – AA001325
Motion to Strike Portions of the Division's Post-hearing Brief (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/13/17	VII	AA001326 – AA001332
Division's Opposition to Respondent's Motion to Strike Portions of the Division's Post-hearing Brief (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/14/17	VII	AA001333 – AA001338
Order regarding Motion to Strike and Written Closing Arguments (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/14/17	VII	AA001339 – AA001340
Division's Closing Statement (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/17/17	VII	AA001341 – AA001358
HWAN's Closing Argument (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/22/17	VIII	AA001359 – AA001378
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the Commissioner (Cause No. 17.0050)	12/18/17	VIII	AA001379 – AA001409
Affirmation (Initial Appearance) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/22/17	VIII	AA001410 – AA001411

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Petition for Judicial Review	12/22/17	VIII	AA001412 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001458
Civil Cover Sheet	12/22/17	VIII	AA001459
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order for Briefing Schedule	12/26/17	VIII	AA001460 -
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001462
Affidavit of Service of Petition for Judicial	01/02/18	VIII	AA001463 -
Review on State of Nevada, Department of			AA001464
Business and Industry, Division of Insurance –			
Attorney General (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Affidavit of Service of Petition for Judicial Review	01/02/18	VIII	AA001465
on State of Nevada, Department of Business and			
Industry, Division of Insurance –Commissioner			
of Insurance (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Administrative Record	01/12/18	VIII	AA001466 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001470
Motion for Stay of Final Administrative	01/16/18	VIII	AA001471 –
Decision Pursuant to NRS 233B.140			AA001486
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Statement of Intent to Participate	01/19/18	VIII	AA001487 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	0.1.15.0.11.0		AA001489
Division's Opposition to Motion for Stay of	01/30/18	VIII	AA001490 –
Final Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS			AA001503
233B.140 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	01/01/10	X / T T T	A A 001704
Supplement to Division's Opposition to Motion	01/31/18	VIII	AA001504 –
for Stay of Final Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS 233B.140			AA001537
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Reply in Support of Motion for Stay of Final	02/08/18	VIII	AA001538 –
Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS	02/06/16	V 111	AA001538 – AA001548
233B.140 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001346
Request for Submission of Motion for Stay of	02/08/18	VIII	AA001549 –
Final Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS	02/00/10	V 111	AA001551
233B.140 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			711001331
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Motion for	02/16/18	VIII	AA001552 –
Stay (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	02/10/10	,	AA001559
Petitioner's Opening Brief in Support of Petition	02/16/18	IX	AA001560 -
for Judicial Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001599
Stipulation and Order for Interpleading of Fines	03/15/18	IX	AA001600 –
Pending Final Decision (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001601

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Respondent's Answering Brief	03/19/18	IX	AA001602 -
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001641
Certificate of Service of Stipulation and Order	03/28/18	IX	AA001642 –
for Interpleading of Fines Pending Final			AA001643
Decision (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Reply Brief in Support of Petition for Judicial	04/11/18	IX	AA001644 –
Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001662
Motion for Leave to Present Additional	04/19/18	IX	AA001663 –
Evidence (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001680
Opposition to Motion for Leave to Present	05/04/18	IX	AA001681 –
Additional Evidence (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001687
Reply in Support of Petitioner's Motion for	05/14/18	IX	AA001688 -
Leave to Present Additional Evidence			AA001701
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request for Submission of Petitioner's Motion	05/14/18	IX	AA001702 –
for Leave to Present Additional Evidence and			AA001704
Petitioner's Request for Hearing on its Motion			
for Leave to Present Additional Evidence			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	0 7 /4 5 /4 0	***	
Order to Set for Hearing	05/16/18	IX	AA001705 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	0.1/0.1/1.0		AA001706
Hearing Date Memo	06/06/18	IX	AA001707
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on	08/06/18	IX	AA001708 –
August 6, 2018 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001731
Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave	09/06/18	IX	AA001732 –
to Present Additional Evidence			AA001735
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	10/21/10	***	
Order regarding Exhibits KK, LL & MM	10/31/18	IX	AA001736 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001738
HWAN's Brief regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and	11/13/18	IX	AA001739 –
MM (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001745
Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed	11/20/18	IX	AA001746 –
Exhibits KK, LL, and MM (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001753
HWAN's Reply to Division's Opposition	11/21/18	IX	AA001754 –
to its Brief regarding Exhibits KK, LL			AA001758
and MM (Cause No. 17.0050)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Order on Remand (Cause No. 17.0050)	01/22/19	IX	AA001759 –
			AA001767
Substitution of Attorney (Cause No. 17.0050)	01/24/19	IX	AA001768 –
			AA001770
Substitution of Attorney	01/25/19	IX	AA001771 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001773
Notice of Filing Hearing Officer's Administrative	01/28/19	X	AA001774 –
Order (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001787
Notice of Amendment to Record on Appeal	02/01/19	X	AA001788 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001801
Motion for Leave to File Supplemental	02/22/19	X	AA001802 -
Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant			AA001961
to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on			
Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Non-Opposition to Petitioner's Motion	03/12/19	X	AA001962 –
for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of			AA001968
Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS			
233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal and			
Notice of Submission of Proposed Order (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/10/10	*7	A A 0010 CO
Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to	03/12/19	X	AA001969 –
File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA001971
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B) Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave	03/13/19	X	AA001972 –
to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points	03/13/19	Λ	AA001972 – AA001973
and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			111001773
Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Stipulation and Order (1) Withdrawing Notice of	03/25/19	X	AA001974 –
Non-Opposition and Request for Submission of			AA001976
Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo of			
Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS			
233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal; and			
(2) Extending the Time for Opposition to and			
Reply in Support of Motion for Leave to File			
Supplemental Memo of Points and Authorities			
Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the			
Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Notice of Entry of Order for Stipulation regarding (1) Withdrawing Notice of Non-Opposition and Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal; and (2) Extending the Time for Opposition to and Reply in Support of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	04/01/19	X	AA001977 – AA001982
Division's Opposition to Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (erroneously filed in Case No. 19 OC 00015 1B)	04/03/19	XI	AA001983 – AA002003
Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	04/15/19	XI	AA002004 – AA002008
Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/06/19	XI	AA002009 – AA002011
Order Denying Request for Submission (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/08/19	XI	AA002012 – AA002013
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Request for Submission (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/21/19	XI	AA002014 – AA002018
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/21/19	XI	AA002019 – AA002023
Petitioner's Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/28/19	XI	AA002024 – AA002138

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Notice of Amendment to Record on Appeal	05/28/19	XI	AA002139 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002169
Joint Motion for Clarification and/or	05/30/19	XI	AA002170 –
Reconsideration of the May 8, 2019 Order			AA002173
Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request for Submission of Joint Motion for	05/31/19	XI	AA002174 –
Clarification and/or Reconsideration of the May			AA002176
8, 2019 Order Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order on Joint Motion for Clarification and/or	06/05/19	XI	AA002177 –
Reconsideration of the May 8, 2019 Order			AA002179
Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order on Joint Motion for	06/06/19	XI	AA002180 -
Clarification and/or Reconsideration of the May			AA002185
8, 2019 Order Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave	06/18/19	XI	AA002186 –
to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points			AA002189
and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			
Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	0=110110		
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Petitioner's	07/10/19	XI	AA002190 –
Motion for Leave to File Supplemental			AA002194
Memorandum of Points and Authorities			
Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the			
Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/00/10	XZII	A A 000107
Respondents' Response to Petitioner's	08/08/19	XII	AA002195 –
Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA002209
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/15/10	VII	A A 002210
Petitioner's Reply in Support of its	08/15/19	XII	AA002210 -
Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA002285
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/15/10	VII	A A 002296
Request for Hearing on Petition for Judicial	08/15/19	XII	AA002286 –
Review Pursuant to NRS 233B.133(4)			AA002288
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Notice to Set (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	08/15/19	XII	AA002289 –
·			AA002291
Hearing Date Memo	08/28/19	XII	AA002292 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002294
Legislative History Statement Regarding	11/06/19	XII	AA002295 –
NRS 690C.325(1) and NRS 690C.330			AA002358
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Respondent's Statement of Legislative History of	11/06/19	XII	AA002359 –
NRS 690C.325 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002383
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on November	11/07/19	XIII	AA002384 –
7, 2019 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002455
Motion for Leave of Court Pursuant to FJDCR	11/15/19	XIII	AA002456 –
15(10) and DCR 13(7) for Limited			AA002494
Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining to			
HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Submission of Competing Proposed	11/22/19	XIII	AA002495 –
Order (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002516
Order Affirming in Part, and Modifying in Part,	11/25/19	XIII	AA002517 –
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of			AA002521
the Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the			
Commissioner in Cause No 17.0050 in the Matter			
of Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc.			
dba Choice Home Warranty			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order Affirming in Part, and	11/27/19	XIII	AA002522 –
Modifying in Part, Findings of Fact, Conclusions			AA002530
of Law, Order of the Hearing Officer, and Final			
Order of the Commissioner in Cause No 17.0050			
in the Matter of Home Warranty Administrator of			
Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B) Respondent's Opposition to Potitionar's Motion	11/27/10	VIII	ΛΛ002521
Respondent's Opposition to Petitioner's Motion for Leave of Court for Limited Reconsideration	11/27/19	XIII	AA002531 – AA002541
of Court's Findings on HWAN's Petition for			AAUU4J41
Judicial Review			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
(Cusc 110. 17 OC 00207 1D)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Reply in Support of Motion for Leave of Court Pursuant to FJDCR 15(10) and DCR 13(7) for Limited Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining to HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/04/19	XIII	AA002542 – AA002570
Request for Submission of Motion for Leave of Court Pursuant to FJDCR 15(10) and DCR 13(7) for Limited Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining to HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/04/19	XIII	AA002571 – AA002573
Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision of Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/06/19	XIII	AA002574 – AA002582
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/06/19	XIV	AA002583 – AA002639
Case Appeal Statement (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/06/19	XIV	AA002640 – AA002645
Notice of Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/06/19	XIV	AA002646 – AA002693
Opposition to Petitioner's Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision on Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/09/19	XIV	AA002694 – AA002698
Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Leave of Court for Limited Reconsideration of Court's Findings on HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/09/19	XIV	AA002699 – AA002702
Request for Submission of Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision on Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/10/19	XIV	AA002703 – AA002705
Reply in Support of Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision of Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/10/19	XIV	AA002706 – AA002716

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Petitioner's	12/11/19	XIV	AA002717 –
Motion for Leave of Court for Limited			AA002723
Reconsideration of Court's Findings on			
HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Order	12/12/19	XIV	AA002724 –
Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision on			AA002725
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to			
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Petitioner's	12/18/19	XIV	AA002726 –
Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing			AA002731
and Decision on Motion for Stay Pending			
Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17			
OC 00269 1B)			
Division's Opposition to Petitioner's Motion	12/19/19	XIV	AA002732 –
for Stay (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002741
Reply in Support of Motion for Stay Pending	12/26/19	XIV	AA002742 –
Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D)			AA002755
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request for Submission of Motion to Stay	12/26/19	XIV	AA002756 –
Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D)			AA002758
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Stay	12/31/19	XIV	AA002759 –
Pending Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002764
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Petitioner's	01/07/20	XIV	AA002765 –
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to			AA002775
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

INDEX TO APPELLANT'S APPENDIX IN <u>ALPHABETICAL</u> ORDER

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Administrative Record	01/12/18	VIII	AA001466 -
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001470
Affidavit of Service of Petition for Judicial	01/02/18	VIII	AA001463 –
Review on State of Nevada, Department of			AA001464
Business and Industry, Division of Insurance –			
Attorney General (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Affidavit of Service of Petition for Judicial Review	01/02/18	VIII	AA001465
on State of Nevada, Department of Business and			
Industry, Division of Insurance –Commissioner			
of Insurance (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/22/17	VIII	AA001410 –
Affirmation (Initial Appearance) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)		V 111	AA001410 – AA001411
, ,	00/05/17	T	
Amended Complaint and Application for Order	09/05/17	I	AA000169 –
to Show Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)	05/00/15	T	AA000177
Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum to	05/09/17	I	AA000011 -
Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc.			AA000014
dba Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN")			
(Cause No. 17.0050)	12/06/10	VIV	A A 002 C 40
Case Appeal Statement	12/06/19	XIV	AA002640 -
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	02/20/10	137	AA002645
Certificate of Service of Stipulation and Order	03/28/18	IX	AA001642 –
for Interpleading of Fines Pending Final			AA001643
Decision (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B) Civil Cover Sheet	12/22/17	VIII	AA001459
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)		V 111	AA001439
	05/09/17	I	AA000001 –
Complaint and Application for Order to Show Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)	03/09/17	1	AA000001 – AA000010
,	11/17/17	1711	AA001341 –
Division's Closing Statement (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/17/17	VII	AA001341 – AA001358
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	11/20/10	137	
Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed	11/20/18	IX	AA001746 –
Exhibits KK, LL, and MM (Cause No. 17.0050)	0.4/0.0/4.0	***	AA001753
Division's Opposition to Motion for Leave to	04/03/19	XI	AA001983 –
File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA002003
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			
Amend the Record on Appeal (erroneously filed			
in Case No. 19 OC 00015 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Division's Opposition to Motion for Stay of	01/30/18	VIII	AA001490 –
Final Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS			AA001503
233B.140 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Division's Opposition to Petitioner's Motion	12/19/19	XIV	AA002732 -
for Stay (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002741
Division's Opposition to Respondent's	11/14/17	VII	AA001333 -
Motion to Strike Portions of the Division's			AA001338
Post-hearing Brief (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Division's Post-hearing Brief Pursuant to Order	10/30/17	VII	AA001299 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001307
Division's Pre-hearing Statement	09/06/17	I	AA000178 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000188
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law,	12/18/17	VIII	AA001379 –
Order of Hearing Officer, and Final Order			AA001409
of the Commissioner (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Hearing Date Memo	06/06/18	IX	AA001707
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Hearing Date Memo	08/28/19	XII	AA002292 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002294
Hearing Exhibit List by HWAN	09/06/17	III	AA000276 –
(Cause No. 17.0050) (Exhibits D, F-H, J-K, M-			AA000499
N, W-X, and HH excluded from appendix as			
irrelevant to this appeal)			
HWAN's Brief regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and	11/13/18	IX	AA001739 –
MM (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001745
HWAN's Closing Argument	11/22/17	VIII	AA001359 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001378
HWAN's Notice of Filing Supplemental	09/21/17	VII	AA001271 –
Hearing Exhibit SS (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001295
HWAN's Notice of Intent to File Supplemental	09/11/17	IV	AA000522 -
Hearing Exhibits and Amended Hearing Exhibit			AA000582
List (Cause No. 17.0050)			
HWAN's Post-hearing Brief on Hearing	10/30/17	VII	AA001308 -
Officer's Inquiry (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001325
HWAN's Pre-hearing Statement	09/08/17	IV	AA000500 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000513

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
HWAN's Reply to Division's Opposition	11/21/18	IX	AA001754 –
to its Brief regarding Exhibits KK, LL			AA001758
and MM (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Joint Application to Conduct Deposition to	08/21/17	I	AA000165 –
Preserve Hearing Testimony (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000168
Joint Motion for Clarification and/or	05/30/19	XI	AA002170 –
Reconsideration of the May 8, 2019 Order			AA002173
Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Joint Request for Pre-hearing Conference	08/16/17	I	AA000149 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000152
Joint Request to Continue Hearing	06/20/17	I	AA000042 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000044
Legislative History Statement Regarding	11/06/19	XII	AA002295 –
NRS 690C.325(1) and NRS 690C.330			AA002358
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Limited Opposition to Motion for Pre-hearing	07/21/17	I	AA000074 –
Deposition Subpoenas or, in the alternative,			AA000076
Application for Hearing Subpoenas and			
Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum (Cause			
No. 17.0050)			
List of Hearing Witnesses by HWAN	09/08/17	IV	AA000514 –
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000517
Motion for Leave of Court Pursuant to FJDCR	11/15/19	XIII	AA002456 –
15(10) and DCR 13(7) for Limited			AA002494
Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining to			
HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/00/40		
Motion for Leave to File Supplemental	02/22/19	X	AA001802 –
Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant			AA001961
to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on			
Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	04/10/10	137	A A 001 662
Motion for Leave to Present Additional	04/19/18	IX	AA001663 –
Evidence (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	10/06/10	X / Y / Y	AA001680
Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing	12/06/19	XIII	AA002574 –
and Decision of Motion for Stay Pending			AA002582
Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D)			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Motion for Pre-hearing Deposition Subpoenas	07/14/17	I	AA000054 -
or, in the alternative, Application for Hearing			AA000064
Subpoenas and Application for Subpoena			
Duces Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Motion for Stay of Final Administrative	01/16/18	VIII	AA001471 –
Decision Pursuant to NRS 233B.140			AA001486
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to	12/06/19	XIV	AA002583 –
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002639
Motion to Strike Portions of the Division's	11/13/17	VII	AA001326 –
Post-hearing Brief (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001332
Notice of Amendment to Record on Appeal	02/01/19	X	AA001788 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001801
Notice of Amendment to Record on Appeal	05/28/19	XI	AA002139 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002169
Notice of Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	12/06/19	XIV	AA002646 -
			AA002693
Notice of Entry of Order Affirming in Part, and	11/27/19	XIII	AA002522 –
Modifying in Part, Findings of Fact, Conclusions			AA002530
of Law, Order of the Hearing Officer, and Final			
Order of the Commissioner in Cause No 17.0050			
in the Matter of Home Warranty Administrator of			
Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Motion for	02/16/18	VIII	AA001552 –
Stay (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001559
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Petitioner's	12/11/19	XIV	AA002717 -
Motion for Leave of Court for Limited			AA002723
Reconsideration of Court's Findings on			
HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Petitioner's	12/18/19	XIV	AA002726 –
Motion for Order Shortening Time for Briefing			AA002731
and Decision on Motion for Stay Pending			
Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17			
OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to	01/07/20	XIV	AA002765 – AA002775
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			111002775
Notice of Entry of Order Denying Request for	05/21/19	XI	AA002014 –
Submission (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002018
Notice of Entry of Order for Stipulation regarding	04/01/19	X	AA001977 –
(1) Withdrawing Notice of Non-Opposition and			AA001982
Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo of Points and			
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			
Amend the Record on Appeal; and (2) Extending			
the Time for Opposition to and Reply in Support			
of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo			
of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS			
233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Petitioner's	05/21/19	XI	AA002019 –
Motion for Leave to File Supplemental			AA002023
Memorandum of Points and Authorities			
Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Petitioner's	07/10/19	XI	AA002190 –
Motion for Leave to File Supplemental	07/10/17	711	AA002194
Memorandum of Points and Authorities			111002191
Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the			
Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Entry of Order on Joint Motion for	06/06/19	XI	AA002180 -
Clarification and/or Reconsideration of the May			AA002185
8, 2019 Order Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	0.1.15.0.11.0		
Notice of Filing Hearing Officer's Administrative	01/28/19	X	AA001774 –
Order (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/04/45		AA001787
Notice of No Opposition to Request to	07/24/17	I	AA000077 -
Continue Hearing (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000078

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Notice of Non-Opposition to Petitioner's Motion	03/12/19	X	AA001962 –
for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of			AA001968
Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS			
233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal and			
Notice of Submission of Proposed Order (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Notice of Non-Opposition to Respondent's	06/01/17	I	AA000030 -
Request for Extension of Time to Comply with			AA000031
Subpoena Duces Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Notice of Non-Opposition to Respondent's	06/16/17	I	AA000040 –
Second Request for Extension of Time to			AA000041
Comply with Subpoena Duces Tecum			
(Cause No. 17.0050)			
Notice of Submission of Competing Proposed	11/22/19	XIII	AA002495 –
Order (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002516
Notice to Set (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	08/15/19	XII	AA002289 –
			AA002291
Opposition to Motion for Leave to Present	05/04/18	IX	AA001681 –
Additional Evidence (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001687
Opposition to Petitioner's Motion for Order	12/09/19	XIV	AA002694 –
Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision on			AA002698
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to			
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Affirming in Part, and Modifying in Part,	11/25/19	XIII	AA002517 –
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of			AA002521
the Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the			
Commissioner in Cause No 17.0050 in the Matter			
of Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc.			
dba Choice Home Warranty			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Leave of	12/09/19	XIV	AA002699 –
Court for Limited Reconsideration of Court's			AA002702
Findings on HWAN's Petition for Judicial			
Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Order	12/12/19	XIV	AA002724 –
Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision on			AA002725
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to			
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Order Denying Petitioner's Motion for Stay	12/31/19	XIV	AA002759 –
Pending Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002764
Order Denying Request for Submission (Case	05/08/19	XI	AA002012 -
No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002013
Order for Briefing Schedule	12/26/17	VIII	AA001460 -
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001462
Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave	03/13/19	X	AA001972 –
to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points			AA001973
and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			
Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	06/10/10	X/T	A A 000106
Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave	06/18/19	XI	AA002186 –
to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			AA002189
Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave	09/06/18	IX	AA001732 –
to Present Additional Evidence	02/00/10	171	AA001735
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order on Joint Application to Conduct	08/17/17	I	AA000159 –
Deposition (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000164
Order on Joint Motion for Clarification and/or	06/05/19	XI	AA002177 –
Reconsideration of the May 8, 2019 Order			AA002179
Denying Request for Submission			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Order on Motion Requesting Extension of Time	06/22/17	I	AA000045 –
and Order on Joint Request for Continuance			AA000047
(Cause No. 17.0050)	02/02/12	Τ.	4 4 0 0 0 0 0 4
Order on Motions (Cause No. 17.0050)	07/27/17	I	AA000084 -
Outer an Datition to Enlarge Time to Decree 14	06/05/17	т	AA000091
Order on Petition to Enlarge Time to Respond to	06/05/17	I	AA000032 -
Subpoena Duces Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)	01/00/10	137	AA000035
Order on Remand (Cause No. 17.0050)	01/22/19	IX	AA001759 –
Order regarding Exhibits VV II & MM	10/31/18	IX	AA001767 AA001736 –
Order regarding Exhibits KK, LL & MM (Cause No. 17.0050)	10/31/10	IA	AA001738 – AA001738
Order regarding Motion to Strike and Written	11/14/17	VII	AA001738 AA001339 –
Closing Arguments (Cause No. 17.0050)	11/14/1/	V 11	AA001339 – AA001340
Crosing raiguments (Cause 140, 17,0050)			1111001540

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Order regarding Post-hearing Briefs and Written	10/13/17	VII	AA001296 –
Closing Arguments (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA001298
Order Setting Pre-hearing Conference	08/17/17	I	AA000153 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000158
Order to Set for Hearing	05/16/18	IX	AA001705 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001706
Order to Show Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)	05/11/17	I	AA000015 -
			AA000018
Petition for Judicial Review	12/22/17	VIII	AA001412 -
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001458
Petition to Enlarge Time to Respond to	06/01/17	I	AA000023 -
Subpoena Duces Tecum, with cover letter			AA000029
(Cause No. 17.0050)	00/16/10	137	A A 001760
Petitioner's Opening Brief in Support of Petition	02/16/18	IX	AA001560 -
for Judicial Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/4 7/4 0	****	AA001599
Petitioner's Reply in Support of its	08/15/19	XII	AA002210 -
Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA002285
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B) Petitioner's Supplemental Memorandum of	05/28/19	XI	AA002024 –
Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS	03/20/19	Λ 1	AA002024 – AA002138
233B.133 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			711002130
Pre-hearing Order (Cause No. 17.0050)	06/22/17	I	AA000048 -
The meaning order (Cause 110, 17, 0050)	00/22/17	•	AA000053
Proposed Hearing Exhibits and Witness List by	09/06/17	II	AA000189 –
Division (Cause No. 17.0050) (<i>Exhibits 1, 3, 6</i> ,			AA000275
8-11, 13-20, 24-29, and 38-40 excluded from			
appendix as irrelevant to this appeal)			
Reply Brief in Support of Petition for Judicial	04/11/18	IX	AA001644 –
Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001662
Reply in Support of Motion for Leave of Court	12/04/19	XIII	AA002542 –
Pursuant to FJDCR 15(10) and DCR 13(7) for			AA002570
Limited Reconsideration of Findings Pertaining			
to HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Reply in Support of Motion for Order	12/10/19	XIV	AA002706 –
Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision of			AA002716
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to			
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/00/10	X / T T T	A A 001 720
Reply in Support of Motion for Stay of Final	02/08/18	VIII	AA001538 -
Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS 233B.140 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001548
Reply in Support of Motion for Stay Pending	12/26/19	XIV	AA002742 –
Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D)	12/20/17	711 V	AA002755
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			111002733
Reply in Support of Petitioner's Motion for	05/14/18	IX	AA001688 –
Leave to Present Additional Evidence			AA001701
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in	04/15/19	XI	AA002004 –
Support of Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File			AA002008
Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and			
Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/15/10	****	4 4 000000
Request for Hearing on Petition for Judicial	08/15/19	XII	AA002286 –
Review Pursuant to NRS 233B.133(4)			AA002288
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	05/31/19	XI	A A 002174
Request for Submission of Joint Motion for Clarification and/or Reconsideration of the May	03/31/19	ΛI	AA002174
8, 2019 Order Denying Request for Submission			AA002170
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request for Submission of Motion for	05/06/19	XI	AA002009 –
Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum	00/00/19	111	AA002011
of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS			
233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request for Submission of Motion for Leave of	12/04/19	XIII	AA002571 –
Court Pursuant to FJDCR 15(10) and DCR			AA002573
13(7) for Limited Reconsideration of Findings			
Pertaining to HWAN's Petition for Judicial			
Review (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/10/10	*7	4 4 0010 60
Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to	03/12/19	X	AA001969 –
File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA001971
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 (Case			
No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Request for Submission of Motion for Order	12/10/19	XIV	AA002703 -
Shortening Time for Briefing and Decision on			AA002705
Motion for Stay Pending Appeal Pursuant to			
NRCP 62(D) (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request for Submission of Motion for Stay of	02/08/18	VIII	AA001549 –
Final Administrative Decision Pursuant to NRS			AA001551
233B.140 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	10/06/10	VIV	A A 002756
Request for Submission of Motion to Stay	12/26/19	XIV	AA002756 –
Pending Appeal Pursuant to NRCP 62(D)			AA002758
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B) Request for Submission of Petitioner's Motion	05/14/18	IX	AA001702 –
for Leave to Present Additional Evidence and	03/14/10	IA	AA001702 – AA001704
Petitioner's Request for Hearing on its Motion			AA001704
for Leave to Present Additional Evidence			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Request to Continue Hearing	07/20/17	I	AA000072 -
(Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000073
Respondent's Answering Brief	03/19/18	IX	AA001602 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001641
Respondent's Opposition to Petitioner's Motion	11/27/19	XIII	AA002531 -
for Leave of Court for Limited Reconsideration			AA002541
of Court's Findings on HWAN's Petition for			
Judicial Review			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			
Respondent's Statement of Legislative History of	11/06/19	XII	AA002359 –
NRS 690C.325 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA002383
Respondents' Response to Petitioner's	08/08/19	XII	AA002195 –
Supplemental Memorandum of Points and			AA002209
Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	07/10/17	T	A A 0000 67
Second Application for Subpoena Duces	07/19/17	I	AA000065 -
Tecum (Cause No. 17.0050)	06/14/15	T	AA000071
Second Request for Extension of Time to	06/14/17	I	AA000036 -
Comply with Subpoena Duces Tecum			AA000039
(Cause No. 17.0050)	01/19/18	VIII	AA001487 –
Statement of Intent to Participate (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	U1/19/18	V 111	AA001487 – AA001489
(Case 110. 17 OC 00207 1D)			AAUU1407

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Stipulation and Order (1) Withdrawing Notice of Non-Opposition and Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal; and (2) Extending the Time for Opposition to and Reply in Support of Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memo of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	03/25/19	X	AA001974 – AA001976
Stipulation and Order for Interpleading of Fines Pending Final Decision (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	03/15/18	IX	AA001600 – AA001601
Subpoena Duces Tecum to HWAN (Cause No. 17.0050)	05/11/17	I	AA000019 – AA000022
Subpoena Duces Tecum to HWAN (Cause No. 17.0050)	07/26/17	I	AA000079 – AA000083
Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Commissioner of the State of Nevada Division of Insurance (the "Division") (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000104 – AA000108
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Dolores Bennett (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/04/17	I	AA000092 – AA000095
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Sanja Samardzija (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/04/17	I	AA000096 – AA000099
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Vincent Capitini (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/04/17	I	AA000100 – AA000103
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Chloe Stewart (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000109 – AA000112
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Derrick Dennis (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000113 – AA000116
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Linda Stratton (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000121 – AA000124
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Vicki Folster (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000133 – AA000136
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Kim Kuhlman (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000137 – AA000140
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Mary Strong (Cause No. 17.0050)	08/09/17	I	AA000145 – AA000148

EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VOL.	PAGE NOS.
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to	08/09/17	I	AA000117 -
Geoffrey Hunt (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000120
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to Martin	08/09/17	I	AA000141 -
Reis (Cause No. 17.0050)			AA000144
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to the	08/09/17	I	AA000125 –
State of Nevada, Division of Insurance Person			AA000128
Most Knowledgeable as to the Creation of the			
Division's Annual Renewal Application Forms			
(Cause No. 17.0050)	00/00/17	т	A A 000120
Subpoena for Appearance at Hearing to the State of Nevada, Division of Insurance Person	08/09/17	I	AA000129
Most Knowledgeable as to the Date of the			AA000132
Division's Knowledge of the Violations Set			
Forth in the Division's Complaint on File in			
this Cause (Cause No. 17.0050)			
Substitution of Attorney	01/25/19	IX	AA001771 –
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)			AA001773
Substitution of Attorney (Cause No. 17.0050)	01/24/19	IX	AA001768 –
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			AA001770
Supplement to Division's Opposition to Motion	01/31/18	VIII	AA001504 -
for Stay of Final Administrative Decision			AA001537
Pursuant to NRS 233B.140			
(Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/40/45	***	
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings	09/12/17	IV-V	AA000583 -
on September 12, 2017 (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/10/17	X / X / X	AA000853
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings	09/13/17	V-VI	AA000854 -
on September 13, 2017 (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/14/17	X / T T	AA001150
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings	09/14/17	VII	AA001151 – AA001270
on September 14, 2017 (Cause No. 17.0050)	00/06/10	137	
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on	08/06/18	IX	AA001708 -
August 6, 2018 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	11/07/10	3/111	AA001731
Transcript of Hearing Proceedings on November	11/07/19	XIII	AA002384 –
7, 2019 (Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B)	00/09/17	137	AA002455
Updated Hearing Exhibits and Updated Witness List by Division (Cause No. 17.0050)	09/08/17	IV	AA000518 – AA000521
(Exhibits 41-42 excluded from appendix as			AA000321
irrelevant to this appeal)			
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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	
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7			
8	IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRIC	T COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
9	IN AND FOR CARSON CITY		
10	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF	A 14 15 6 7 10 10 10	
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 O	FFICER'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 or		
22	September 6, 2018.		
23	DATED this 28th day of January, 2019.		
24	AARON D. FORD		
25	Atto	rney General	
26	By:	024	
27		RICHARD PAILI YIEN Deputy Attorney General	
28		Bureau of Business and Taxation	
		1	
	At 1		

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, 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

An employee of the /
Office of the Attorney General

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Description	Number of Pages
earing Officers Order on Remand	9
earing Officers Order on Remand	9
	Exhibit Description Tearing Officers Order on Remand

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

Respondent

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CAUSE NO. 17.0050

State of Neveda

NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY.

JAN 22 2019

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

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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.

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- 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

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.

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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.

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 day of January, 2019.

ALEXIA M. EMMERMANN Hearing Officer

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 2 I hereby certify that I have this date served the ORDER ON REMAND, in CAUSE 3 NO. 17.0050, via electronic mail and by mailing a true and correct copy thereof via First Class 4 mail, properly addressed with postage prepaid, to the following: 5 Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 6 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106 7 E-MAIL: klenhard@bhfs.com 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 Lori Grifa, Esq. 11 Archer & Greiner, P.C. Court Plaza South, West Wing 12 21 Main Street, Suite 353 Hackensack, NJ 07601 13 E-MAIL: Igrifa@archerlaw.com 14 and copies of the foregoing were sent via electronic mail to: 15 Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General 16 Nevada Attorney General's Office 17 E-MAIL: ryien@ag.nv.gov DATED this 22nd day of January, 2019. 18 19 Employee of the State of Nevada 20 Department of Business and Industry 21 Division of Insurance 22 23 24 25 26

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	If .					
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2	Attorney General RICHARD PAILI YIEN, Bar No. 13035					
3	Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada					
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8	IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA					
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13	vs.					
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15	INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency,					
16	Respondent.					
17	NOTICE OF AMENDMENT TO RECORD ON APPEAL					
18	Respondents hereby provide notice of amendment to the Record on Appeal. The Hearing					
19	Officer's Amended Administrative Order on Remand, dated January 22, 2019 will be included in the					
20	Record on Appeal with this Court, attached here as Exhibit 1. The additional bates stamped pages will					
21	be added to the end of the record as 004755 -004763.					
22	DATED this /st day of January 201	9,				
23		RON D. FORD				
24	Atto	rney General				
25	By:					
26		RICHARD PAILI YIEN Deputy Attorney General				
27		Bureau of Business and Taxation				
28						
		Ť.				

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 5t 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 feetuces on this 12 day of January, 2019, I caused to be deposited for mailing in the U.S. Mail a copy of the foregoing, CAPTION, 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 An employee of the Office of the Attorney General

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Bates Stamp Pages
1	Hearing Officer's Order on Remand	004755 - 004763

5	EXHIBIT 1
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14	Hearing Officer's Order on Remand
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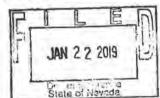
STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

IN THE MATTER OF

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

Respondent.

CAUSE NO. 17.0050



ORDER ON REMAND

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- 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.
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- 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

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.

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.

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 1 2 3

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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 Pay of January, 2019.

ACHXIA M. EMMERMANN

Hearing Officer

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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

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26 27 28 Travis F. Chance, Esq.
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Hackensack, NJ 07601
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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

-1-1

vs.

Constance L. Akridge, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 3353
Sydney R. Gambee, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14201
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Attorneys for Petitioners

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,

blwalker@hollandhart.com

Petitioner,

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

Respondent.

Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B-2 Dept. No.: 1

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL

COMES NOW Petitioner HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY ("HWAN"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of Holland & Hart LLP, and pursuant to NRS 233B.133(6) hereby moves this Court to allow the parties to file supplemental briefing in light of the Order on Remand of the Hearing Officer (the "Order on Remand") which was filed on January 22, 2019, in the matter of *In re Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty*, Cause No. 17.0050. HWAN also moves this Court to allow HWAN to amend the record with copies of the briefing requested by the Hearing Officer resulting in the Order on Remand. A copy of the Order on Remand is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. A copy of the proposed Supplemental Memorandum of Page 1 of 7

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Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 (the "Supplemental Brief") is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. Copies of the underlying briefing and order of the Hearing Officer requesting the same are attached hereto as Exhibits 3-6, as specified below.

This Motion is made and based upon the following memorandum of points and authorities, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and any oral argument this Court may consider.

DATED this 22nd day of February, 2019.

Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

Page 2 of 7

Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL

HWAN hereby requests leave to file supplemental briefing in light of the Order on Remand. HWAN further requests leave to amend the record on appeal with copies of the briefing requested by the Hearing Officer prior to the Hearing Officer's issuance on the Order on Remand. This Court may review the final decision of an agency on the record. NRS 233B.135(1)(b). Here, the record was not complete until the Order on Remand was filed as a result of HWAN's request to submit additional evidence pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2). In a circumstance such as this, the Court may, for good cause, extend the times allowed for filing memoranda in support of a petition for judicial review. See NRS 233B.133(6). Good cause exists here to allow HWAN to file a supplemental brief.

On April 19, 2018, HWAN moved for leave to present additional evidence pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2). On September 6, 2018, this Court granted HWAN's motion for leave to present additional evidence and ordered the Administrative Hearing Officer to receive and review the additional evidence and determine whether it was material.

On October 31, 2018, the Hearing Officer filed her Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, & MM, ordering HWAN to file a brief addressing the purpose for which the exhibits were offered no later than November 13, 2018. Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, & MM, attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**. The Hearing Officer further ordered that Respondent State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance (the "Division") file its objection or opposition to the exhibits by November 20, 2018. *Id.* On November 13, 2018, HWAN filed its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM. HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**. On November 20, 2018, the Division filed its Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM. Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM. Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM. Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed

Page 3 of 7

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Holland & Hart LLP

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a short Reply to Division's Opposition to Its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM.1 HWAN's Reply to Division's Opposition to Its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, attached hereto as Exhibit 6. On January 22, 2019, the Hearing Officer issued an Order on Remand finding the additional evidence immaterial and finding that the additional evidence does not impact the final decision. Exhibit 1.

In the Order on Remand, the Hearing Officer found that (1) the evidence was not sufficient to meet the requirements for equitable estoppel, (2) the evidence did not negate the findings of false representations of material fact, (3) the evidence did not show that the Divisions testimony was inaccurate, (4) the evidence did not establish that the final order imposed penalties beyond the statute of limitations, and (5) the evidence's admissibility was not within the Hearing Officer's jurisdiction. Exhibit 1. On January 28, 2019, Respondents filed a Notice of Filing Hearing Officer's Administrative Order, and on February 1, 2019, Respondents filed a Notice of Amendment to Record on Appeal, both including the Order on Remand, but not the parties' briefing considered by the Hearing Officer in issuing the Order on Remand.

Because the Order on Remand is clearly erroneous and HWAN was unavailable to dispute the findings in the Order on Remand in its original Petition for Judicial Review briefing (filed before the Order on Remand), HWAN requests the opportunity to file supplemental briefing on the issues raised in the Order on Remand relating to HWAN's Petition. The Order on Remand concerns additional evidence directly related to the Petition. This additional evidence is directly material to the underlying decision and should impact the underlying decision of the Hearing Officer. Therefore, HWAN requests the opportunity to file its Supplemental Brief detailing the errors in the Order on Remand and how the additional evidence should affect the underlying decision. If HWAN is denied the opportunity to file its Supplemental Brief detailing how the Order on Remand is clearly erroneous under NRS 233B.135(3)(e), it will effectively be foreclosed from meaningful review of the Hearing Officer's underlying decision.

Page 4 of 7

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While the Hearing Officer did not expressly require a reply brief from HWAN, HWAN filed a 2-page reply one day after the filing of the Division's opposition to correct material mischaracterizations of the record. Because the Hearing Officer did not exclude HWAN's reply and indeed included the reply in the Order on Remand as part of the "Parties' briefs" considered by the Hearing Officer, the reply must also be included in the record on appeal. See Exhibit 1 at 2:8-10.

In light of the foregoing, HWAN requests that leave be granted for HWAN to file (1) a Notice of Amendment to Record on Appeal enclosing Exhibits 3-6 and (2) its Supplemental Brief. DATED this 22nd day of February, 2019. Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Attorneys for Petitioner 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Holland & Hart LLP

Page 5 of 7

11937168_2

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on 22nd day of February, 2019, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL via United States Mail, first class postage prepaid, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed to the following at the last known address of said individuals:

Joanna Grigoriev, Senior Deputy Attorney General Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov ryien@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry - Division of Insurance

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Page 6 of 7

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1	Order on Remand	Pages 1 - 10
EXHIBIT 2	Proposed Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133	Pages 11 - 126
EXHBIIT 3	Hearing Officer's Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM	Pages 127 - 130
EXHIBIT 4	HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM	Pages 131 - 138
EXHIBIT 5	Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM	Pages 139 - 147
EXHIBIT 6	HWAN's Reply to Division's Opposition to Its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM	Pages 148 - 153

Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Page 7 of 7

11937168_2

EXHIBIT 1

Order on Remand

EXHIBIT 1

Order on Remand

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

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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

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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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.

November 7, 2011, from Bennett notifying Division employees that Mandalawi, who is

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.

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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

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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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EXHIBIT 2

Proposed Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133

EXHIBIT 2

Proposed Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133

Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134	2 3 4 5	Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3353 Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14201 Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14641 HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Tel: (702) 669-4600 Fax: (702) 669-4650 Email: clakridge@hollandhart.com	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA CARSON CITY Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B Dept. No.: 1 [PROPOSED] PETITIONER'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133
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		11950082_8 Page	1 of 25

NRAP 26.1 DISLOSURE

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and entities as Petitioner HOME WARRANTY required by NRAP 26.1(a) and must be disclosed. ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC d/b/a Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN") is a Nevada domestic corporation. It is not owned by any parent corporation and no publicly held company owns more than 10% of HWAN's stock.

The following attorneys have appeared for the Petitioner:

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Sydney R. Gambee, Esq., Holland & Hart, LLP

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MacKenzie Warren Esq., Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP

These representations are made in order that the judges of this Court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

Dated this of February, 2019.

Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor

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Page 2 of 25

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

. 7					
. 9					
10					
10					
m					
les					
11					
15					
17					
F. The Evidence Establishes that the Final Order Imposes Penalties Beyond the Statute of					
19					
20					
23					
1					

Page 3 of 25

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	- 1	·		
	2	Cases		
	3	Bolden v. State, 121 Nev. 908, 124 P.3d 191 (2005)		
	4	Cheyenne Const., Inc. v. Hozz, 102 Nev. 308, 720 P.2d 1224 (1986)21		
	5	Ford v. State, 127 Nev. 608, 262 P.3d 1123 (2011)		
	6	Garcia v. Scolari's Food & Drug, 125 Nev. 48, 200 P.3d 514 (2009)20		
	7	Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Auth. v. Miller, 124 Nev. 669, 191 P.3d 1138 (2008) 11, 12, 14		
	8	Mendoza v. McDonald's Corp., 213 P.3d 288 (Ct. App. 2009)		
	9	Nevada Land Action Ass'n v. U.S. Forest Serv., 8 F.3d 713 (9th Cir. 1993)10		
	10	Tighe v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't, 110 Nev. 632 877 P.2d 1032 (1994)		
	11	United Brotherhood v. Dahnke, 102 Nev. 20, 714 P.2d 177 (1986)		
	12	United States v. De Lucia, 256 F.2d 487 (7th Cir. 1958)		
jo	13	United States v. Selby, 557 F.3d 968 (9th Cir. 2009)		
t LLP Second Floor la 89134	14	Wyman v. State, 125 Nev. 592, 217 P.3d 572 (2009)		
Holland & Hart LLP illwood Drive, Secon s Vegas, Nevada 891	15	Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court in & for Cty. of Clark, 399 P.3d 334 (Nev.		
l & Har Drive, Nevad		2017)		
folland Iwood I Vegas.	17	Statutes		
Holland 9555 Hillwood Las Vegas	18	NRS 11.190(4)(b)19		
9555	19	NRS 233B.12321		
	20	NRS 233B.131		
	21	NRS 233B,135(3)(c)10		
	22	NRS 49.09521		
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
		Page 4 of 25		

Page 4 of 25

as Vegas, Nevada 89134

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Petitioner HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY ("HWAN"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of Holland & Hart LLP, hereby submits its supplemental memorandum of points and authorities in light of the Order on Remand of the Hearing Officer (the "Order on Remand") which was filed on January 22, 2019, in the matter of In re Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty, Cause No. 17.0050.

INTRODUCTION

In September 2018, this Court granted HWAN's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2). The Court remanded the issue of whether the evidence HWAN sought to introduce is material to the Administrative Hearing Officer. Now, the Hearing Officer has deemed the subject evidence immaterial in the Order on Remand and found that it does not impact the final decision. Because the Order on Remand is clearly erroneous, this Court should not give it any weight, should admit the subject evidence as material, and should consider the evidence in connection with HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review.

A prime issue in this case is whether HWAN's use of CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty ("CHWG") as third-party administrator and sales agent was unlawful. The law plainly does not necessitate a third-party administrator to register as a provider with the Division. Regardless of whether the law allows this arrangement, the Division has known for years that HWAN used CHWG as its third-party administrator and sales agent, and now belatedly attempts to strip HWAN of its registration because of this very arrangement, an arrangement the Division implicitly approved. Likely recognizing that it implicitly approved the arrangement whereby CHWG acted as HWAN's third-party administrator and sales agent when the Division approved HWAN's form service contract listing CHWG as the same, the Division now simply contends, contrary to all the evidence, that it had no idea that "Choice Home Warranty" is the same as "CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty." This is silly. "Choice Home Warranty" is merely the fictitious name by which "CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty" does business. The Division attempts to walk back its knowledge and approval, but there is no evidence that the Division believed there to be two separate entities: CHW Group, Inc., dba

Page 5 of 25

11950082_8

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Choice Home Warranty and Choice Home Warranty. Rather, the evidence shows the Division knew that "CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty" was lawfully operating as a thirdparty administrator and sales agent for HWAN.

The Order on Remand is simply the latest in a line of decisions wherein the Division ignores all evidence and logic in its bid to penalize HWAN for operating in Nevada through its sales agent and administrator, without any legal basis whatsoever for such penalization. The additional evidence presented to the Division proves that the Division knew or should have known that HWAN utilized CHW Group, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty as its third-party administrator and sales agent in Nevada. The Division knew that HWAN listed "Choice Home Warranty" as an administrator on its proposed service contract. The Division even quoted in internal correspondence parts of HWAN's proposed service contract that cited Choice Home Warranty as HWAN's "administrator." The Division discussed both entities in the same correspondence and knew that both entities had the same owner. The Division even requested that IIWAN register for itself a dba of "Choice Home Warranty," mistakenly blurring the line between the two separate entities.

The Hearing Officer, in considering this additional evidence, claims that this evidence is not material. In so doing, the Hearing Officer purports to analyze the evidence against a standard for materiality meaning "of such a nature that knowledge of the item would affect a person's decision-making; significant, essential." However, in rendering the Remand Order, the Hearing Officer simply disregards the context of the evidence, ignores every reasonable inference, and concludes that the evidence does not prove that the Division knew anything because the emails of the Division do not contain a specific substantive discussion affirming that the Division knew "CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty" and "Choice Home Warranty" were one and the same. By this standard, it is difficult to see how anything could be material but a blatant, in print, admission of the Division's specific knowledge that fictitious names designate the same entity as their legal name. This is simply not a reasonable interpretation of the evidence.

The Division specifically noted in correspondence that CHW Group, Inc. had a dba Choice Home Warranty. It belies all reason that the Hearing Officer, in spite of this evidence,

Page 6 of 25

14 as Vegas, Nevada 89134 16

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would conclude that there is no evidence that the Division knew the CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty is the same as Choice Home Warranty Group. The record demonstrates that the evidence presented by HWAN is material. It would affect a person's decision-making. It tends to make more likely that the Division knew CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty and the Choice Home Warranty used by HWAN as administrator and sales agent were one and the same. It tends to show that the Division knew Choice Home Warranty administered a registered provider's service contracts in Nevada. To conclude otherwise would be to conclude that the Division does not understand what "dba" means. The Hearing Officer simply ignored the evidence presented in determining that the evidence is immaterial. This she cannot do.

II. RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On December 18, 2017, the Hearing Officer fined HWAN \$1,224,950.00 for acts not alleged by the Division in the underlying complaint. The bulk of those fines, \$1,194,450.00 were based on the erroneous conclusion that HWAN engaged in unsuitable conduct when it used CHWG as its third party administrator and sales agent without CHWG having a certificate of registration.² As discussed in the Petitioner's Opening Brief and Motion for Leave to Present Evidence, these grounds for assessing a penalty were not noticed in any pre-hearing complaints or documents, and yet, the concept that the Division did not know CHWG was serving as a third party administrator and sales agent for HWAN for six years formed the primary basis of the Hearing Officer's decision.3

On April 19, 2018, HWAN moved for leave to present additional evidence pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2) to show that the Division had knowledge that HWAN and CHWG were two separate entities and that the Division had knowledge that HWAN contracted with CHWG to administer its service contracts. HWAN originally sought this additional evidence, consisting of internal Division correspondence and other writings, via a subpoena, but the Division argued the requested evidence contained information protected by the attorney client privilege, so HWAN

See Record Entry #47 at 27.

Page 7 of 25

See Pet. Op. Br. 8:22; 9:1; 11-13; Mot. for Leave to Present Add. Evid. at 4-6; 7:16-28 & 8:1-6.

Mot. for Leave to Present Add. Evid. at 3:5-9; 4:23-25 & 7:9-15.

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agreed to withdraw them on that basis.5 At least three of these documents, Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, (the "Evidence"), do not in fact implicate the attorney-client privilege and instead directly demonstrate that the Division knew that HWAN and CHWG were separate entities and that the HWAN was using CHWG as its third party administrator.6

On September 6, 2018, this Court granted HWAN's motion for leave to present additional evidence, ordered the Hearing Officer to consider the Evidence, and directed the Hearing Officer "to receive the evidence and determine whether the Evidence is material, and if so, whether it would have had any impact on the final decision."7

On October 31, 2018, the Hearing Officer ordered the parties to submit additional briefing addressing the purpose for which the Evidence was offered.⁸ On November 13, 2018, HWAN submitted its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM.9 On November 20, 2018, the Division submitted its Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM.10 On November 21, 2018, HWAN submitted its Reply to the Divisions Opposition.¹¹

On January 22, 2019, the Hearing Officer issued the Order on Remand with findings indicating the Evidence contained the following:

- 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 (sic) 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

Page 8 of 25

11950082_8

⁵ See Record Entry #25.4; Hr'g Tr., Day 3 at 64-66 & 107-108.

See Mot. for Leave to Present Add. Evid. at 3:5-9; 4:23-25; 6:10-11 & 7:9-15.

Order Granting Pet.'s Mot. for Leave to Present Add'l Evid. at 2.

See Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL & MM attached as Exhibit 1.

Attached as Exhibit 2.

¹⁰ Attached as Exhibit 3.

¹¹ Attached as Exhibit 4.

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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.12

The Hearing Officer determined this Evidence is not material and that the Evidence does not impact the final decision.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

The Hearing Officer found that (1) the Evidence was not sufficient to meet the requirements for equitable estoppel, (2) the Evidence did not negate the findings of false representations of material fact, (3) the Evidence did not show that the Division's testimony was inaccurate, (4) the Evidence did not establish that the final order imposed penalties beyond the statute of limitations, and (5) the Evidence's admissibility was not within the Hearing Officer's iurisdiction.¹³ The Hearing Officer's findings and conclusions are clearly erroneous, arbitrary and capricious in view of the substantial evidence on the whole record.

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¹² See Order on Remand attached as Exhibit 5.

¹³ See Ex. 5.

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A. Standard of Review

The standard of review for a petition for judicial review of an administrative agency decision is set forth in NRS 233B.135(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.

"A decision that lacks support in the form of substantial evidence is arbitrary or capricious, and thus an abuse of discretion that warrants reversal." Tighe v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't, 110 Nev. 632, 634, 877 P.2d 1032, 1034 (1994). Additionally, "[a] decision of an administrative agency 'must be set aside . . . if the action failed to meet statutory, procedural, or constitutional requirements." Nevada Land Action Ass'n v. U.S. Forest Serv., 8 F.3d 713, 716 (9th Cir. 1993). Substantial evidence is defined as "evidence which a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion." NRS 233B.135(3)(c).

This Evidence Is Material В.

As a threshold matter, the Hearing Officer's conclusion that the Evidence is not material is clearly erroneous given that the Hearing Officer's own findings show that the Evidence is logically connected with the facts of consequence within the matters in dispute. This is the standard for materiality. See Wyman v. State, 125 Nev. 592, 608, 217 P.3d 572, 583 (2009) (Defining material evidence as that which is "logically connected with the facts of consequence or the issues in the case"); see also United States v. De Lucia, 256 F.2d 487 (7th Cir. 1958) ("'Materiality' with reference to evidence means the property of substantial importance and evidence is 'material' where it is relevant and goes to substantial matters in dispute.").

Page 10 of 25

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

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In the Hearing Officer's Order on Remand, she acknowledges that the Evidence encompasses "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 that] "one employee identified CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty in her comments relating to questions about and investigations of Choice Home Warranty."14 Thus, the Evidence is relevant and logically connected to the issues of whether the Division knew whether CHWG and HWAN were separate entities and whether CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty was the same Choice Home Warranty used by HWAN as third-party administrator and sales agent. Instead of assessing materiality, the Hearing Officer skips a step and concludes the evidence does not impact her decision. This is improper. The Hearing Officer must determine whether the Evidence is material and then may determine whether the Evidence impacts her decision. By the very standard the Hearing Officer purports to use in the Order on Remand, the Evidence is plainly material, or logically connected with the facts in consequence or issues of the case; relevant and going to substantial matters in dispute.

Therefore, the Hearing Officer's conclusion that the Evidence is not material is clearly erroneous and unsupported by substantial evidence. This conclusion must be reversed. The Evidence is material.

The Evidence Demonstrates that the Division Should Be Equitably Estopped C. from Arguing that HWAN Improperly Utilized CHWG as Its Third-Party Administrator and Sales Agent.

"[E]quitable estoppel operates to prevent the assertion of legal rights that in equity and good conscience should be unavailable because of a party's conduct." United Brotherhood v. Dahnke, 102 Nev. 20, 22, 714 P.2d 177, 178-79 (1986). To show equitable estoppel, HWAN must demonstrate that the Division was "apprised of the true facts," and intended that HWAN act in a manner inconsistent with those "true facts" while ignorant of those true facts, and that HWAN detrimentally relied on those facts. Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Auth. v. Miller, 124 Nev. 669, 698, 191 P.3d 1138, 1157 (2008). Although estoppel cannot be applied to prevent

¹⁴ See Ex. 5 at 4.

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a government entity from doing its governmental functions, estoppel will apply against a government entity when the government makes "factual representations specific to the person seeking information about a particular situation, who then relicd on the representations in commencing a course of action." Id. at 698-700, 191 P.3d at 1157-58.

The Hearing Officer's own findings show that the Division knew the "true fact" that HWAN was using CHWG as its third-party administrator, that the Division knew HWAN submitted a form service contract listing CHWG as its third-party administrator, and knew or should have known that HWAN believed the Division to have approved and intended HWAN to use CHWG as its third-administrator by the Division approving such form service contract. The Hearing Officer found the Evidence showed that in July 2011, Division employees discussed Choice Home Warranty while referring to it as CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty. The Evidence further indicated that the Division was in the process of filing a complaint against Choice Home Warranty. Two weeks later, still in July 2011, a Division employee sent an email about Choice Home Warranty and HWAN, indicating that HWAN listed Choice Home Warranty as its administrator in the proposed service contract. Then in November 7, 2011, Division employee correspondence indicated that CHW Group, Inc.'s president obtained a certificate of registration as a service contract provider a year earlier for a different corporation called Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. Following this correspondence, the Division did not ask HWAN or CHWG to register CHWG as a provider.¹⁵ This shows that the Division approved of or at the very least knew that HWAN using CHWG at its administrator no later than July 2011. Yet, the Hearing Officer erroneously concludes that the Evidence does not prove that Division employees were aware HWAN and CHWG were separate entities, stating that "the only action the Division took was to ask HWAN to register Choice Home Warranty as a fictitious name."16 However, this confusion did not occur until 2014, three years later.

Furthermore, the Hearing Officer's conclusions directly contradict the Evidence. The Evidence shows that Division employees investigated a company by the name of CHW Group,

Page 12 of 25

¹⁵ As the Hearing Officer also notes, nor did the Division ever file a Complaint against CHWG.

¹⁶ See Ex. 5 at 4.

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Inc. selling contracts under the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty, and thereafter stopped investigating that company once it discovered that HWAN was using CHW Group Inc., as its third-party administrator.¹⁷ The Hearing Officer acknowledges this, but nonetheless concludes that it "is not discernable" whether the Division and its employees knew CHW Group Inc. was the same as Choice Home Warranty or, for some unknown reason, whether all of the employees understood CHW Group Inc. to be one and the same with Choice Home Warranty. 18 Why the Hearing Officer would place any significance in whether all employees knew CHW Group Inc. to be Choice Home Warranty is unclear and demonstrates that the Hearing Officer's conclusions are erroneous. It does not matter whether all employees knew that CHW Group Inc. and Choice Home Warranty were one and the same. It is readily apparent that at least those employees making the determination regarding whether to file a complaint against CHWG for failure to register understood CHW Group Inc. and Choice Home Warranty to be one and the same, and that CHWG was serving as HWAN's third-party administrator. Indeed, the Hearing Officer acknowledges no such complaint was ever filed. 19

It appears that the Hearing Officer believes that an e-mail or writing stating expressly that the Division did not file a complaint against CHWG because (1) CHW Group Inc. and Choice Home Warranty are one and the same and (2) HWAN was using CHWG as its third-party administrator is necessary to prove that the Division knew the same. But such a "smoking gun" e-mail is not required. Such conclusions may be drawn as the result of common sense. Indeed, one should be able to reasonable assume that the Division understands the acronym "dba" to denote a fictitious firm name for an entity. Rather than drawing reasonable, common sense conclusions from the Evidence, the Hearing Officer apparently insists that the Evidence can only be material if all of the Division's employee's inner thoughts and common-sense conclusions are laid out for all to see in black and white. This is absurd. If this heightened standard of written evidence were applied to every matter, it is difficult to see how the Division could be held to know anything.

Ex. 5 at 2-3.

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In addition, the Division's request in 2014 that HWAN register the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty further supports the conclusion that the Division did not believe HWAN was acting inappropriately by using CHWG. Why would the Division ask HWAN, which it acknowledged as a wholly different entity from CHWG, to register the same fictitious name it knew CHWG operated under, unless they intended and authorized HWAN to utilize CHWG as its third-party administrator? To accept the Division's argument that it believed HWAN and CHWG to be one and the same entity and did not actually realize that HWAN was using an entirely different entity CHWG as its third-party administrator would be to believe that Nevada's insurance regulatory enforcement agency is completely ignorant of corporate law and utterly incapable of performing simple corporate entity and fictitious firm name searches.

Finally, the Hearing Officer summarily concludes that HWAN did not detrimentally rely on the Division's representations because "HWAN did not change its conduct, so nothing in the evidence suggests that HWAN relied to its detriment on the State."20 However, the very conduct at issue is the utilization of CHWG as HWAN's third-party administrator, for which the Division now imposes exorbitant fines. HWAN reasonably, and to its detriment, relied on the Division's representations that apparently approved of HWAN's use of CHWG as its third-party administrator. The Division approved HWAN's form service contract including CHWG as its third-party administrator.²¹ The Division later even asked HWAN to register Choice Home Warranty as its dba.²² HWAN used CHWG as its third-party administrator and is now being penalized for an arrangement of which the Division had to have known and approved. HWAN absolutely "relied to its detriment on the State."

Accordingly, the Evidence demonstrates that equitable estoppel should apply against the Division because the Division made factual representations specific to HWAN, and HWAN then relied on those representations in commencing a course of action. Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Auth., 124 Nev. at 698-700, 191 P.3d at 1157-58. Therefore, the Hearing Officer's conclusion that the Evidence does not demonstrate that the Division should be equitably

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²⁰ Ex. 5 at 5:8-10

²¹ Record Entry #47 at 4:4-5.

Id. at 5:23-25.

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estopped from arguing that HWAN improperly utilized CHWG as its third-party administrator is clearly erroneous and unsupported by the substantial evidence in the record.

The Evidence Negates the Findings of False Representations of Material Fact D.

The Evidence shows that HWAN did not make a knowing misrepresentation when it failed to change the prepopulated entry of "self" as HWAN's administrator on its renewal applications.²³ NRS 686A.070 makes it a crime to "knowingly make or cause to be made any false entry of a material fact in any book, report or statement . . ." (Emphasis added). The term knowingly is a "bad-mind" element. Ford v. State, 127 Nev. 608, 613, 262 P.3d 1123, 1126 (2011) (acknowledging that the term knowingly indicates a bad-mind requirement.). NRS 686A.070 has not yet been interpreted by our Nevada Supreme Court, however the Ninth Circuit has interpreted similar federal criminal statutes to require the government to prove that the offender "(1) made a statement; (2) that was false; and (3) material; (4) with specific intent; (5) in a matter within the agency's jurisdiction." United States v. Selby, 557 F.3d 968 (9th Cir. 2009) (interpreting 18 U.S.C.A. § 1001(3) which criminalizes persons who "make[] or use[] any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry."). "Specific intent is 'the intent to accomplish the precise act which the law prohibits." Bolden v. State, 121 Nev. 908, 923, 124 P.3d 191, 201 (2005).

Here, the Evidence shows that HWAN's "statement," consisting of the failure to change the prepopulated entry of "self" as HWAN's administrator on its renewal applications, was both immaterial and not made with the specific intent to make a false statement. HWAN submitted a proposed service contract with its initial application indicating that CHWG was HWAN's thirdparty administrator and identified that approved service contract in every renewal application as the contract HWAN was using in Nevada.²⁴ Thus, HWAN's inadvertent failure to change the pre-populated field on its renewal applications after 2011 do not constitute a "knowing" false entry. Rather both HWAN and the Division understood CHWG was HWAN's third-party administrator.

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²³ See Ex. 3 at 2:25-28 & 3:1-9.

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Such inadvertent error is immaterial where the Division was fully aware that HWAN was using CHWG as its third-party administrator, which is demonstrated by the Evidence. In fact, the Hearing Officer concedes that the Evidence "shows that the Division was aware that HWAN's contract identified Choice Home Warranty as the administrator."25

Interestingly, while the Hearing Officer resists drawing reasonable conclusions from the Evidence where those conclusions would support HWAN, the Hearing Officer has no problem reaching conclusions when they would support the Division's position, even conclusions that contradict her underlying decision. For instance, the Hearing Officer concludes that "[p]repopulated 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."26 Interestingly, nothing in the Evidence shows that the Division asked HWAN to register Choice Home Warranty as a fictitious name because it believed HWAN and Choice Home Warranty to be one and the same. Indeed, in the Hearing Officer's original decision, she concluded that "|w|hy the Division requested HWAN to register the dba Choice Home Warranty is unknown." Now the Hearing Officer has been presented with evidence that the Division knew and acknowledged CHW Group, Inc. and HWAN as two "different corporations" (in Exhibit KK). 28 Faced with this Evidence and Evidence showing that the Division knew "Choice Home Warranty" is the same as "CHW, Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty," the Hearing Officer abruptly reverses course. The Hearing Officer inexplicably now concludes without any evidentiary basis that "HWAN presented itself as one-and-the-same with Choice Home Warranty in the renewal applications," presumably by using the dba Choice Home Warranty by HWAN. But the use of this dba was at the Division's request. The Hearing Officer initially found no evidence showing why the Division made this request of HWAN, and no such evidence is within the Evidence at issue in the Order on Remand. The Hearing Officer's flipflop interpretation of the record shows that her Order on Remand is clearly erroneous and

See Ex. 5 at 6:6-7.

Id. at 6:19-21.

Record Entry #47 at 18:16-17). 28

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unsupported by substantial evidence on the whole record.

The Evidence Shows that the Division's Testimony Was Inaccurate

The Evidence shows that the Division either (1) knew that CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty was the same as Choice Home Warranty or (2) had absolutely no understanding of corporate law or the purpose and function of fictitious firm names. The Evidence shows that as early as July 2010, Division employees were aware that Choice Home Warranty was operating in Nevada without a registration and at least one Division employee referenced CHW Group, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty.²⁹ By July 2011, that same Division employee again discussed CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty in the context of beginning an investigation for apparent unregistered conduct.30 Two weeks later, that same Division employee sent an email indicating indicated that HWAN listed Choice Home Warranty as its administrator in the proposed contract.³¹ On November 7, 2011, that same Division employee emailed Division employees stating 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.³² Not surprisingly, the Hearing Officer found that no complaint was ever filed against CHWG for operating in Nevada.³³

These facts when taken together show that the Division's witness, Rajat Jain, was not credible when he testified that "[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."34 Rather, it is plain from the Evidence that the Division knew CHWG was a "different corporation" from HWAN.35 The only reasonable conclusion is that the Division determined Choice was not selling illegally because it knew that HWAN used CHWG as its third-party administrator, and it approved this arrangement, just as it had for countless other providers.

The Division summarily dismissed this argument, stating that the Evidence does not

25 Id. at 2:17-22. Id. at 2:23-28.

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Page 17 of 25

See Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 117: 12-15.

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show that the Division knew all along that Choice Home Warranty was CHWG and that Mr. Jain's name does not appear on the email correspondence.³⁶ The Hearing Officer erroneously agreed with the Division. However, the Evidence indeed shows the Division knew Choice Home Warranty was CHWG. See Sections C & D, supra. Further, the fact that Mr. Jain's name is not on the emails is of no consequence because Mr. Jain was testifying as the most knowledgeable person for the Division.³⁷ As the most knowledgeable person for the Division (and the Chief Insurance Examiner), Mr. Jain should have had knowledge regarding the information in the Evidence. Indeed it is disingenuous to assume that the Chief Insurance Examiner would not be made aware of the Evidence, emails which reveal the Division's understanding of who exactly CHWG was.

The Hearing Officer accepted that Mr. Jain, as the most knowledgeable person for the Division, could testify "as to how the Division arrived at the determination in 2014 that HWAN and Choice Home Warranty were one-and-the-same entity,"38 but summarily concluded that "whether he was aware of or part of the discussions of 2010 and 2011 is unknown." This is entirely improper. Indeed, had the evidence correctly been deemed material and admitted at the hearing, HWAN could have questioned Mr. Jain about his knowledge concerning the Evidence, or lack thereof. Because the Evidence was wrongfully excluded, the record is incomplete. At the very least, the Hearing Officer should have deemed the Evidence material, see Section B, supra, and taken additional evidence as to Mr. Jain's knowledge and understanding regarding the Evidence, during which HWAN should have had the opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Jain.

Therefore, the Hearing Officer's conclusion that the Evidence does not show the Division's testimony was inaccurate is belied by the record, not supported by substantial evidence, and must be reversed, or at the very least remanded for additional testimony of Mr. Jain to be taken.

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Page 18 of 25

See Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 26:14-21.

Id. at 7:11-12

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The Evidence Establishes that the Final Order Imposes Penalties Beyond the F. Statute of Limitations.

NRS 11.190(4)(b) provides that the statute of limitations is 2 years for "[a]n action upon a statute or a penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to a person or the State, or both, except when the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation."40 The Hearing Officer reiterated her erroneous conclusion that the Evidence does not show that the Division knew CHW Group Inc., was Choice Home Warranty and also dismissed this argument because it was not raised as an affirmative defense.⁴¹ However, as explained more fully in Petitioner's Opening Bricf, 42 the bases for these fines were not set forth in the Division's original complaints against HWAN. Thus, HWAN was not on notice of the grounds for the fines in order to present the proper affirmative defenses. Accordingly, the Hearing Officer erred as a matter of law for failing to consider these arguments on remand. 43

The Hearing Officer fined HWAN \$50 for every contract sold by CHWG since the inception of its business of Nevada. Because the Division's action was not commenced until the filing of the original Complaint and Order to Show Cause on May 9, 2017, any fines on conduct occurring earlier than 2 years ago are prohibited by NRS 11.190(4)(b). Thus, any fines imposed on conduct that occurred before May 9, 2015 are invalid on their face as barred by the statute of limitations.

The evidence introduced at hearing supporting the number of contracts (23,889) forming the basis of the fines imposed by the Division (\$1,194,450) reveals that 8,139 contracts were actually sold in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, well outside the applicable statute of limitations.44 In 2015 alone, another 5,683 contracts were sold, with another 10,067 contracts sold in 2016 and

Page 19 of 25

⁴⁰ While HWAN argued in its Opening Brief filed herein February 15, 2018 that NRS 679B.185(4) applies, HWAN agrees with the Division that NRS 679.185(4) applies only to those "who engage in 'unauthorized transaction of insurance." Division's Answering Brief, filed March 19, 2018 herein, at 27:11-12. HWAN is a registrant under NRS Chapter 690C, not an insurer. See id.; see also NRS 690C.200 (prohibiting a provider from even using the word "insurance" or "any other word or term that implies that the provider is engaged in the business of transacting insurance" in its name).

⁴¹ Ex. 5 at 7:22-25.

⁴² See Pet. Op. Br. at 23:19-27; 24: 1-15.

⁴³ This issue was briefed before the Hearing Officer in its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM filed November 13, 2018. Exhibit 2.

⁴⁴ Record Entry # 35, Exhibit K (CHW073096).

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2017.45 Assuming that approximately one-third (1/3) of the 5,683 contracts sold in 2015 (1894) were sold in the first third of that year (months January - April 2015), only 13,856 contracts (3,789 for the last 2/3 of 2015 + 10,067 for 2016 & 2017) actually fall within the statute of limitations period. Assuming that the Division is even entitled to any fines for the conduct at issue, which HWAN strongly disputes, the maximum fine that could have been imposed on the conduct falling within the statute of limitations is \$692,800 (\$50 x 13,856), not \$1,194,450.

Nonetheless, because the Evidence shows that the Division knew HWAN was selling contracts through CHWG as its administrator, the Division implicitly approved the arrangement, and the Division did not take any action against this arrangement, the Division is equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN for the same. See Section C, supra.

The Evidence Is Admissible Because It Is Material, and the Evidence Is Not G. Privileged.

This court need not determine whether the Evidence is admissible because it is material. When a party moves to submit additional evidence before an administrative agency, the lower court's role "is limited to determining whether (1) the evidence is material, and (2) there existed good reasons for not presenting such evidence before the administrative agency originally." In other words, the role of the court is not to determine whether the evidence is admissible as "such analysis becomes subsumed within the court's finding that the additional evidence is material, given the more relaxed standard for admissibility contained in the UAPA [uniform administrative procedure act]." Salmon v. Dep't of Pub. Health & Addiction Servs., 259 Conn. 288, 318, 788 A.2d 1199, 1217 (2002); see also NRS 233B.131(2); Garcia v. Scolari's Food & Drug, 125 Nev. 48, 53, 200 P.3d 514, 518 (2009) (relying on Salmon, 788 A.2d at 1220-21 in interpreting NRS 233B.131(2)).

The Hearing Officer found that the Evidence was not material and did not impact the final decision but refused to consider whether the Evidence was admissible stating it was not within the Hearing Officer's jurisdiction. As discussed supra, the Hearing Officer's own findings show that the Evidence is material in that it was relevant and logically connected to

45 Id.

11950082_8

Page 20 of 25

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substantial matters in dispute, and should have impacted the final decision. Wyman v. State, 125 Nev. at 608, 217 P.3d at 583 (Material evidence is that which is "logically connected with the facts of consequence or the issues in the case"). Thus, this Court need not determine whether the evidence is admissible, because such analysis was subsumed by the Court's order that the Hearing Officer receive and consider the Evidence given the relaxed standard for admissibility in administrative actions. Salmon, 788 A.2d at 1217; see also NRS 233B.123 (relaxing the standard for admissibility in administrative actions).

Nevertheless, should this Court wish to consider the admissibility of the Evidence, HWAN has demonstrated that the attorney-client privilege does not apply, and even if it did apply, it was waived. NRS 233B.123(1) governs the admissibility of evidence in administrative proceedings and states: "Evidence may be admitted, except where precluded by statute, if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonable and prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. Agencies shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law." (emphasis added). Under NRS 49.095, a privileged communication is one made between a client and lawyer for the purposes of facilitating legal services. "Acts or services performed by an attorney for his client in the course of employment and which are accessible to others or to the public do not fall within the privilege because no private communication is involved." Cheyenne Const., Inc. v. Hozz, 102 Nev. 308, 312, 720 P.2d 1224, 1226 (1986)

During the administrative proceedings, the Division objected to the admission of the Evidence based upon attorney-client privilege. However, Exhibit LL is not directed to an attorney. Although Exhibits KK and MM were sent to a Division attorney, they do not on their face appear to be requesting legal services or advice; instead they are governing acts within the scope of the attorney's employment at a regulatory enforcement agency. See Cheyenne Const., Inc., 102 Nev. at 312, 720 P.2d at 1226.

Moreover, even if the communications were privileged, any claim to privilege was waived. "If there is disclosure of privileged communications, this waives the remainder of the privileged consultation on the same subject." Id. at 311-12, 720 P.2d at 1226. Here, the Division voluntarily produced the documents in response to a properly served subpoena duces

Page 21 of 25

11950082_8

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tecum, thereby waiving any privilege that could have attached to them. Further, the Commissioner annexed the documents to her decision and order in a separate hearing, which is now the subject of a second petition for judicial review, so the documents are a public record. Exhibit 1 to Petition for Judicial Review in Case No. 19-OC-00015-1B, attached hereto as Exhibit 6.

In addition, the Division cannot seek to use its privilege to hide evidence central to the basis it placed at issue for its decision to penalize HWAN. See Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court in & for Cty. of Clark, 399 P.3d 334, 345 (Nev. 2017), reh'g denied (Sept. 28, 2017) ("The at-issue waiver doctrine applies where the client has placed at issue the substance or content of a privileged communication."); see also Mendoza v. McDonald's Corp., 213 P.3d 288, 304 (Ct. App. 2009) (internal quotations omitted) ("[a] party is not allowed to assert the privilege when doing so places the claimant in such a position, with reference to the evidence, that it would be unfair and inconsistent to permit the retention of the privilege because the attorney-client privilege is not to be both a sword and a shield."). The Division placed the so-called privileged emails at issue when it denied knowing HWAN and CHWG were separate entities and denied knowing that HWAN used CHWG as its third-party administrator. The Division attempts to shield the truth, hiding material evidence that reveals its position to be false behind the guise of attorney-client privilege. The Division should not be permitted to invoke the privilege so that it can take a position that is directly contradictory to the facts.

Finally, this Court need not again consider whether good cause exists to admit the Evidence because the Court has already determined good cause exists by remanding the matter to the Hearing Officer. However, should the Court wish to reconsider whether HWAN had "good reasons" for failure to present the Evidence in the proceeding before the agency pursuant to NRS 233B.131, HWAN reiterates its arguments make in its motion for leave to present additional evidence.46 HWAN relied on the Division's assertion that the documents were privileged, and at the time did not believe the Evidence was necessary to the case based on the allegations in the

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⁴⁶ Mot, for leave to Present Add'l Evid. at 3:17-18; 4:11-25; 5:1-17; 7:16-28 & 8:1-6. Page 22 of 25 11950082 8

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original complaint.⁴⁷ In fact, the Division had never given notice of any fact, claim, or argument in any complaint or filing that made the Evidence relevant to the proofs adduced at the hearing.⁴⁸ It was only after the hearing that the Evidence became an issue. When the Division filed its closing papers it proffered conclusions directly contrary to the facts revealed in the Evidence, necessitating the post-hearing and judicial review proceedings leading to the Order on Remand.⁴⁹ Therefore, supplementation of the administrative record with the Evidence is warranted here.

IV. CONCLUSION

In sum, the Hearing Officer's Order on Remand is clearly erroneous in that it is not supported by substantial evidence on the entire record. The Hearing Officer's finding that the Evidence is not material is clearly erroneous because the Evidence goes directly to facts of consequence and substantial matters in dispute. The Hearing Officer's conclusion that this Evidence does not impact the final decision is contrary to the Evidence. In fact, the additional Evidence establishes that the Division knew that HWAN used CIIWG as its third-party administrator and sales agent, and that the Division was aware that HWAN and CHWG are different corporations. HWAN has established that its substantial rights have been prejudiced, and this Court must set aside the Order on Remand in whole or in part. Because the Evidence is material, admissible, and should affect the underlying decision, the Court should consider the Evidence when evaluating HWAN's Petition for Judicial Review.

DATED this ___ day of February, 2019.

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

47 Id.

⁴⁸ Id.

⁴⁹ Id.

11950082 8

Page 23 of 25

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

day of February, 2019, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing [PROPOSED] PETITIONER'S SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 via United States Mail, first class postage prepaid, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed to the following at the last known address of said individuals:

Joanna Grigoricv, Senior Deputy Attorney General Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 igrigoriev@ag.nv.gov ryien@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance

an employee of Holland & Hart, LLP

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Page 24 of 25

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1	Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL & MM	Pages
EXHIBIT 2	HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM	Pages
EXHIBIT 3	The Division's Opposition to Exhibits KK, LL and MM	Pages
EXHIBIT 4	HWAN's Reply to the Division's Opposition to Exhibits KK, LL and MM	Pages
EXHIBIT 5	Order on Remand	Pages
EXHIBIT 6	Petition for Judicial Review in Case No. 19-OC-00015-1B	Pages

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Page 25 of 25

11950082_8

EXHIBIT 1

Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 1

Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

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.

ORDER REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL & MM

On or about September 6, 2018, the Hearing Officer received a copy of the First Judicial District Court's Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence ("Remand Order") in the matter of Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty v. State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance, Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B, Dept. No. I. The Remand Order instructs the Hearing Officer to "consider Petitioner's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM... and determine whether the Evidence is material," and to issue a new decision reflecting the Evidence's impact on the original findings. (Remand Ord. at 2:10–12.)

Having reviewed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, the purpose of these Exhibits is not readily apparent. Therefore, to fully consider the materiality of these exhibits, consistent with the Court's Remand Order, the Hearing Officer HEREBY ORDERS the Parties to file the following:

- Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. ("HWAN") shall address the purpose for which Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are offered. The brief must be filed no later than 5:00 p.m. on November 13, 2018.
- If the Division of Insurance ("Division") has any objection or opposition to the Exhibits, the Division may file the objections or opposition no later than 5:00 p.m. on November 20, 2018.

Each Party's brief may not exceed 5 pages. The Parties may file their briefs electronically through the Hearing Officer's Legal Secretary, Yvonne Renta at yrenta@doi.nv.gov. In order to expedite this matter and reduce the cost of service to the Parties, the Hearing Officer finds that good cause exists to

1	allow the Parties to use electronic service. Thus, if the Parties so stipulate, service may be met through
2	electronic service.
3	So ORDERED this 31st day of October, 2018.
4	So ORDERED this, 2018.
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this date served the ORDER REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL & MM, 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

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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: |grifa@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 31st day of October, 2018.

Employee of the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry

Division of Insurance

-1-

EXHIBIT 2

HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 2

HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

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IRECK,	11	STATE OF NEVADA - DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE				
ER SCI Suite 506-4614	12	IN THE MATTER OF:	CAUSE NO.: 17.0050			
FARB arkway IV 891 82,210	13					
BROWNSTEIN HVATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1000 Lax Vegas, NV 89106-4614 702 382.2101	14	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY,	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S BRIEF REGARDING			
STEIN	15	Respondent,	EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM			
OWN	16					
â	17	Respondent HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a Choice				
	18	Home Warranty ("HWAN") hereby submits the instant Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and				
	19	MM, pursuant to the Order entered October 31, 2018 (the "Brief"). This Brief is made and based				
	20	upon the pleadings and papers on file herein, the following arguments, and any oral arguments of				
	21	counsel that are agreed to be considered.				
	22	DATED this 13th day of November, 2018.				
	23	BROW	NSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP			
	24	BY:				
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I. INTRODUCTION

On Dec ember 18, 2017, a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the Commissioner (the "Decision") was issued in this Cause. The Decision found that HWAN had violated NRS 686A.070 five times by representing it was self-administered in its 2011-2015 renewal applications when CHW Group, Inc. ("CHWG") was its administrator. It also found that HWAN had conducted business in an unsuitable manner under NRS 679B.125 and NRS 690C.325 by allowing CHWG to sell and offer for sale service contracts on HWAN's behalf because CHWG does not hold a certificate of registration.

On December 22, 2018, HWAN timely filed a Petition for Judicial Review of the Order with the First Judicial District Court and on April 19, 2018, HWAN filed a Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence (the "Motion") – namely, Exhibits KK, LL, and MM – for the hearing officer's consideration. The district court entered an order on September 6, 2018 granting the Motion and requiring the hearing office in the instant cause to "receive the [Exhibits] and determine if [they] are material, and, if so, whether it would have had any impact on the final decision." Pursuant to the hearing officer's order entered herein on October 31, 2018, HWAN submits the instant Brief outlining the relevance of the Exhibits.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are relevant to whether the Division should be equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN for its relationship with CHWG.

The Exhibits are directly material to numerous issues and findings in the Decision itself related to the Division's knowledge of certain facts. Specifically, HWAN's argument that the Division should be equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN for its relationship with CHWG was rejected because "[t]here is no evidence that the Division knew that CHW Group and Choice Home Warranty were the same." Exhibit KK clearly establishes that no later than November 7, 2011, the Division was fully aware of the fact that CHWG used the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty. Moreover, there can be no merit to any contention that the Division thought Choice Home Warranty was HWAN since the Division did not require that HWAN file the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty until 2014.

² See Decision 23:21-22.

See Order Granting Pet,'s Mot. for Leave to Present Add'l Evidence, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

Furthermore, Exhibit LL shows that the Division's Legal Department had been investigating CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty in response to questions about "Choice Home Warranty." In other words, a simple inquiry into any information on "Choice Home Warranty" was easily identifiable by the Division as relating to CHWG, as early as July 15, 2010. Exhibit MM, also an e-mail exchange, corroborates that the Division was fully aware that "CHW Group, Inc." was in fact the same as Choice Home Warranty.

It is equally indisputable that the Division knew that CHWG was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN and explicitly authorized the structure of that relationship. In the Decision, the Hearing Officer rejected HWAN's arguments regarding equitable estoppel based upon the conclusion that "[t]he 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." Exhibit KK shows that in 2011 the Division knew CHWG was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN and that the Division ultimately decided that CHWG could sell service contracts backed by HWAN, as the provider, by approving HWAN's service contract with full knowledge of the relationship between HWAN and CHWG.

NRS 690C.070 defines provider as 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." The record for this hearing demonstrates that CHWG has never been a provider in the State of Nevada, and the Exhibits demonstrate that the provider has always been HWAN and the Division has known this since at least 2011. Accordingly, Exhibits KK, LL and MM clearly show that the Division must be equitably estopped from seeking to penalize HWAN for utilizing CHWG to sell service contracts because it explicitly approved the relationship and HWAN relied upon that approval.

B. Exhibits KK and LL are relevant to the issue of whether HWAN made false representations of material fact.

The Decision imposed a fine on HWAN for not correcting the pre-populated entry of "self" as HWAN's administrator in HWAN's renewal applications. Leaving aside that the failure to correct this information was not a knowing misrepresentation, Exhibit KK notes the corporate identity of HWAN as "Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc." It also notes that "Choice

³ See Decision 23:22-24.

Home Warranty" is HWAN's administrator and has an office address in New Jersey. Further, as detailed above, Exhibit LL clearly shows the Division knew that "Choice Home Warranty" was CHWG in 2010. Taken together, the only logical conclusion from Exhibits KK and LL is that the Division was obviously aware that HWAN was a separate entity from CHWG/"Choice Home Warranty." Moreover, these documents demonstrate that any error in the renewal application was not a knowingly false entry since the entry was contrary to all of the information provided to the Division through other documents. HWAN's inadvertent mistake cannot rise to the level of a knowing misrepresentation. Thus, even if HWAN made a mistake by failing to correct the "self" entry on its prior renewal applications, the Division knew that CHWG was administrator.

C. The Exhibits indicate that the testimony at the hearing was inaccurate and that the Division has known all along that CHWG sells on behalf of HWAN.

As set forth above, the Exhibits indicate several important facts related to the Division's knowledge: (1) that "Choice Home Warranty" is and was CHWG; (2) that HWAN and CHWG were separate legal entities; (3) that CHWG/"Choice Home Warranty" was not certificated and was selling service contracts in Nevada with the Division's knowledge and explicit approval; and (4) that HWAN used CHWG as its contract administrator. These facts, taken together, are relevant to the credibility of certain testimony made at the hearing. As the Decision noted, Rajat Jain testified that "[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."

But this testimony is directly contradicted by the Exhibits, which show that the Division has long known that CHWG is Choice Home Warranty. The Exhibits further show that the Division clearly knew CHWG had been selling service contracts in Nevada and approved of the relationship. Contrary to Mr. Jain's testimony, then, the Division had specific knowledge that "Choice and HWAN were" **not** the same entity. In other words, the Division plainly knew that CHWG was selling contracts in Nevada without a certificate and, more importantly, was selling on behalf of HWAN as early as 2011 and never took any affirmative action due to this arrangement – likely because it knows that contract administrators and sales agents are not required to be certificated under Nevada law. Indeed, not only was the Division aware of these

⁴ See Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 117:12-15.

⁵ Indeed, the Division's own website contains numerous approved service contracts where the seller is not

facts, it explicitly approved the relationship between CHWG and HWAN. Consistent with the foregoing, the Decision erred in finding that HWAN engaged in unsuitable conduct by allowing an uncertificated entity to sell contracts on its behalf.

D. The Exhibits establish that the Decision erred by imposing penalties beyond the time permitted by the applicable statute of limitations.

The Decision ultimately imposed penalties pursuant to Nevada statutes for making false entries of material fact in its 2011-2015 renewal applications and for allowing CHWG to sell service contracts on its behalf since 2010.⁶ As is set forth above, the Exhibits are relevant to the correctness of each of these findings and indicate that the Division was aware that CHWG was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN as early as 2011. On this basis, the Exhibits are relevant to show that the current penalties violate the applicable statute of limitations. NRS 11.190(4)(b) is clear that "[a]n action upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to a person or the State" is two years. Enforcement actions and penalties against contract providers are clearly given to the Division and the Exhibits' timeline indicate that no penalties may be imposed for conduct prior to May 8, 2015. The Decision should be revised accordingly.

E. Even if the Exhibits are privileged, that privilege has been waived.8

To the extent that the Division will argue in opposition that the Exhibits are privileged and must therefore not be considered, such a contention is without merit. As a threshold matter, the District Court's order requires the Hearing Officer to receive and consider the Exhibits so any argument regarding privilege is moot. In any event, it is questionable as to whether these exhibits are privileged at all. A privileged communication under Nevada law is one made between a client and lawyer for the purposes of facilitating legal services. See NRS 49.095. Exhibit LL is not directed to a Division attorney. And, although Exhibits KK and MM are made to David Hall, a Division attorney, they do not on their face appear to be requesting legal advice or services. 10

certificated. See, e.g., http://di.nv.gov/ins/f?p=600:35:0:

⁶ See Decision at 25:19-20; 27:13-21. These penalties were imposed pursuant to NRS 686A.070, NRS 686A.181(1)(a), NRS 679B.125, and NRS 690C.325(1).

⁷ This is because the Division did not initiate the instant cause until May 9, 2017.

⁸ Due to the outstanding and unresolved claim of privilege of the e-mails, HWAN has made best efforts not to directly quote or attach the Exhibits.

See generally Ex. 3.

¹⁰ See generally Exs. 2, 4. See also Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct., 399 P.3d 334, 341 (Nev. 2017).

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Even if the Exhibits are privileged, however, that privilege has been waived. Nevada law has long held that "[i]f there is disclosure of privileged communications, this waives the remainder of the privileged consultation on the same subject." Chevenne Const., Inc. v. Hozz, 102 Nev. 308, 311-12, 720 P.2d 1224, 1226 (1986). Here, the Division voluntarily produced the Exhibits in response to a properly served subpoena duces tecum. This voluntary disclosure waived any privilege that could have attached to them.

In addition, "where the client has placed at issue the substance or content of a privileged communication," waiver attaches. Wynn Resorts, 399 P.3d at 345. This is because "[a] party is not allowed to assert the privilege when doing so places the claimant in such a position, with reference to the evidence, that it would be unfair and inconsistent to permit the retention of the privilege because the attorney-client privilege is not to be both a sword and a shield." Mendoza v. McDonald's Corp., 213 P.3d 288, 304 (Ct. App. 2009) (internal quotations omitted). Here, the Division has argued directly contrary to the facts these very Exhibits make evident, as described hereinabove, at length on review. 11 The Division attempts to use the privilege as a sword, when it is meant to be a shield, and this it cannot do. The Division should not be permitted to invoke the privilege so that it can take a position that is directly contradictory to the facts.

III. CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, the Exhibits should be considered and admitted into the record here and appropriate reconsidered findings made by the hearing officer as set forth above. In addition, HWAN requests that the hearing officer attach the Exhibits to any supplemental order entered to allow for proper review by the district court.

DATED this 13th day of November, 2018.

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP

BY:

KIRK B. LENHARD, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 1437 TRAWS F. CHANCE, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 13800

Attorneys for Respondent

¹¹ See Division's Answering Br., attached hereto as Exhibit 2, at 11:11-12; 12:14-17; 12:14-13:9; 17:12; 22:16-17; 23:4-5; 34:12-13; 34:17-18.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP, and that on the 13th day of November, 2018, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a BRIEF REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM to be served, U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, and via electronic mail, to the following:

Richard P. Yien, Esq., Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 Telephone: 775-684-1100 ryien@ag.nv.gov

Joanna Grigoriev, Sr. Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General Grant Sawyer Bldg. 555 E. Washington Ave. Suite 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Petitioner State of Nevada, Department Of Business And Industry - Division Of Insurance

ALEXIA M. EMMERMANN, ESQ. Hearing Officer
Department of Business and Industry
Division of Insurance
1818 East College Parkway, Suite 103
Carson City, NV 89706
Email: yrenta@doi.nv.gov

an employee of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP

EXHIBIT 3

The Division's Opposition to Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 3

The Division's Opposition to Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE IN THE MATTER OF CAUSE NO. 17.0050 **DIVISION'S OPPOSITION TO HWAN'S** HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME PROPOSED EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM WARRANTY Respondent. COMES NOW the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance ("Division") through its counsel DAG Richard Paili Yien and SDAG Joanna Grigoriev. This matter appears before the Hearing Officer on a limited remand from the First Judicial District Court ("Court Order") instructing the Hearing Officer as follows: "[t]he hearing officer is to consider Petitioner's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM ('Exhibits'). The hearing officer will receive the evidence and determine whether the evidence is material, and if so, whether it would have had any impact on the final decision." (Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence 2:11-13). 1// 1/// 11///

EXHIBIT PAGE 50

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION/ PERTINENT FACTS</u>

Pursuant to the instructions of the Court Order, the Hearing Officer, in turn, issued an order requiring HWAN to submit a brief to "address the purpose for which Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are offered." The Division was presented with the option to file an opposition to the proposed Exhibits¹. The Division objects and opposes the introduction of these Exhibits, as set forth.

II. ARGUMENT

EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM ARE IMMATERIAL TO THIS MATTER AND NOTHING IN THE EXHIBITS NEGATES THE VIOLATIONS BY HWAN OR ABSOLVES IT FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY IMPOSED BY LAW

After an administrative hearing in Cause No. 17.0050, the Hearing Officer found that HWAN violated NRS 686A.070, by making false entries of material fact (six counts); conducted business in an unsuitable manner in violation of NRS 690.325 and 679B.125 by using Choice Home Warranty Group ("CHWG"), an unlicensed entity, for all activities for which Nevada law requires a certificate of registration (23,889 contracts)²; and violated NRS 690C.320.2 (one count) by failing to make records available to the Commissioner upon request,³ and ordered fines.⁴ The Exhibits HWAN is seeking to introduce are not material to any of these rulings and none would be affected by them.

HWAN makes five arguments in its brief. HWAN does not argue that the Exhibits show that it did not violate the law. The essence of HWAN's claim of relevancy can be characterized as follows—because the Exhibits may be suggesting that the Division staff knew or should have known of HWAN's misrepresentations, HWAN should not have been penalized for them. For the reasons set forth below, HWAN's arguments must fail.

A. Equitable Estoppel Does Not Apply

HWAN claims that Exhibits KK, LL, and MM show that "the Division must be equitably estopped from seeking to penalize HWAN for utilizing CHWG to sell service contracts because it

EXHIBIT PAGE 5⁴

¹ "[i]f the Division of Insurance has any objection or opposition to the Exhibits, the Division may file the objections or opposition no later than 5:00 pm.m on November 20, 2018 (October 31, 2018, Order, 1: 23-25).

² Final Order, 25:17-24, 27:18-21.

³ Final Order; 22:1-5; 27:16-17.

⁴ Final Order 27:13-21.

explicitly approved the relationship . . ." (HWAN Br., 2:23). Setting aside the fact that these Exhibits do not show what HWAN claims they show⁵, it is well-settled that "estoppel cannot prevent the state from performing its governmental functions." *Chanos v. Nevada Tax Com'n*, 124 Nev. 232, 238, 181 P.3d 675, 679 (2008). The Commissioner cannot be prevented from exercising her duties imposed by the Legislature under the Insurance Code, title 57 of the NRS, including protection of the public by disciplining licensees for their violations. HWAN's argument that the Division should be estopped from enforcing the law must be rejected. Even if Exhibits KK, LL, and MM did show that someone from the Division staff could have had the knowledge of the existence of two separate entities, it is immaterial to whether or not the Commissioner may enforce the provisions of Title 57. Notably, HWAN does not argue that these Exhibits in any way could show that it did not use CHWG to sell its contracts.

B. The Exhibits Are Not Relevant to HWAN's Statutory Responsibility Under NRS 686A.070 or to the Finding of Violations Thereof

HWAN claims the Exhibits are relevant to HWAN's violations found under NRS 686A.070. In its Complaint, the Division alleged that HWAN violated NRS 686A.070 by failing to disclose material facts about its business in its renewal applications of the Nevada certificate of registration. The Hearing Officer found six (6) violations of NRS 686A.070⁶. NRS 686A.070 provides:

A person subject to regulation under this Code shall not 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.

(Emphasis added). The language of the statute places no burden on the Division to hold the hand of an applicant and correct any misstatements applicant enters as answers to the questions posed in the application. There is nothing in Exhibits KK, LL, and MM that would absolve HWAN from its responsibility to be truthful in applications to the Division under NRS 686A.070.

It is undisputed that Victor Mandalawi ("Mandalawi"), the president of HWAN and of CHWG, d/b/a Choice Home Warranty, did not disclose CHWG as HWAN's Administrator in its annual renewal

⁵ See analysis in section C of this brief.

⁶ Final Order, 20:17-19, 26-27; 27:13-15.

applications. On its initial application filed with the Division on September 2, 2010, in response to the question, "[h]ave you designated an administrator to be responsible for administration of Nevada service contracts?" HWAN answered "No," even though, according to HWAN's own representations to this tribunal, the purported agreement between HWAN and CHW Group was signed on July 29, 2010. (See HWAN's Ex. E, ISP Agreement). Thereafter, the false entries and omissions continued in renewal applications. In response to the question pertaining to the "administrator" of the applicant (question 2 of Division's Exs. 2, 4, 5, and 21—renewal applications for years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2016), HWAN's reply was "self." The answer to the same question in renewal applications for years 2014 and 2015 was left blank. (Exs. 7 and 12). When asked by the Hearing Officer who Mandalawi was referring to by entering "self" in response to these questions, he responded, "CHW," in direct conflict with HWAN's own defense that HWAN and CHWG are two separate entities. 8

HWAN does not deny this. Instead, it argues that "[t]he Decision imposed a fine on HWAN for not correcting the pre-populated entry of 'self' as HWAN's administrator in HWAN's renewal applications." This is a new argument, and it must be rejected on many grounds, mainly, because it is *irrelevant* to the issue on the limited remand and because it attempts to re-litigate issues already ruled upon. HWAN's attempt to introduce a new argument that its false entries are merely "inadvertent mistakes" to correct a "prepopulated application form" not only improper, but it is also contradicted by tangible evidence. It

Nothing in the proposed Exhibits even remotely affects the findings of HWAN's violations of NRS 686A.070—HWAN made false entries and knowingly omitted material information in violation of NRS 686A.070. The allegation by HWAN that the Exhibits indicate knowledge by the Division of the relationship between HWAN and CHWG, even assuming it is true, does not negate or absolve HWAN

⁷ Division's Ex. 22 and HWAN's Ex. P.

⁸ Tr., Day 3, 46:15-25.

⁹ HWAN Br., 2:25-26.

¹⁰ It is also an attempt to introduce an alleged fact not in the record. There is nothing in this record that suggests that the Division pre-populated HWAN's applications, including their initial application.

¹¹ The fact that HWAN attempted to conceal CHWG as its Administrator on the *initial application*, coupled with its answers in each subsequent renewal application--consistently making the same false representations—means the concealment was, at the least, with the knowledge thereof. Moreover, even if the renewal applications were "pre-populated," they would be pre-populated *based* on the information *submitted by HWAN* on its original application.

from the mandate or the responsibility placed on the applicant by NRS 686A.070.

HWAN does not claim that any other findings of violations by the Hearing Officer would be impacted by these Exhibits. They would not.

C. HWAN's Argument That Witness Testimony Was Inaccurate Has No Merit

This argument, designed to justify the introduction of these Exhibits by claiming that they discredit Division witnesses, is also without merit. Substantively, no argument is set forth on how these proposed Exhibits may be relevant, or affect the findings. As far as any effect on the credibility of the witnesses—HWAN's counsel was in possession of these Exhibits during the hearing, yet no attempt was made at that time to impeach the witnesses. In fact, counsel for HWAN voluntarily decided not to seek admittance of these Exhibits. ¹² This attempt by HWAN to re-litigate the case under the guise of the limited Court Order is disingenuous, inapposite, and untimely.

Lastly, Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, are consistent with the testimony of the Division witnesses. These Exhibits, including privileged attorney-client communications in 2011, at best, show the confusion among Division employees, resulting from the deceit perpetrated on the State of Nevada by the set of overlapping characters operating CHWG and HWAN.¹³ After being told by Mandalawi that the two entities were one and the same¹⁴ ¹⁵, the Division allowed HWAN to register Choice Home

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18 12 See Tr., 9/14/17, 107:8-15.

EXHIBIT PAGE 54

¹³ CHWG was selling service contracts as Choice Home Warranty in various states, including Nevada, as early as 2008, and it had run into problems in some jurisdictions for selling without a license. Mandalawi testified:

Q: In 2010, in Nevada, right before you started the HWAN, there were a few problems, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, the nature of the problems in Oklahoma, California and Washington were basically of the same nature, right?

A. Yes

Q. And that involved selling without --

Selling without a license.

Q. And in Nevada?

A Yes

Q. Nevada, a similar problem?

A. Yeah (Tr. 9/13/17, 139:14-25, 140:1-5

Q. what was the company against whom the allegations [consumer complaints] were made?

A. CHW Group. (Tr., 9/13/17, 138:24-25).

¹⁴ Chief Jain testified: "[a]t some point, there was a discussion with Mr. Mandalawi. It was identified that Choice and HWAN were one in the same entity, that Choice was not selling illegally because HWAN was a licensed entity in Nevada. And Mr. Mandalawi then chose to register Choice in the state and surrendered the certificate of registration and agreed to the new certificate showing HWAN dba Choice." Tr., 09/12/17, 117:11-18.

This is also supported by testimony of comingling of funds between HWAN and CHWG Tr., 09/12/17, 69:21-72:18.

Warranty as its d/b/a to avoid confusion among consumers. This is also consistent with HWAN's own annual renewal applications, which never disclosed an administrator. It was precisely because the Division thought that HWAN and "Choice Home Warranty" were one entity, that it requested that HWAN register a dba, as the public already knew it as "Choice Home Warranty." ¹⁶

Believing the two entities to be one and the same, the Chief of Property and Casualty at the Nevada Division of Insurance testified, "[f]rom every documentation that I have seen, from the consumer complaints that we have seen, from the dba's, from the service contract form that is out in the market, from the email advertisements that we have heard consumers receive, in fact, I have received them, there is no doubt in my mind that Choice Home Warranty is the same entity as Home Warranty Administrators of Nevada." HWAN's attempt to now use its own deception, resulting in confusion among Division staff, to in order to discredit Division witness by arguing the witness should have been aware of the lies and deceit perpetrated by HWAN, is troubling, absurd, and untimely.

D & E. HWAN's Attempt to Re-litigate the Case by Introducing New Arguments for the First Time is Improper as is HWAN's Attempt to Introduce the Issue of Waiver of Privilege in this Limited Remand Order.

HWAN, again, audaciously oversteps the scope of this briefing by attempting to introduce new legal arguments and theories. The Division's position is that improper and, again, beyond the scope of the limited charge in the Court Order. HWAN introduces a new argument citing NRS 11.190(4)(b) for the first time. Additionally, in an attempt to bypass the District Court's ruling and use these exhibits in the pending PJR, HWAN argues that the Division waived its privilege. The Division has not waived any such privilege. Moreover, the District Court still needs to find "good reasons" pursuant to NRS 233B.135 (1)(a) in order to admit these exhibits into the record. Because the District Court decided to first address the issue of materiality, by remanding it to the Hearing Officer prior to addressing whether "good reasons" exist, no such admittance of privileged information has occurred. These issues are beyond the scope of the limited remand order and need not be addressed to answer the question posed by the District Court. The charge of the Hearing Officer is limited to determining whether the proposed exhibits would have been material and had any affect as to her Final Order; no more.

¹⁶ Tr., 09/12/17, 114:21-115:18.

¹⁷ Tr., 09/12/17, 117:21-118:2.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Exhibits are not material to the issue of HWAN's statutory responsibilities or to the finding of violations thereof.

DATED this 20th day of November 2018.

ADAM PAUL LAXALT Attorney General

By:

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada Attorney General's Office and that on the 20th day of November 2018, I served the foregoing Nevada Division of Insurance's **DIVISION'S OPPOSITION TO HWAN'S PROPOSED EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM** via email and by U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, as follows:

Alexia Emmerman, Esq., Hearing Officer

Attn: Yvonne Renta

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An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

EXHIBIT PAGE 57

EXHIBIT 4

HWAN's Reply to the Division's Opposition to Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 4

HWAN's Reply to the Division's Opposition to Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

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10	Attorneys for Petitioner Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty
11	
12	STATE OF NEVA

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

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

Respondent.

IN THE MATTER OF

CAUSE NO.: 17.0050

HOME WARRANTY
ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC.
d/b/a CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S
REPLY TO DIVISION'S OPPOSITION
TO ITS BRIEF REGARDING
EXHIBITS KK, LL and MM

Respondent HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN"), a Nevada corporation, hereby replies the Division of Insurance's November 20, 2018 Opposition (the "Opposition") to HWAN's November 13, 2018 Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL and MM (the "Exhibits") in light of material mischaracterizations of the terms of the underlying Order and prior sworn testimony adduced in the instant Cause. HWAN requests this Reply at it is necessary to correct the record.

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DATED this 21st day	of November.	. 2018
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BY:

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Attorneys for Respondent Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

HWAN incorporates by reference the procedural and factual background set forth in its April 19, 2018 Motion before the First Judicial District Court, that Court's September 6, 2018 Order (the "Order") granting HWAN's Motion, as well as HWAN's November 13, 2018 Brief. For the sake of brevity, HWAN will not restate that which is contained therein.

The Division, by Sr. Deputy Attorney General Joanna Grigoriev, filed an Opposition to Respondent's Brief on November 20, 2018. Said Opposition, at Page 2, misstates the terms of the Order of the First Judicial Court in a material way. The Division "objects to and opposes" the introduction of these Exhibits". Neither an objection, nor an opposition is available to the Division pursuant to the terms of the Court's September 6, 2018 Order. That Order very plainly required the hearing officer "receive the [Exhibits] and determine if they are material and would have had any impact on the final decision." Indeed, the Division quotes this very directive on Page 1 of its Opposition brief. It should be clear that the hearing officer has been ordered to receive the Exhibits and will do so.

The Division further argues that the Exhibits cannot be received because they were available during to HWAN during the instant Cause and HWAN "voluntarily decided" not to use them. The Division goes further to suggest the April 19, 2018 Motion is a tactic which is "disingenuous, inapposite, and untimely." This jibe ignores the procedural posture of the motion and the Order. To be clear, these Exhibits were not addressed by either party or their witnesses in the underlying hearing because the Division had never given notice of any fact, claim or argument in any complaint or filing that made them material or relevant to the proofs adduced at the hearing. Indeed, it was only after the hearing that these Exhibits became an issue. Well after the hearing, when the Division filed its closing papers, the Division proffered conclusions directly contrary to facts set forth in these Exhibits – contrary to facts in its possession and known at the time of the briefing, necessitating the post-hearing motion and this review. HWAN argues that

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See Order Granting Pet's Mot. For Leave to Present Add'l Evidence, attached to HWAN's Brief as Ex. 1

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the Division cannot proffer conclusions based on facts it knows to be contrary to the argument and that these proffered conclusions formed the basis of errors in the hearing officer's decision that require reversal.

Finally, in its Opposition, the Division has taken liberties with sworn testimony, which cannot stand. Neither HWAN nor Mr. Mandalawi ever wavered on the separate identities of the two corporations before the Division in the instant Cause. There was no conflict or contradiction in Respondent's proofs. When asked, "So you listed the current administrator as self. Who's self?" He responded: "The administrator would be CHW Group.", referencing CHW Group, Inc. d/b/a Choice Home Warranty, an entity duly incorporated and operating in New Jersey.²

I. CONCLUSION:

Based upon the foregoing, HWAN respectfully requests record be corrected accordingly. DATED this 21st day of November, 2018.

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² See Hr'g Tr. Day 3 at 46:22-25.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of Archer & Greiner, P.C. and that on 21st day of November, 2018, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S REPLY TO DIVISION'S OPPOSITION TO ITS BRIEF REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL, and MM via electronic mail and Federal Express, at Las Vegas and Carson City, Nevada, addressed to the following at the last known address of said individuals:

Richard P. Yien, Esq., Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 Telephone: 775-684-1100 ryien@ag.nv.gov

Joanna Grigoriev, Sr. Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General Grant Sawyer Bldg. 555 E. Washington Ave. Suite 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov

Alexia Emmermann, Hearing Officer c/o Yvonne Renta, Clerk Nevada Commissioner of Insurance 1818 E. College Pkwy., Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89706 yrenta@doi.nv.gov

Attorneys for Defendant State of Nevada, Department Of Business And Industry-Division Of Insurance

an employee of Archer & Greiner, P.C.

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EXHIBIT 5

Order on Remand

EXHIBIT 5

Order on Remand

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

-1-

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

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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27 28 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.

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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

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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

-1-

EXHIBIT 6

Petition for Judicial Review in Case No. 19-OC-00015-1B

EXHIBIT 6

Petition for Judicial Review in Case No. 19-OC-00015-1B

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Attorneys for Petitioners

IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

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

Petitioner.

Petitioner

NEVADA COMMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE BARBARA D. RICHARDSON and THE STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND

INDUSTRY – DIVISION OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative agency,

Respondents.

Case No.: 1900 0018 19

Dept. No.:

PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

Petitioner HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY ("HWAN"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of Holland & Hart LLP, and pursuant to NRS 233B.130, hereby request judicial review of the Findings of Fact, Conclusion of Law, and Order of the Commissioner (the "Decision") by the NEVADA COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE BARBARA D. RICHARDSON ("Commissioner") AND THE STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY — DIVISION OF INSURANCE (the "Division") which was filed on January 2, 2019, in the matter of *In re Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty*, Cause No. 18.0095. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit "1."

Page 1 of 2

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9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Holland & Hart LLP

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Jurisdiction with this Court is proper pursuant to NRS 233B.130, as the Decision is not reviewable by any other administrative body. Venue is proper under NRS 233B.130(2)(b) ("Petitions for judicial review must . . . [b]e instituted by filing a petition in the district court . . . in the district court in and for Carson City.").

Petitioner, a party to the administrative proceeding, is aggrieved by and appeals the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order in the Decision, and any and all interlocutory orders giving rise to the Decision. While the Division is required to transmit the record of proceedings to this Court and there is no requirement for Petitioners to designate portions of the record, Petitioners request that a complete copy of the transcript of the proceedings, together with copies of all documents provided by Petitioners to the Division in this matter, as well as copies of legal briefings and correspondence with the Division, be included in the record for review by this Court.

Finally, Petitioners will be filing a memorandum of points and authorities pursuant to NRS 233B.133 within the time required by that statute following notice to the undersigned of transmission of the record of the proceedings to this Court. This "Petition" is the appellate notification required to commence the appeal and judicial review, and should not be construed as Petitioners' memorandum of points and authorities under NRS 233B.133.

The undersigned affirms that the foregoing does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 23rd day of January, 2019.

Sydney R. Gambee, Esq.

HOLLAND & HART LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

Page 2 of 2

11881430_1

INDEX OF EXHIBITS Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order Pages 1 - 49 EXHIBIT 1 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Holland & Hart LLP Page 3 of 3 11881430_1 **EXHIBIT PAGE 77**

EXHIBIT 1

Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order

EXHIBIT 1

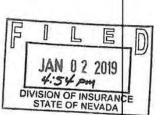
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order

Exhibit Page No. 1

EXHIBIT PAGE 78

AA001886

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE



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

Respondent.

CAUSE NO. 18.0095

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER

This matter is before the State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance (Division") on an Order Granting Division's Request for a Hearing issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Insurance ("Deputy") on March 12, 2018. The Division's Request was made pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 690C.325(1) to effectuate the denial of the service contract provider renewal application of Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN" or "Respondent"). NRS 690C.325(1) requires a hearing, or a waiver of a hearing, to non-renew, suspend, limit or revoke a provider's certificate of registration as a service contract provider in Nevada. Thus, a due process hearing must commence, unless waived, to implement certain actions against the certificate of a registered service contract provider. The Division alleges that the Respondent violated various provisions of the NRS title 57 ("Insurance Code") to such an extent that the Division requested a due process hearing under NRS 690C.325(1) to allow HWAN to provide evidence supporting HWAN's position that its January 11, 2018 renewal application as a Service Contract Provider should be renewed rather than effectuating a denial.

The Commissioner, as head of the Division, is charged with regulating the business of insurance and service contracts in Nevada. NRS 232.820-825.2; NRS 690C.120(1)(a); NRS 679B.120; Chapter 690C of NRS.

The hearing in this matter was properly noticed and was originally set for May 2, 2018, (continued to May 3, 2018, if necessary) at 9:00 a.m. at the offices of the State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance ("Division"), located at 1818 E.

College Parkway, Suite 103, Carson City, Nevada 89706. Pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code ("NAC") 679B.211(3)(a), and in response to two separate Joint Motions to Continue the hearing, the Joint Requests to Continue were each granted. The first Continuance was granted on April 20, 2018, and the second was granted on June 6, 2018. On August 17, 2018, the Respondent, HWAN, submitted a third Motion to Continue the Hearing which was opposed by the Division. On August 22, 2018, the Hearing Officer set a new Hearing date and Pre-hearing schedule. In response, on August 28, 2018, HWAN submitted a Motion to Reset the Hearing Date to accommodate Religious Observation. On September 10, 2018, the Hearing Officer set a new Hearing date for October 23, 2018, (continued to October 24, 2018, if necessary) which was properly noticed to the parties.

The hearing was held over the two day period of October 23 and 24, 2018, and was held pursuant to chapter 233B of the NRS, Title 57 of NRS, including 679B et seq., chapter 679B of NAC, and all other applicable laws and regulations.

Present for the Division were Deputy Attorney General, Richard Yien, and Senior Deputy Attorney General, Joanna Grigoriev. HWAN was represented by counsel, Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq., Daven P. Cameron, Esq., of the Nevada law firm Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP; Lori Grifa, Esq., of the law firm of Archer & Greiner P.C. of Hackensack, New Jersey; and Brian Tretter, Special Counsel of Bedminster, New Jersey. Barbara D. Richardson, Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner"), presided as the Hearing Officer.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

On February 1, 2018, renewal applicant HWAN was provided a Notice of Denial to renew its Service Contract Provider Certificate of Registration. HWAN was provided four reasons for the denial of its January 11, 2018 Renewal Application ("Renewal Application").

On February 2, 2018, the Division received a Request for a Hearing from HWAN to reconsider an October 26, 2017 renewal application from HWAN to retain its certificate as a Service Contract Provider in Nevada. (See Cause No. 18.0069). The Division did not process the October 26, 2017 renewal application for a Service Contract Provider for HWAN, as both HWAN and the Division were awaiting the results of a previous administrative action between

the two parties, Cause No. 17.0050. This previous action began on May 9, 2017, when the Division, through the Nevada Attorney General, filed a Complaint and Application to Show Cause, resulting in Cause No. 17.0050. HWAN's request for a Hearing was granted based on the February 2, 2018 Request for a Hearing, and a Notice of Hearing was sent via certified mail on February 9, 2018, opening Cause No. 18.0069. Cause No 18.0069 was eventually closed due to a March 9, 2018 formal Notice of Withdrawal of Request for Hearing by HWAN. On March 12, 2018, the Hearing Officer Provided an Order Granting [HWAN's] Notice to Withdraw Request for Hearing and Cause No. 18.0069 was closed.

The results of the previous administrative action, Cause No. 17.0050, ended with a December 18, 2017 Final Order from the Division by Hearing Officer Alexia Emmermann ("Emmermann Order"). The Emmermann Order determined that, among other items, HWAN's certificate of registration expired as a matter of law. In the Emmermann Order, the Hearing Officer provided a time line for HWAN to submit a renewal application and for the Division to review this renewal application. The January 11, 2018 HWAN Renewal Application and its February 1, 2018 denial are now the subject of this current administrative action. Cause No. 18.0095.

HWAN was provided a notice of the denial of the Renewal Application on February 1, 2018, explaining the four reasons for the denial of the January 11, 2018 Renewal Application. The Division requested a hearing to effectuate this denial on March 12, 2018. On March 13, 2018, the Division's request for a hearing was granted and notice was sent via certified mail to the Respondent. In the March 13, 2018 Notice of Hearing, Barbara Richardson, the Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner"), was named as Hearing Officer.

On March 14, 2018, the Commissioner, as Hearing Officer sent out a Pre-Hearing Order to the parties and set the hearing date for May 2, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. (continued to May 3, 2018, if necessary).

On March 28, 2018, HWAN submitted a Request for a Hearing and noted that "HWAN will consent to consolidate and hold this hearing on the date previously set by Commissioner Richardson for Cause No. 18,0095; to wit, May 2, 2018."

On April 3, 2018, the Hearing Officer issued an Order Regarding Stipulated Hearing Date; Order Confirming Terms of [March 14, 2018] Pre-Hearing Order which included the granting of the request for the parties to consolidate the hearing requests into the May 2, 2018 Hearing.

On two following occasions, April 18, 2018 and June 5, 2018, the parties submitted joint requests to Continue Hearing Dates. The Joint Requests were each granted: the first on April 20, 2018, and the second on June 6, 2018, based on the representations of the parties that each party felt they could use more time to negotiate a settlement.

On May 24, 2018, HWAN submitted a Motion for Subpoenas Ad Testificandum and Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum.

On August 17, 2018, HWAN submitted a third Motion to Continue the Hearing. On August 21, 2018, the Division submitted an Opposition to the Request for a Continuance. On August 22, 2018, the Hearing Officer set a new Hearing date and Pre-hearing schedule.

On August 28, 2018, HWAN submitted a Motion to Reset the Hearing Date to Accommodate Religious Observance.

On August 31, 2018, the Division filed an Opposition to Respondent's Motion for Subpoenas.

On September 10, 2018, the Hearing Officer set a new Hearing date for October 23, 2018, (continued to October 24, 2018, if necessary). On October 16, 2018, each party submitted Pre-Hearing statements.

On September 13, 2018, HWAN filed a Motion for a More Definite Statement.

On September 14, 2018, the Division filed a Non-Opposition to Respondent's Motion for a More Definite Statement.

On September 19, 2018, the Hearing Officer filed an Order Granting Motion for More Definite Statement.

On September 25, 2018, Subpoenas for Appearance at Hearing were sent to Rajat Jain, Timothy Ghan, Mary Strong and the State of Nevada Division of Insurance.

On September 26, 2018, HWAN filed a Motion for a Subpoena Duces Tecum.

-4-

WITNESSES

RAJAT JAIN. Rajat Jain, Chief Insurance Examiner of the property casualty unit for the Division ("Jain"), provided testimony under subpoena from HWAN about the Division policies and procedures for reviewing Service Contract Provider initial and renewal applications. Jain also provided testimony regarding the actual review process for the HWAN January 11, 2018 Renewal Application. Additionally, Jain provided testimony regarding Choice Home Warranty's ("CHW") continued sales practices in the service contract market in Nevada, as well as testimony regarding the Division's past enforcement actions against Service Contract Providers.

TIMOTHY GHAN. Timothy Ghan, Assistant Chief Insurance Examiner of the property casualty unit for the Division ("Ghan"), provided testimony under subpoena from HWAN about the Division policies and procedures in reviewing Service Contract Provider initial and renewal applications. Ghan also provided testimony regarding the actual review process for the HWAN January 11, 2018 Renewal Application. Ghan also provided testimony regarding a solicitation he received from CHW to purchase a service contract product at a discount.

FELECIA CASCI. Felecia Casci, Chief Legal Secretary for the Division ("Casci"), provided testimony on behalf of the Division, regarding the use of certified mail for the transmittal of the Notice of Hearing and the Division's Request for a Hearing.

MARY STRONG. Mary Strong, Management Analyst III for the Division ("Strong"), provided testimony under subpoena from HWAN regarding the policies and procedures in reviewing Service Contract Provider initial and renewal applications.

EXHIBITS

The Respondent proposed 70 exhibits (Exhibits A-RRR), and each was marked for identification. Exhibits B, D, J, Q, S, V, W, Y, Z, AA, CC, DD, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK and NN were admitted to and entered into evidence. The Division proposed 17 exhibits (Exhibits 1-17). Exhibits 11, 12 and 13 were withdrawn by the Division at the Hearing. All other Division Exhibits were admitted and entered into evidence.

Exhibit Page No. 7

Exhibit Page No. 8

after the Emmermann Order, however, it was deemed incomplete by the Division. Division

HWAN's Renewal Application was received by the Division within the 30 days

complete renewal application by January 17, 2018.

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8. Despite the deadline under the Emmermann Order for a complete application to be received within the 30 days, the Division provided some additional time, until January 26, 2018, for HWAN to complete its application. Division Exhibit 4, pg. 2.

- 9. The Emmermann Order required that the Division make a determination on the renewal application no later than 15 business days after the receipt of the complete application. Division Exhibit 2, pg. 27.
- Fifteen business days from the date of receipt of the Renewal Application would have been February 2, 2018, if the Renewal Application was received by the Division on January 11, 2018.
- 11. There was an argument made at the Hearing that the Renewal Application actually arrived at the Division on January 10, 2018. This was supported by Division staff testimony. Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 182:16-21 (10/23).
- In a March 27, 2018 letter from Victor Mandalawi, President of HWAN to 12. Division representative, Mary Strong, HWAN states that, "Unless vacated or modified by the pending appeal before Judge Russell in Nevada's First District Court, the Emmermann Order dated December 18, 2017 remains the law of the case." HWAN Exhibit DD, pg. 2.
- The March 27, 2018 letter also formally requested that the Division reconsider the February 1, 2018 denial notice. HWAN Exhibit DD, pg 3.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon all pleadings and papers on file in this matter, the testimony of the witnesses, which were all found to be credible, a review of the exhibits admitted at the hearing, and the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Hearing Officer makes the following Conclusions of Law:

A. Jurisdiction

The Commissioner has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to NRS 690C.120, 679B.120, NRS 679.125, and NRS 690C.300,-.310 and .320. Service Contracts are regulated by the Commissioner under the Insurance Code pursuant to chapter 690C of NRS.

Exhibit Page No. 9

EXHIBIT PAGE 86

B. Burden of Proof

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The Division bears the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that HWAN violated provisions of the Insurance Code to support an action under NRS 690C.325(1) which provides that "[t]he Commissioner may refuse to renew ... a provider's certificate of registration if the Commissioner finds after a hearing thereon, ... that the provider has:" violated any one of the elements required under NRS 690C.325(1)(a-d). In hearings before 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.

C. Division Arguments

On February 1, 2018, a notice of denial, hereafter known as a Letter of Determination ("Determination Letter") from the Division was sent to HWAN, as required under the Emmermann Order, listing four reasons to deny HWAN's January 11, 2018 Renewal Application. HWAN Exhibit Z, Division Exhibit 6:

- Violation of an Order specifically, the Emmermann Order which called for the payment of fines for various insurance Code violations by HWAN in Nevada.
- Incomplete Application based on missing financial security statutory requirement.
- 3. Concerns Regarding Administrator, Choice Home Warranty, ("CHW").
- 4. Unsuitability of Applicant, HWAN.

The Determination Letter which listed the four reasons for denial was also included in the Division's Request for a Hearing sent to HWAN via Certified Mail on March 12, 2018. These reasons correspond to the statutorily required reasons for an action under NRS 690C.325

NRS 690C.325 Administrative fines; suspension, limitation, revocation or refusal to renew certificate of registration.

- 1. The Commissioner may refuse to renew or may suspend, limit or revoke a provider's certificate of registration if the Commissioner finds after a hearing thereon, or upon waiver of hearing by the provider, that the provider has:
 - (a) Violated or failed to comply with any lawful order of the Commissioner;
 - (b) Conducted business in an unsuitable manner;
- (c) Willfully violated or willfully failed to comply with any lawful regulation of the Commissioner; or
 - (d) Violated any provision of this chapter.

The statutory reasons from NRS 690C.325 for refusal to renew were the basis of the Division's arguments at the Hearing and correspond to the points below.

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a. Violation of a lawful Order of the Commissioner, specifically a violation of the Emmermann Order

The first reason in the Division's argument that HWAN's renewal of its certificate of registration as a Service Contract Provider be denied was listed in the Determination Letter as HWAN was in violation of the Emmermann Order, namely that HWAN failed to pay the fines called for in that Order. Division Exhibit 6, HWAN Exhibit Z. The Emmermann Order imposed administrative fines on HWAN totaling \$1,224,950 for various violations of the Insurance Code. The fines were due no later than 30 days from the date of the Emmermann Order which would make them due January 17, 2018. Division Exhibit 6, pg. 2. No such payment was received by the Division. Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 119:4-23 (10/23).

HWAN argues that since HWAN submitted a Motion to Stay of Final Administrative Decision ("Motion") filed with the District Court on January 16, 2018 that this Motion halted any enforcement of the fines due under the Emmermann Order. HWAN Exhibit AA. However, the District Court denied that Motion for a Stay on February 14, 2018. HWAN Exhibit AA.

HWAN and the Division filed a Stipulation and Order for Interpleading of Fines Pending Final Decision ("Interpleading"), which was granted by the District Court on March 15, 2018. HWAN Exhibit CC. HWAN argues that this joint Interpleading should act as a stay to allow them not to pay the required fines under the Emmermann Order; however, the District Court already ruled on the Motion for a Stay when it denied it on February 14, 2018. HWAN Exhibit AA.

The Division argues that NRS 233B.135(2) controls the current action. NRS 233B.135(2) states that "[t]he 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."

HWAN argues that since the District Court remanded the Emmermann Order back to the Division on September 6, 2018, ("Remand Order") that the Emmermann Order was set aside by the District Court. (emphasis added). Attachment 1. HWAN also argues that the term

<u>remand</u> has the same definition as the term <u>set aside</u> such that the District Court's act to remand the Emmermann Order would affect whether the Emmermann Order should be considered as a lawful final decision of the agency under NRS 233B.135(2). However, according to the definition from Black's Law, to <u>remand</u> is "to send a case or claim back to the court or tribunal from which it came for some further action." Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014). Black's defines set aside as "to annul or vacate (a judgment, order, etc.)." *Id*.

Under NRS 233B.135(2), to reverse or set aside a final order of an agency is a final action by the court which would certainly affect the status of a final order of an agency decision that had been appealed to that court. A remand does not alter the terms or the final status of the agency's final decision. In this situation, the District Court did provide that the Hearing Officer in the Emmermann case must draft a new Order. The District Court noted that the new Order would be on a limited basis and focused on a determination of whether the three additional proposed Exhibits proffered by HWAN to the District Court for review would affect the agency's final decision. Attachment 1.

In its September 6, 2018 Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence, the court did not annul, vacate, reverse or set aside the agency's final decision. Given that the District Court had an opportunity to, but chose not to, make any determination to annul, vacate, reverse or set aside the agency's final decision as required under NRS 233B.135(2) to override the Division's lawful order, the Emmermann Order is considered as a lawful final decision of the agency.

b. Division's Argument that by providing an Incomplete Application, HWAN willfully violated or willfully failed to comply with any lawful regulation of the Commissioner

The Division's second reason for a denial of HWAN's renewal of its certificate of registration noted in the Determination Letter was that HWAN did not provide a complete application within a timely manner as required by the Emmermann Order. The annual statutory requirement to provide an update for a financial security deposit for Service Contract Providers was not met by HWAN within the 30-day due date provided in the Emmermann Order. Division Exhibit 6, HWAN Exhibit Z.

The annual financial security deposit for Service Contract Providers is calculated using unearned gross considerations as required under NRS 690C.170(1)(b) which states a Service Contract Provider must "[m]aintain a reserve account in this State and deposit with the Commissioner security as provided in this subsection. The reserve account must contain at all times an amount of money equal to at least 40 percent of the unearned gross consideration received by the provider for any unexpired service contracts. ... The provider shall also deposit with the Commissioner security in an amount that is equal to \$25,000 or 10 percent of the unearned gross consideration received by the provider for any unexpired service contracts, whichever is greater."

There was also significant debate by HWAN at the Hearing regarding whether the January 11, 2018 Renewal Application was complete or not as of the January 11, 2018 date. HWAN argued that the Renewal Application should have been considered complete at the January 11, 2018 date, and it further supports this in its March 27, 2018 letter from Victor Mandalawi, President of HWAN, to Division representative, Mary Strong. HWAN Exhibit DD, pg. 1.

HWAN argues that the Division failed to show that HWAN's Renewal Application was incomplete. The Division argued that HWAN was on notice pursuant to NRS 690C.170(1)(b) that its reserve account and deposit with the Division must comply with required security deposit requirements. HWAN did submit a security deposit for the January 11, 2018 Renewal Application on January 16, 2018, in the amount of \$345,811, but this amount was based on data from the quarter ending June 30, 2017.

The Division argues that, since HWAN did not submit data documenting its unearned gross considerations for the most recent quarter which would have been December 31, 2017 for a Renewal Application dated January 11, 2018, the Division was unable to determine if HWAN was in compliance with NRS 690C.170(1)(b). The Division argues that HWAN submitted unearned gross considerations for the quarter ending June 30, 2017, and given that this Renewal Application was dated January 11, 2018, HWAN should have known that it needed to submit the required application data from December 31, 2017.

While the Division may be technically correct about the appropriate time period for the data, HWAN was not provided notice that the unearned gross considerations data it provided in its Renewal Application was for an improper quarterly time period until it received the February 1, 2018 Determination Letter. Under NRS 690C.160(3), the Division is not required to allow Service Contract Provider applicants extra time to correct any defects in their initial or renewal Service Contract Provider certificate of registration applications. NRS 690C.160(3) states that "[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 ..." As such, if a Service Contract Provider does not submit a complete application under the requirements of NRSC.160(3), then the certificate expires as a matter of law.

However, the Division did provide a January 19, 2018 letter of instruction drafted by Mary Strong to HWAN ("Strong letter"). The Strong letter asked for three additional items from HWAN which could easily have been interpreted to be the only three items that HWAN would have to submit to the Division to fulfill the requirement to have a complete renewal application on file at the Division. Division Exhibit 4, pg. 2. However, the Strong letter did not ask HWAN to provide any information on its unearned gross considerations for the most recent quarter. Division Exhibit 4, pg. 2.

Given that the Division attempted to help correct the incompleteness of HWAN's Renewal Application, it hardly appears reasonable that the Division could hold missing data from that Renewal Application against HWAN when the Division did not ask for it in their attempt to help.

On March 27, 2018, the Division did receive the required data from HWAN for determining the unearned gross considerations as of December 31, 2017, which would be the most recent quarter before its January 11, 2018 renewal application. The data accompanied a payment for a new security deposit based on this new data, in the amount of \$393,465. This brought the total amount of the statutory security deposit to \$629,230 as would have been required under the January 11, 2018 Renewal Application. HWAN Exhibit DD, pg. 2.

Thus, as of March 27, 2018, HWAN had corrected the defect for the incompleteness of its January 11, 2018 Renewal Application. Despite the January 19, 2018 Strong letter to HWAN noting that the Renewal Application was incomplete, the testimony at the Hearing as well as the Division's own policies and procedures for processing Renewal Applications did not sufficiently support the Division's argument that HWAN was provided adequate notice to provide a completed Renewal Application as required under the Emmermann Order. Division Exhibit 4, HWAN Exhibit Y, HWAN Exhibit Z, pg. 3.

c. Division Argument that HWAN conducted business in an Unsuitable Manner, specifically regarding HWAN's use of CHW

The Division's third reason for the denial of HWAN's renewal of its certificate of registration noted in the Determination Letter states that HWAN did not properly obtain a certificate of registration for its administrator Choice Home Warranty ("CHW"). NRS 690C.150 states that "[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 this chapter."

HWAN has been on notice of the requirement to have CHW obtain a certificate of registration as of December 18, 2017, under the Emmermann Order. Division Exhibit 2, pg. 24, lines 21-28 and pg. 25, lines 1-19. The Emmermann Order stated that, "Nevada law clearly prohibits the issuance, sale, or offering for sale service contracts unless the provider has been issued a certificate of registration. NRS 690C.150." Division Exhibit 2, pg. 24, lines 24-25.

On January 19, 2018, the Division sent the Strong letter to HWAN giving HWAN a status of its Renewal Application as a Service Contract Provider in Nevada. HWAN Exhibit W, Division Exhibit 4.

On January 26, 2018, HWAN responded to the January 19, 2018, Strong letter and noted as part of its response that the duties of CHW to HWAN were all set forth in the Independent Service Provider Agreement ("ISP") attached to the January 26, 2018 letter. HWAN Exhibit Y, pg. 3, Division Exhibit 5, pg. 3. HWAN also supplied an excel spreadsheet as an attachment to the January 26, 2018 letter which provided a list of contracts sold by CHW in Nevada from

December 18, 2017, through January 19, 2018. HWAN Exhibit Y, pgs. 11-26. The attachment to the January 26, 2018 letter was a document titled *Independent Service Provider Agreement* ("ISP") which laid out the relationship of HWAN to CHW. HWAN Exhibit Y, pg. 3-10.

It is unclear why the ISP is titled as an "Independent Service Provider Agreement" when HWAN argued that CHW is not a Service Contract Provider. HWAN Exhibit Y, pg. 3, Division Exhibit 5, pg. 3. It is also unclear why HWAN would use this document to argue CHW is only administering service contracts when Section B of the ISP, under the Duties of the Parties, states that CHW is responsible for selling and negotiating service contracts to clients. HWAN Exhibit Y, pg. 3, Division Exhibit 5, pg. 3.

HWAN argues that under the internal Division checklist for reviewing Service Contract applications and renewals, the checklist indicates that "[t]hird party administrators are not required to be registered for service contracts." HWAN Exhibit B. HWAN further argues that since CHW is an administrator, it does not have to have a certificate of registration as a Service Contract Provider.

NRS 690C.020 under the Service Contract chapter of the Insurance Code defines an administrator as a person who is responsible for administering a service contract that is issued, sold, or offered for sale by a provider. This definition does not allow for the sale or negotiations of service contracts by an administrator.

Even if HWAN's argument that the notation on the Division's internal checklist stating that third-party administrators do not have to get a Service Contract Provider certificate of registration, it should be noted that third-party administrators are required to hold a certificate of registration under a different section of the Insurance Code, NRS 683A.085. NRS 683A.085 requires that "[n]o person may act as, offer to act as or hold himself or herself out to the public as an administrator, unless the person has obtained a certificate of registration as an administrator from the Commissioner pursuant to NRS 683A.08524." The Division's internal checklist specifically indicated that third-party administrators do not have to get a Service Contract Provider certificate of registration.

 HWAN sent a letter to the Division which was received on March 28, 2018. In that letter from HWAN's President Victor Mandalawi ("Mandalawi letter"), he stated that "CHW Group Inc. will no longer function as HWAN's Nevada Administrator effective April 30, 2018. HWAN Exhibit V, pg. 2, Division Exhibit 7, pg. 2. However, testimony was provided by two members of the Division staff, Jain and Ghan, that supported the fact that CHW continues to solicit and sell service contracts in Nevada through at least October 2, 2018. Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 241:21-242: 5 (10/23) and Hr'g Tr., Day 2 at 34:14-36:2 and 38:7-11 (10/24). The Division was also able to provide a copy of an email advertisement that had been sent to Ghan from CHW offering a discount on the purchase of a service contract from them. Division Exhibit 9.

HWAN argues that CHW is allowed to sell service contracts as an *agent* of HWAN without being registered as a Service Contract Provider in Nevada. However, this is contrary to the statutes, specifically NRS 690C.150 which prohibits the issuance, sale, or offering for sale service contracts unless the provider has been issued a certificate of registration.

In its closing argument HWAN attempted to argue that, since the Division contends that only "providers" are allowed to sell service contracts, somehow this means that the Division believes that a provider's employees could not sell service contracts. This makes no sense as that the term "person" in the Insurance Code is given the same definition as "person" within the general application of the law.

A line of Supreme Court rulings dating back over 200 years has blurred the distinction between flesh and blood human beings and the businesses they own. The most recent Supreme Court cases embracing this blurred definition are Citizen's United v. Federal Elections Committee, 558 U.S. 310 (2010) and Burwell v. Hobby Lobby, 134 S. Ct. 2751, 2785 (2014). Unless the plain language of the statute says "natural person" then "person" must be given the meaning determined by years of legal precedent. In Citizens, the Court recognized that First Amendment protection of free speech extends to corporations when they determined that bans on corporations and unions are disallowed when those organization make independent expenditures and financing electioneering communications. In Burwell, as part of their opinion, the Court opined that closely held corporations could hold religious beliefs that could be

protected under the Relgious Freedom Resoration Act of 1999. ("RFRA") The Court determined that the RFRA permits for-profit corporations are closely held to refuse, on religious grounds, to pay for legally mandated overage of certain contraceptive drugs and devices in their employees' health insurance plans. In so ruling, the Court embraced the view that closely held for-profit corporations are legal "persons" under the RFRA and are therefore capable of exercising religious choices. These cases reinforce the general supposition in law that corporations are considered "persons".

HWAN also argues that since the Division has not, as of yet, non-renewed another registered Service Contract Provider for using a non-registered agents, then the Division is estopped from doing so in this case. This argument falls short as HWAN was unable to provide sufficient evidence that other Service Contract Providers were using non-registered agents in the same manner as HWAN. As each case heard by the Division must be determined on a case by case basis using the facts in front of the agency, HWAN's argument falls short as it provided no substantial evidence. HWAN only provided inferences and unsupported insinuations, but no evidence was provided in this hearing to support HWAN's argument of disparate treatment. HWAN's argument also falls short as it ignores that HWAN has been on notice from the Division since December 18, 2017, through the Emmermann Order that CHW had to be registered.

Based on the evidence presented, HWAN is still in violation of NRS 690C.150 by continuing to allow CHW as its administrator to sell service contracts without a certificate of registration.

d. Division Argument that HWAN is an Unsuitable Renewal Applicant because HWAN has willfully violated or willfully failed to comply with any lawful regulation of the Commissioner

The fourth reason for the Division's argument to deny HWAN's renewal of its certificate of registration as stated in the Determination Letter is that HWAN violated numerous provisions of the Insurance Code, including making false entries of material fact on its renewal applications from 2011 to 2015 in violation of NRS 686A.070; using a service contract form that was not approved by the Division in violation of NRS 686A.070; not producing

 information requested by the Division regarding the number of claims incurred and opened contracts held in Nevada in violation of NRS 690C.320(2); and allowing an unregistered entity to issue, sell, or offer for sale service contracts in Nevada in violation of NRS 690C.150. Each of these last four set of statutory violations were originally violations addressed in the Emmermann Order. Division Exhibit 2.

HWAN argues that, since the Emmermann Order addressed each of these violations and determined that fines should be administered rather than revocation or non-renewal of HWAN's certificate of registration, these violations cannot now be used to impose additional punishment for the same acts.

The Division did not provide any additional evidence or testimony that supported that HWAN continued to make false entries of material fact on its renewal applications from 2011 to 2015 in violation of NRS 686A.070, or that HWAN continued using a service contract form that was not approved by the Division in violation of NRS 686A.070, or that HWAN continued to not produce information requested by the Division regarding the number of claims incurred and opened contracts held in Nevada in violation of NRS 690C.320(2) subsequent to the Emmermann Order. Given that there was no evidence provided to support that HWAN had continued to violate these statutes after the Emmermann Order, and that these violations had been addressed in that previous administrative action covered by the Emmermann Order, the Division cannot argue that these violations can be used to support a finding in the current administrative hearing. Unless HWAN had continued to violate the same statutes, the Division cannot use these same violations against HWAN unless the Division provided evidence to support that these statutory violations had continued beyond the administrative action in which they were addressed.

However, the Division was able to provide substantial evidence that HWAN was still violating NRS 690C.150. Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 241:21-242: 5 (10/23) and Hr'g Tr., Day 2 at 34:14-36:2 and 38:7-11 (10/24). HWAN provided insufficient evidence to refute the Division's contention. Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 241:21-242: 5 (10/23) and Hr'g Tr., Day 2 at 34:14-36:2 and 38:7-11 (10/24).

EXHIBIT PAGE 96

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The Commissioner is obligated under the Insurance Code to protect Nevadans from entities within her jurisdiction when those entities are causing harm to the Nevada consumers. Nevada consumers are harmed when an entity conducts business in an unsuitable manner. The NAC defines unsuitable manner in NAC 679B.385 as conducting business in a manner which:

- Results in a violation of any statute or regulation of this State relating to insurance;
- 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 applies to Service Contract Providers, as well as the general insurance business, as NRS 690C.120 under the Service Contract Provider chapter lays out the applicability of other Insurance Code provisions regarding the marketing, issuance, sale, offering for sale, making, proposing to make and administration of service contracts. These applicable Insurance Code provisions are:

- (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; ...

Given that NAC 679B.0385 is applicable under NRS 679B.125, which is made applicable to Service Contract Providers by NRS 690C.120, conducting business in an unsuitable manner as a Service Contract Provider is a violation of NRS 679B.125 and NRS 690C.150.

HWAN's continued violations of NRS 690C.150 post the Emmermann Order by using an unregistered entity to issue, sell, or offer for sale service contracts in Nevada is conducting business in an unsuitable manner as it is misleading to the Nevada consumers; and HWAN has been on notice of this violation since December 18, 2017.

There was insufficient evidence provided that HWAN had continued to violate NRS 686A.070 and NRS 690C.320(2) as stated in the Determination Letter, but there was substantial evidence provided that HWAN continued to violate NRS 690C.150, and thus, the weight of the Division's argument for this fourth reason to deny HWAN's application to renew its certificate

EXHIBIT PAGE 97

of registration as a Service Contract Provider is held to establish only that HWAN continued to violate NRS 690C.150.

D. HWAN Arguments

HWAN laid out four arguments to support its request to have its Service Contract Renewal Application for a certificate of registration approved. In its first argument, HWAN claims that the Division's Request for a Hearing should be considered a request for an illegal proceeding. HWAN's second argument is that since the Determination Letter was not sent via certified mail, it must be treated as an unlawful denial under the statutes. HWAN's third argument is that it cannot be held in violation of the Emmermann Order because of its Motion to the District Court to stay the fines determined by the Emmermann Order creates a presumption that HWAN has complied with the Emmermann Order on the specific requirement to pay fines to the Division as per that Order. The final argument HWAN presents in support of its request to have its Service Contract Renewal Application for a certificate of registration approved is a procedural dispute in that HWAN argues that the Division did not comply within its time requirements to make a determination on HWAN's renewal application as required in the Emmermann Order. Each of HWAN's arguments is discussed below.

a. Illegal proceeding

HWAN maintains that the Division's Request for a Hearing, filed on March 12, 2018, states that a hearing is being sought pursuant to NRS 679B.310 and NRS 690C.325(1). HWAN argues that the hearing itself as an illegal, extra-statutory proceeding as it contends that there is no such proceeding to "effectuate a denial" of a renewal application for a Service Contract Provider certificate under NRS 679B.310(2)(b) which provides that, "the Commissioner shall hold a hearing ...[u]pon written application for a hearing by a person aggrieved by any act, threatened act, or failure of the Commissioner to act...."

HWAN argues that since the Division cannot be aggrieved by the actions, or failure to act of the Commissioner or its employees, the Division cannot request a hearing if the purpose of the hearing is to deny a renewal application of a Service Contract Provider certificate of registration. However, this argument fails, as HWAN is relying on the incorrect statutory

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reference. The Division relies on NRS 690C.325, which specifically lays out a hearing requirement under the Service Contract Provider Chapter of the Insurance Code. HWAN's statutory reference is a general requirement under the Insurance Code, which, if not specifically contradicted in the Service Contract Provider Chapter within the Insurance Code, would prevail. In this situation, the Service Contract Provider Chapter within the Insurance Code specifically calls for a hearing under NRS 690C.325 if the Division is seeking to non-renew a Service Contract Provider certificate of registration.

The Division cannot refuse to renew a certificate of registration unless it holds a hearing as required under NRS 690C.325 which provides the statutory right and requirement for this hearing to be held in this case:

NRS 690C.325 Administrative fines; suspension, limitation, revocation or refusal to renew certificate of registration.

- 1. The Commissioner may refuse to renew or may suspend, limit or revoke a provider's certificate of registration if the Commissioner finds after a hearing thereon, or upon waiver of hearing by the provider, that the provider has:
 - (a) Violated or failed to comply with any lawful order of the Commissioner;
 - (b) Conducted business in an unsuitable manner;
- (c) Willfully violated or willfully failed to comply with any lawful regulation of the Commissioner; or
 - (d) Violated any provision of this chapter.
- → In lieu of such a suspension or revocation, the Commissioner may levy upon the provider, and the provider shall pay forthwith, an administrative fine of not more than \$1,000 for each act or violation.
- 2. The Commissioner shall suspend or revoke a provider's certificate of registration on any of the following grounds if the Commissioner finds after a hearing thereon that the provider:
- (a) Is in unsound condition, is being fraudulently conducted, or is in such a condition or is using such methods and practices in the conduct of its business as to render its further transaction of service contracts in this State currently or prospectively injurious to service contract holders or to the public.
- (b) Refuses to be examined, or its directors, officers, employees or representatives refuse to submit to examination relative to its affairs, or to produce its books, papers, records, contracts, correspondence or other documents for examination by the Commissioner when required, or refuse to perform any legal obligation relative to the examination.
- (c) Has failed to pay any final judgment rendered against it in this State upon any policy, bond, recognizance or undertaking as issued or guaranteed by it, within 30 days after the judgment became final or within 30 days after dismissal of an appeal before final determination, whichever date is the later.
- 3. The Commissioner may, without advance notice or a hearing thereon, immediately suspend the certificate of registration of any provider that has filed for bankruptcy or otherwise been deemed insolvent.

It makes no sense that the Division could not hold a hearing to refuse to renew, suspend,

EXHIBIT PAGE 99

limit or revoke a provider's certificate of registration because it is not an aggrieved party under NRS 679B.310(2)(b), when NRS 690C.325 statutorily requires the Division to hold a due process hearing.

HWAN argues that the February 1, 2018 Determination Letter must be considered a final act of the Division and that the Determination Letter constitutes a denial under the statutes which would not be allowed unless there was a hearing first as required by NRS 690C.325. However, it was apparent from the evidence provided that HWAN did not consider the Determination Letter a final determination of its ability to continue selling service contracts in Nevada. According to a October 21, 2018 letter from HWAN President Victor Mandalawi to the Division, HWAN stated that it did not stop using CHW Group, Inc. d/b/a/ Choice Home Warranty as administrator. Division Exhibit 5 and Division Exhibit 16.

Given that HWAN has continued and continues to sell service contracts in Nevada, it cannot argue that it has been harmed by the Determination Letter; nor has HWAN been denied its right to due process under the statutes, as there was no evidence that the Division has taken any action to stop the sales of service contracts by HWAN based on the February 1, 2018 Determination Letter except to initiate a hearing under the requirements of NRS 690C.325.

In its argument, HWAN does not consider that both HWAN and the Division were under restrictive timelines for submitting the January 11, 2018 Renewal Application and for the Division to act upon it. According to the terms of the Emmermann Order, the Division had to commit to a determination on the Renewal Application by the 15th day after the receipt of the completed renewal application from HWAN. HWAN is very aware of these restrictive timelines from the Emmermann Order as, in its arguments, it questioned the Division's compliance to meet them.

Under the requirements in NRS 690C.325, the February 1, 2018 determination could not be effectuated until a hearing upon the determination was held and the renewal applicant was provided its due process right to argue its position. As such, HWAN's reliance on NRS 679B.310(2)(b) does not prevail over the Division's required use of the statutory requirement to provide a due process hearing to effectuate a determination of the Division under NRS

b. Unlawful Denial, specifically HWAN argues that the Determination was an unlawful denial of its certificate of registration

HWAN argues that the Division failed to send the Determination Letter via certified mail as required under NRS 233B.127 (3) and, therefore, it was an unlawful denial. NRS 233B.127 requires that an agency must give notice by certified mail of a pending agency proceeding to a [certificate holder] of facts or conduct which warrant the intended action and the [certificate holder] is given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of its [certificate].

NRS 233B.127 Licenses: Applicability of provisions governing contested cases to grant, deny or renew; expiration notice and opportunity to show compliance required before adverse action by agency; summary suspension.

1. The provisions of NRS 233B.121 to 233B.150, inclusive, do not apply to the grant, denial or renewal of a license unless notice and opportunity for hearing are required by law to be provided to the applicant before the grant, denial or renewal of the license.

2. When a licensee has made timely and sufficient application for the renewal of a license or for a new license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature, the existing license does not expire until the application has been finally determined by the agency and, in case the application is denied or the terms of the new license limited, until the last day for seeking review of the agency order or a later date fixed by order of the reviewing court.

3. No revocation, suspension, annulment or withdrawal of any license is lawful unless, before the institution of agency proceedings, the agency gave notice by certified mail to the licensee of facts or conduct which warrant the intended action, and the licensee was given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of the license. If the agency finds that public health, safety or welfare imperatively require emergency action, and incorporates a finding to that effect in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action. An agency's order of summary suspension may be issued by the agency or by the Chair of the governing body of the agency. If the order of summary suspension is issued by the Chair of the governing body of the agency, the Chair shall not participate in any further proceedings of the agency relating to that order. Proceedings relating to the order of summary suspension must be instituted and determined within 45 days after the date of the order unless the agency and the licensee mutually agree in writing to a longer period.

The requirements of NRS 233B.127 were met when the Division provided the Division's Request for a Hearing to HWAN via certified mail on March 12, 2018, and attached the February 1, 2018 Determination Letter so that HWAN would have notice of the facts or conduct which warranted the intended action of the Division which is to have the renewal

application denied pursuant to this hearing. Division Exhibit 17.

c. HWAN's Motion to the District Court to Stay the Payment of Fines under the Emmermann Order should stay the Division's ability to take action against HWAN for not paying the ordered fines

The March 12, 2018 Division's Request for a Hearing, which included the February 1, 2018 Determination Letter as an attachment, set out the Division's four reasons used to seek a denial of HWAN's Renewal Application. The first reason was that HWAN failed to pay the fines required under the Emmermann Order in a timely manner, therefore HWAN was in violation of NRS 690C.325(1)(a). Division Exhibit 6, pg. 2.

HWAN provided evidence at the Hearing that it had made a timely application for a stay of the fine in a Motion for Stay of Final Administrative Decision filed with the District Court on January 16, 2018. HWAN Exhibit V.pg. 5.

HWAN argues that since the Motion for the Stay was filed, this prevents the Division from relying on the NRS 233B.135(2) which states:

NRS 233B.135 Judicial review: Manner of conducting; burden of proof; standard for review.

- 1. Judicial review of a final decision of an agency must be:
- (a) Conducted by the court without a jury; and
- (b) Confined to the record.
- → In cases concerning alleged irregularities in procedure before an agency that are not shown in the record, the court may receive evidence concerning the irregularities.
- 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.

HWAN also maintains that its position relies on case law which states that "where an order of an administrative agency is appealed to a court, that agency may not act further on that matter until all questions raised by the appeal are finally resolved." Westside Charter Serv., Inc. v. Gray Line Tours of S. Nev., 99 Nev. 456.459, 664 P.2d 351, 353 (1983).

The situation in the *Westside* case is unlike the situation in this case. The *Westside* decision was based on an agency taking action contravening to the decision of an earlier district court decision, which was on appeal. This created a conflict between the decision of the appellate court and the agency. *Id.* at 458-460. The court in *Westside* also noted that it would be

-24-

clear that a district court's stay of judgement while the case was under appeal would not allow the agency to deal with the subject matter encompassed in that stay of judgment. *Id.* at 460. However, this is not the situation in the current matter. HWAN did file a Motion for Stay of Final Administrative Decision filed with the District Court on January 16, 2018, but the court denied that Motion for Stay on February 14, 2018.

The Westside court based its understanding of a generally accepted principle of the interaction of agency final decisions and the treatment of them by parties during and appeals process on the Alaska Supreme Court decision in Fischback & Moore of Alaska, Inc. v. Lynn, 407 P.2d 174 (Alaska 1965). The Fischback court stated that:

If a court has appellate jurisdiction over a decision of an administrative body, it would not be consistent with the full exercise of that jurisdiction to permit the administrative body also to exercise jurisdiction which would conflict with that exercised by the court. The court's jurisdiction over the subject matter of an appeal must be complete and not subject to being interfered with or frustrated by concurrent action by the administrative body.

Operation of the rule is limited to situations where the exercise of administrative jurisdiction would conflict with the proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction. If there would be no conflict, then there would be no obstacle to the administrative agency exercising a continuing jurisdiction that may be conferred upon it by law.

Id. at 176. See also, Westside at 459.

HWAN also argues that Baker v. Labor Comm'n 351 P. 3d 111, 113 (Utah Ct. App,. 2015), as it cited Westside, supports its premise noting that, upon petition for judicial review, an agency lacks jurisdiction to alter or modify final agency decisions during such review. The actual language from the Baker case is that, "the Commission did not have the jurisdiction to alter its final orders once Sunrise instituted proceedings to review the Commission's orders in the district court." (Emphasis added). Id. at 113.

Enforcement of a violation of the Emmermann Order does not alter or modify the agency's final Order, and it does not conflict or create an obstacle or interfere with the jurisdiction of the District Court proceeding addressing the December 22, 2017 Petition for Judicial Review of the Emmermann Order by HWAN. As such, the Division's reliance on NRS 233B.135(2) is appropriate and under NRS 233B.135(2) "[t]he final decision of the agency shall be deemed reasonable and lawful until reversed or set aside in whole or in part by the court."

d. HWAN's Argument that the Division did not meet the time requirements under the Emmermann Order to make a determination on HWAN's Renewal Application thus the Division is estopped from bringing a hearing to deny that renewal.

HWAN argues that the Renewal Application was received by the Division on January 10, 2018, and therefore, the Division did not make its 15 business day after receipt deadline requirement under the Emmermann Order. HWAN maintains that the 15th business day trigger would have been January 31, 2018. HWAN contends that since the Division missed the required deadline, the Division should approve HWAN's Renewal Application.

Assuming the January 10, 2018 date of receipt by the Division of the Renewal Application is true, HWAN failed to account for Martin Luther King Day on January 15, 2018 which does not count as a business day. HWAN also failed to account for the actual wording of the Emmermann Order, which states that the Division must issue a decision within 15 business days *after* receipt of the Renewal Application. (Emphasis Added). The 15th business day after the January 10, 2018 receipt of the Renewal Application was February 1, 2018. As such, this procedural argument has no merit.

CONCLUSION

- 1. The February 1, 2018 Determination Letter from the Division to HWAN is based on four specific concerns that the Division has regarding the renewal applicant HWAN:
 - a. Violation of an Order specifically the Emmermann Order which called for the payment of fines for various insurance Code violations by HWAN in Nevada.
 - b. Incomplete Application based on missing financial security statutory requirement.
 - c. Concerns Regarding Administrator, Choice Home Warranty, ("CHW")
 d. Unsuitability of Applicant, HWAN.

Each of these concerns was addressed through evidence and testimony by the Division in the Hearing. These specific concerns all tie back to specific violations of the statutes under the Insurance Code.

2. The preponderance of evidence shows HWAN continues to be in violation of a lawful Order of the Commissioner for not paying the required fines in the Emmermann Order under 1(a), above. The Emmermann Order is considered as a lawful final decision of the agency

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under NRS 233B.135(2), and a violation of an Order is one of the reasons provided in NRS 690C.325 to non-renew a Service Contract Provider certificate of registration, specifically NRS 690C.325(1)(a).

- 3. The Division did not meet its burden to show that HWAN should be denied its renewal certificate of registration based on an incomplete application, therefore not supporting denial reason 1(b), above.
- 4. Based on the preponderance of the evidence presented, HWAN is still in violation of NRS 690C.150, therefore supporting denial reason 1(c) above, which is a criteria necessary to take an action not to renew a certificate of registration under NRS 690C.325(1)(a)and (b). HWAN is still in violation of NRS 690C.150 by continuing to allow CHW as HWAN's administrator to sell service contracts without a certificate of registration even after December 18, 2017, when HWAN was provided notice via the Emmermann Order that CHW must apply for its own certificate of registration as a Service Contract Provider if it sells service contracts to Nevada citizens.
- 5. The preponderance of the evidence shows that HWAN continues to violate NRS 690C.150 by using an unregistered entity to issue, sell, or offer for sale service contracts in Nevada, which is considered to be conducting business in an unsuitable manner as it is misleading to the Nevada consumers, and HWAN has been on notice of the violation since December 18, 2017, therefore supporting denial reason 1(d) above, specifically a criteria necessary to take an action not to renew a certificate of registration under NRS 690C.325(1)(b).
- Under the arguments presented to support a non-renewal of HWAN's certificate 6. of registration under 1(d) above, the Division did not provide any additional or substantial evidence or testimony that supported its contention that HWAN continued to make false entries of material fact on its renewal applications from 2011 to 2015 in violation of NRS 686A.070; or that HWAN continued using a service contract form that was not approved by the Division in violation of NRS 686A.070; or that HWAN continued to not produce information requested by the Division regarding the number of claims incurred and opened contracts held in Nevada in violation of NRS 690C.320(2). As a result, these three additional reasons proposed by the

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Division to support the unsuitability of the applicant HWAN as a criteria to take an action not to renew a certificate of registration under NRS 690C.325(1)(b) do not carry sufficient weight to do so.

7. While the Division's argument did not carry sufficient weight as to violations of NRS 686A.070 and NRS 690C.320(2) as provided in arguments to support 1(d), the Division's argument presented to support a non-renewal of HWAN's certificate of registration under 1(d) above showed by a preponderance of the evidence that HWAN is still continuing to violate NRS 690C.150 by using an unregistered entity to issue, sell, or offer for sale service contracts in Nevada. This violation does support the unsuitability of the applicant HWAN under NRS 690C.325, but it is being considered by this Hearing Officer as a duplication of the concerns regarding the Administrator, CHW, under the arguments presented for non-renewal of a certificate of registration under 1(c) above. As such, it does not receive any additional weight due to the violation falling into two categories under the Determination Letter.

ORDER OF THE HEARING OFFICER

Based on the testimony and exhibits contained in the record, all pleadings and documents filed in this matter, and pursuant to the foregoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Hearing Officer makes the following order:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the February 1, 2018 Determination Letter from the Division to HWAN is EFFECTUATED in part and DENIED in part as follows:.

- 1. The February 1, 2018 Determination Letter from the Division to HWAN is DENIED in part as to the Division's use of HWAN's incomplete application as a reason for denial of the Renewal Application.
- 2. The February 1, 2018 Determination Letter from the Division to HWAN is DENIED in part as to the Division's use of HWAN's violations of NRS 686A.070 and NRS 690C.320(2) as stated in the Determination Letter under the category of Unsuitability of Applicant as a reason for denial of the Renewal Application as these violations were not shown to be on-going.

	3.	The Fe	bruary 1	1, 2018	Determin	nation	n Letter	from	the I	Division	to H	WAN i
UPHE	LD to	effectua	te denia	of the	January	11,	2018 r	enewal	appl	lication,	since	HWA
contin	ues to b	e in viol	lation of	a lawful	Order o	f the	Commi	ssioner	for r	not payin	g the	require
fines in	n the Er	nmerma	nn Order	•								

- 4. The February 1, 2018 Determination Letter from the Division to HWAN is UPHELD to effectuate denial of the January 11, 2018 renewal application, since HWAN continues to be in violation of NRS 690C.150 even after receiving notice of this violation on December 18, 2017.
- Given that each violation of NRS 690C.150 can stand on its own as a criteria to non-renew a Service Contract Provider certificate of registration under NRS 690C.325, HWAN's Renewal application, Certificate No. NV 113194 is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 2^aday of January, 2019.

BARBARA D. RICHARDSON

Hearing Officer/Commissioner of Insurance

ATTACHMENT 1

Exhibit Page No. 31

EXHIBIT PAGE 108

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REC'D & FILE KIRK B. LENHARD, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 1437 1 klenhard@bhfs.com TRAVIS F. CHANCE, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 13800 2010 SEP -6 PH 2: 14 2 SUSAN MERRIWETHER MACKENZIE WARREN, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 14642 3 mwarren@bhfs.com BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP CLERN 4 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106-4614 Telephone: 702.382.2101 5 6 Facsimile: 702.382.8135 -620187 LORI GRIFA, ESQ. (admitted pro hac vice) lgrifa@archerlaw.com 8 ARCHER & GREINER P.C. DIVISION OF INSURANCE 21 Main Street, Suite 353 Hackensack, NJ 97601 9 Telephone: 201.342.6000 10 Attorneys for Petitioner Home Warranty Administrator of 11 Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty 12 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 13 HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR CASE NO.: 17 OC 00269 1B 14 OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME DEPT NO .: I WARRANTY, a Nevada corporation, 15 ORDER GRANTING PETITIONER'S Petitioner, MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PRESENT 16 ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE 17 STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY -DIVISION 18 OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative 19 agency, 20 Respondent. This matter having come on for hearing on August 6, 2018 on Petitioner Home Warranty 21 Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty's ("Petitioner") Motion for Leave to 22 Present Additional Evidence pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2) (the "Motion"), which was filed 23 herein on April 19, 2018, 24 The Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry - Division of 25 Insurance (the "Division") having filed an Opposition thereto on May 4, 2018 and Petitioner 26 having filed a Reply in Support of the Motion on May 14, 2018, 27

The Court, having considered the papers on file herein and the arguments of counsel at the

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Petitioner seeks to introduce new evidence to be considered by the Division, namely its Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM (the "Evidence") in the proceeding below. The Court acknowledges that, pursuant to NRS 233B.131(2), Petitioner must demonstrate that the Evidence is material to the issues before the agency and that good reasons exist for Petitioner's failure to present the same in the proceeding below. The Court declines both Parties' offer to examine the disputed evidence in camera. Instead, the issue of materiality is best left to the Administrative Hearing officer to decide.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion is GRANTED on the limited basis that -this matter be REMANDED to the Division of Insurance. The hearing officer is to consider Petitioner's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM. The hearing officer will receive the Evidence and determine whether the Evidence is material, and if so, whether it would have had any impact on the final decision. If so, the hearing officer will issue a new decision with new findings where applicable. If not, the hearing officer will issue a new decision indicating the Evidence would have had no impact on the original findings.

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies that on 2 the day of September, 2018, I served the foregoing Order by placing a copy in the United 3 States Mail, postage prepaid, addressed as follows: Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq. Travis P. Chance, Esq. Mackenzie Warren, Esq. 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106-4614 Lori Grifia, Esq. 21 Main Street, Suite 353 LO Hackensack, NJ 97601 11 Richard Paili Yien Deputy Attorney General 12 100 N. Carson Street 13 Carson City, NV 89701 14 Angela Jeffries 15 Judicial Assistant, Dept. 1 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Exhibit KK

Exhibit KK

Exhibit Page No. 36

EXHIBIT PAGE 113

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Dolores Benneti Monday, November 07, 2011 9:21 AM David Hell Ted Rader: Made Holl

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David:

It was just recapping my notes from our meeting last week about CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty and realized that Victor Mandalawi, who was listed as President of CHW Group, Inc., obtained a Certificate of Registration as a service contract provider a year ago with our office on 11/18/10 under a different corporation: Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. (Org. ID # 113194).

Note: Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. was formed in Nevada on 7/23/10, but the Nevada Secretary of State revoked their corporation on 8/1/11, since they only filed their Articles of incorporation, and then missed two filings (8/31/10 List of Officers and 7/31/11 Annual List). I just received their service contract provider renewal application for their 11/18/11 renewal with us, so I will have to contact Mr. Mandalawi about their corporate status, since I cannot renew a license for a corporation that does not exist. FYI: They indicated on our renewal that they have had no sales since we licensed them.

Dolores Bennett, arc, arm, ais, ains

Insurance Examiner maurance Examiner
Property & Casualty Section
Nevada Division of Insurance
1818 E. College Parkway, Suite 103
Carson City, NV 89705
direct: (775) 887-0783
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dbennett@dol.stata.nv.iis

dbennett@dol.state.nv.us

Visit us online at the Service Contracts Section for service contract provider requirements, fling information, and more.

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EXHIBIT PAGE 115

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Page 3 of 4

Dolorus Barmett Wednesday, July 27, 2011 2:39 PM Harland Amborn; David Hall Ted Bader; Gennedy Stolyerov RE: Choloe Home Wernerty

Mr. Halb

Choice Home Warranty is not registered as a service contract provider in Nevada.

Home Warranty Administrator Of Nevada, Inc. (Org. ID # 113194) is registered as a service contract provider in Nevada, and only has one service contract approved for sale in Nevada at this time: Home Service Agreement # HWAADMIN-8/2/10 (Approved: 11/22/10). That contract is under the "Home Warranty Administrators" name and makes no mention of Choice Home Warranty. However, Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. has a pending form filling (Filing # 25290) in SERFF for a new contract called "Choice Home Warranty" (Home Service Agreement # HWA-NV-9711) Isting Home Warranty Administrator Of Nevada, Inc. as the Obligor, and listing Choice Home Warranty as the Administrator.

The cover letter contains both Choice Home Warranty and Home Warranty Administrators logos and reads,

• Welcome to Choice Home Warranty! You made a wise decision when you chose to protect your home with a home warranty. We appreciate your home warranty, please take a moment to read and understand your coverage. Your coverage is dependent on the plan you have selected.

Should you have a problem with any of your covered systems or appliances, please call us toll-free at (888)-531-5403. We are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, or simply log on to our website located at www.CholcaHomeWarranty.com and fits your claim online.

However, the agreement reads,

Throughout this Agreement the words "We", "Us" and "Out" refer to Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. (HWA), 90 Washington Valley Road, Bedminster, NJ 07921, the Obligor of this Agreement and it is backed by the full faith and credit of HWA. This Agreement is administered by Choice Home Warranty (Administrator), 510 Thomas Street, Edison, NJ 08837.

That panding filing is still under review pending the company response to our objections to certain statements, working and typographical errors in the contract. We will approve the contract after they correct those errors.

Dolores Bennett, ARC, ARM, AIS, AINS

Insurance Examiner Property & Cosualty Section Nevade Division of Insurance 1818 E. College Parkway, Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89798 direct: (775) 887-0783 mein: (775) 687-0700

tex: (776) 687-0787 dbennett@dol.state.nv.us

Visit us online at the Service Contracts Section for service contract provider requirements, filing information, and more.

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Fram: Harland Amborn

Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2011 1:39 PM

To: David Hall

Cc: Dolores Bennett

Bublect: Choice Home Warranty

DIVISION-SDT000402

Page 4 of 4

Enforcement Case ID: 11424 << File: DOC.PDF >>

Here are two responses that we received from Choice Home Warranty on Consumer Complaints that were filled. I'm not sure that Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. Company ID << OLE Object: Picture (Metafile) >> << OLE Object: Picture (Metafile) >> 113194 can "back" a warranty from Choice Home Warranty.

Harland F. Amborn
Deputy Commissioner
Nevada Division of Insurance
2501 E. Sahara Ava., Ste. 302
Las Vegas, NV 68104
(762) 486-4379
(762) 486-4097 (fea)

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DIVISION-SDT000403

Exhibit LL

Exhibit LL

Exhibit Page No. 41

EXHIBIT PAGE 118

AA001926

Page 1 of 3

asind ell

Delaces Bennell

Sent

Lars Pellegrini Thursday, July 22, 2010 3:56 PM Dolores Berssett RE: Choles Home Wassanty

No doubt about that. I talked to the Insurance Division in Washington and it sounds like Choice is a big scam.

Front: Dalores Bennett Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2010 3:

Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2010 3:51 PM

To: Lara Pellegrini

Subject: RE: Choice Home Warranty

Thanks very much. I've been wetching all the emails. So far the company's a tot of talk and no action!

Dolores Bennett, arc, arm, ais

State of Nevada Division of Insurance 788 Faintew Drive, Suite 300 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 687-4270 x 250 (bennett@dol.state.mv.us

From: Litra Petiogrini Switt: Thursday, July 22, 2010 3:50 PM To: Dolores Bennett

Subjects RE: Choice Home Warranty

I am sure David is working on it. I just wanted you to be aware that they have been in violation of Nevada law, if they do apply to be registered.

From: Dolores Bennett

Sents Thursday, July 22, 2010 3:16 PM

To: Lara Pellegrini

Subject: RE: Choice Home Warranty

Have you talked to David Hall? He seems to be handling it on your end. Who should be talking administrative action? Maybe Ben Gillard has been dealing with David Hall.

Dolores Bennett, ARC. ARM, AIS

Steta of Nevada Division of Insurance 788 Febrylew Drive, Suite 300 Carson City, Newada 89701 (775) 687-4270 x 250 dbennett@doi.state.nv.us

From: Lara Pellegrini Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2010 2:36 PM To: Dolores Bennett Subject: RE: Choice Home Warranty

DIVISION-SDT000404

I do not understand why we are even waiting for them to get registered before taking any administrative action. They have already violated Nevada law by selling service contracts to Nevada residents without being registered, and then when the residents have a claim, Choice Home Warranty tries to find any reason they can to deny the claim. Check out this link:

http://www.complaintsboard.com/bycompany/cholce-home-warranty-u96136.html

Fram: Dolores Bennett

Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2010 7:42 AM

To: Ben Gillard; Dave Erickson; Lara Pellegrini; Kristy Scott; Felecia Tuin

Cc: David Hall

Subject: RE: Choice Home Warranty

RE: CHW GROUP, INC., DBA CHOICE HOME WARRANTY

David Hall in our Legal department has been working on that case, so please consult with him. David sant me emails in February mentioning this company and asking how companies get registered. Then on February 17, 2010 David Hall and I received the following message from Art Chartrand (artchartrand@me.com):

The attached is being Fed X'd today to your attention in original: The completed signed registration, the list of officers and copy of certificate of incorporation.

Choice is working earnestly on obtaining a bond and completing the affidavit on the reserves for Nevada business and hopes to have completed soon.

As I advised, the obtaining of a bond for smaller companies can be problematic. We will keep you advised. We appreciate your willingness to work with Choice as it continues to serve the best interests of its Nevada

I never received the Fed Ex or the application fees or proof of financial responsibility, so they are still not a registered service contract provider in Nevada, I believe it might have been directed to Mr. Hall. Please ask him. Let me know if you would like a copy of the application that he emailed along with the above message, it has their FEIN # 27-0255041 and states that they are incorporated in New Jersey. I don't believe we have received any registration fees for this company.

Dolores Bennett, arc. arm, als

State of Nevada Division of Insurance 788 Fairview Drive, Suite 300 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 687-4270 x 250 dbennett@dol.state.nv.us

From: Ben Gilard Senta Wednesday, July 14, 2010 4:34 PM To: Dave Erickson; Lara Pellegrini; Kristy Scott; Dolores Bennett; Felecia Tuin Subject: PW: Choice Home Warranty

Does anyone have anything on "Choice Home Warranty"?

Prom: Singer, Alan (OIC) [malto:AlanS@OIC.WA.GOV]

Sunt: Wednesday, July 14, 2010 3:46 PM

To: Ben Gillard

Subject: Choice Home Warranty

DIVISION-SDT000405

HI Ben,

I learned that Elizabeth Saenz left the agency – sorry to hear that, I enjoyed working with heri

I am writing to ask your help. We received a Choice Home Warranty complaint and I wanted to ask if you would please check and see if your state has taken any action or issued any order or had any complaint about Choice Home Warranty, if there was only a complaint and no regulatory order or other action taken, I want to learn the disposition.

I appreciate your help.

Thanks,

Alan

Alan Michael Singer Staff Attorney Legal Affairs Office of the insurance Commissioner PO Box 40255 Olympia, WA 98504-0255 360-725-7046 360-586-0152 Fax

DIVISION-SDT000406

Exhibit MM

Exhibit MM

Exhibit Page No. 45

EXHIBIT PAGE 122

AA001930

Dulares Semeti

olores Benneti londay, July 11, 2011 8:05 AM

nalide Home Warranty, LLC (Org. ID # 113841)

For file.

Dolores Bennett, ARC, ARM, AIS, AINS

Insummes Examiner Property & Casualty Section Nevada Division of Insurance 1818 E. College Parkway, Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89708 direct: (775) 687-0763 nealn: (775) 687-0700

fax: (775) 887-0787 dbennett@dol.stale.nv.uz

Visit us online at the Service Contracts Section for service contract provider requirements, fläng information, and more.

From: Ted Bader Sent: Monday, July 11, 2011 8:06 AM To: Dolores Bennett Cc: David Hall; Ted Bader

Subject: RE: Sensible Home Warranty, LLC (Org. ID # 113841)

Thank you. David and I discussed this before he responded to you and I concur with his appraisal. Should you discover any further nexus between the two entities, please advise us.

Ted L. Bader, CFE, Senior Investigator Enforcement Unit, Nevada Division of Insurance 1815 East College Parkway Carson City, NV 89706 theder@dol.state.nv.us (775) 687-0711; FAX: (775) 687-0787

If you hold a cat by the tall you learn things you cannot learn any other way.

Mark Twain

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From: Dolores Bennett Sent: Monday, July 11, 2011 7:35 AM To: Ted Bader Cc: Dolores Bennett Subject: PW: Sensible Home Warranty, LLC (Org. ID # 113841)

DIVISION-SDT000407

Please note our new address and phone number:

Dolores Bennett, ARC, ARM, AIS, AINS

Insurance Examiner Insurance Examiner
Property & Casualty Section
Nevada Division of Insurance
1818 E. Chilege Parkway, Suite 103
Carson City, NV 58708
direct: (775) 887-0783
main: (775) 887-0700
fax: (775) 887-0787
diagnati@del.state.nv

dbennett@dol.state.nv.us

Visit us online at the Service Contracts Section for service contract provider requirements, fling information, and more.

From: David Hall Sent: Friday, July 08, 2011 9:16 AM To: Dolores Bennett Subject: RE: Sensible Home Werrenty, LLC (Org. ID # 113841)

We are in the process of filing a complaint against Choice Home Warranty. The connection with Sensible is difficult to prove, so we are going to hold off on following that up unless it becomes an issue.

David R. Hali Insurance Counsel Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance 1818 College Pkwy., Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89708 Phone: (775) 887-0708 Fax: (775) 687-0787 Ernell: dhail@dol.slate.nv.us

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Act. 19 U.S.C. 2510-2521. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original measure.

From: Dolores Bennett Sent: Friday, July 01, 2011 10:51 AM To: Ted Bader Cct David Hall; Ben Gillard Subject: Sensible Home Warranty, LLC (Org. ID # 113841)

Re: Sensible Home Warranty, LLC (Org. ID # 113841)

Ted:

Array Parks wanted me to follow up with you or Cavid Hall to make sure there's no problem with Sensible Home Warranty, LLC is relation to CHW Group Inc., dbs Choice Home Warranty. You had a copy of records from New Jersey that established a relation between the two. Have you spoken to David Hall about this situation? Choice Home Warranty Is not registered with us.

Please note our new address and phone number:

2

DIVISION-SDT000408

Dolores Bennett, ARC, AL., AIS, AINS

Insurance Examiner
Property & Casualty Section
Nevade Division of Insurance
1818 E. Chilege Parkway, Suite 103
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dbennett@dol.state.ny.us

Visit us online at the Service Contracts Section for service contract provider requirements, filing information, and more.

DIVISION-SDT000409

1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 2 I hereby certify that I have this date served the FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONER, in CAUSE NO. 3 4 18.0095, via electronic mail, and by mailing a true and correct copy thereof via Certified Mail, 5 return receipt requested, properly addressed with postage prepaid, to the following: 6 Kirk B. Lenhard, Esq. Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 7 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106 8 E-MAIL: klenhard@bhfs.com CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7017 3380 0000 0598 4544 9 Travis F. Chance, Esq. 10 Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 11 Las Vegas, NV 89106 E-MAIL: tchance@bhfs.com 12 CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7017 3380 0000 0598 4551 13 Lori Grifa, Esq. Archer & Greiner, P.C. 14 Court Plaza South, West Wing 21 Main Street, Suite 353 15 Hackensack, NJ 07601 E-MAIL: lgrifa@archerlaw.com 16 CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7017 3380 0000 0598 4568 17 Attorneys for Respondent Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty 18 19 and a copy of the foregoing was sent via electronic mail and by Inter-departmental mail to the 20 following: 21 Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General Nevada Attorney General's Office 22 E-MAIL: ryien@ag.nv.gov 23 Joanna Grigoriev, Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Attorney General's Office 24 E-MAIL: jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov 25 Attorneys for the Division of Insurance DATED this 2nd day of January, 2019. 26 27

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Exhibit Page No. 49

Employee of the State of Nevada

Department of Business and Industry

-1- Division of Insurance

EXHIBIT 3

Hearing Officer's Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 3

Hearing Officer's Order Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

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 REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL & MM

On or about September 6, 2018, the Hearing Officer received a copy of the First Judicial District Court's Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence ("Remand Order") in the matter of Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty v. State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance, Case No. 17 OC 00269 1B, Dept. No. I. The Remand Order instructs the Hearing Officer to "consider Petitioner's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM... and determine whether the Evidence is material," and to issue a new decision reflecting the Evidence's impact on the original findings. (Remand Ord. at 2:10–12.)

Having reviewed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, the purpose of these Exhibits is not readily apparent. Therefore, to fully consider the materiality of these exhibits, consistent with the Court's Remand Order, the Hearing Officer HEREBY ORDERS the Parties to file the following:

- Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. ("HWAN") shall address the purpose for which Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are offered. The brief must be filed no later than 5:00 p.m. on November 13, 2018.
- If the Division of Insurance ("Division") has any objection or opposition to the Exhibits, the Division may file the objections or opposition no later than 5:00 p.m. on November 20, 2018.

Each Party's brief may not exceed 5 pages. The Parties may file their briefs electronically through the Hearing Officer's Legal Secretary, Yvonne Renta at yrenta@doi.nv.gov. In order to expedite this matter and reduce the cost of service to the Parties, the Hearing Officer finds that good cause exists to

1	allow the Parties to use electronic service. Thus, if the Parties so stipulate, service may be met through
2	electronic service.
3	So ORDERED this 31st day of October, 2018.
4	30 ORDERED this
5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	Alexia M. Emmermann
7	Hearing Officer
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this date served the ORDER REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL & MM, 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 31st day of October, 2018.

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

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EXHIBIT 4

HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 4

HWAN's Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

	1	KIRK B. LENHARD, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 1437						
	2	klenhard@bhfs.com TRAVIS F. CHANCE, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 13800						
	3	tchance@bhfs.com BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP						
	4	100 North City Parkway, Suite 1600 Las Vegas, NV 89106-4614						
	5	LORI GRIFA, ESQ., NJ Bar No. 011551989						
	6							
	7	Igrifa@archerlaw.com ARCHER & GREINER, P.C.						
	8	21 Main Street, Suite 353 Hackensack, NJ 07601						
	9	Telephone: 201.342.6000						
LLP	10	Attorneys for Respondent						
HRECK,	11	STATE OF NEVADA - DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE						
SER SC y, Suite 106-4614	12	IN THE MATTER OF:	CAUSE NO.: 17.0050					
FARE Parkwa NV 891	13							
BROWNSTEIN HVATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP 100 North City Parkway, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, NV 89100-4614 702 382.2101	14	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY,	HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S BRIEF REGARDING					
STEIN 100 N	15	Respondent,	EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM					
ROW	16							
2	17	Respondent HOME WARRANTY AD	MINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a Choice					
	18	Home Warranty ("HWAN") hereby submits the instant Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and						
	19	MM, pursuant to the Order entered October 31, 2018 (the "Brief"). This Brief is made and based						
	20	upon the pleadings and papers on file herein, the following arguments, and any oral arguments of						
	21	counsel that are agreed to be considered.						
	22	DATED this 13th day of November, 2018.						
	23	BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP						
	24	BY:						
	25	KIRK B. LENHARD, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 1437 TRAVIS F. CHANCE, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 13800						
	26	LORI GRIFA, ESQ., NJ Bar No. 011551989						
	27	Attorneys for Respondent						
	28							
			1					

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP 100 North City Perkway, Suite 1600 Las Veges, NV 89106-4614

I. INTRODUCTION

On Dec ember 18, 2017, a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order of Hearing Officer, and Final Order of the Commissioner (the "Decision") was issued in this Cause. The Decision found that HWAN had violated NRS 686A.070 five times by representing it was self-administered in its 2011-2015 renewal applications when CHW Group, Inc. ("CHWG") was its administrator. It also found that HWAN had conducted business in an unsuitable manner under NRS 679B.125 and NRS 690C.325 by allowing CHWG to sell and offer for sale service contracts on HWAN's behalf because CHWG does not hold a certificate of registration.

On December 22, 2018, HWAN timely filed a Petition for Judicial Review of the Order with the First Judicial District Court and on April 19, 2018, HWAN filed a Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence (the "Motion") – namely, Exhibits KK, LL, and MM – for the hearing officer's consideration. The district court entered an order on September 6, 2018 granting the Motion and requiring the hearing office in the instant cause to "receive the [Exhibits] and determine if [they] are material, and, if so, whether it would have had any impact on the final decision." Pursuant to the hearing officer's order entered herein on October 31, 2018, HWAN submits the instant Brief outlining the relevance of the Exhibits.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are relevant to whether the Division should be equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN for its relationship with CHWG.

The Exhibits are directly material to numerous issues and findings in the Decision itself related to the Division's knowledge of certain facts. Specifically, HWAN's argument that the Division should be equitably estopped from penalizing HWAN for its relationship with CHWG was rejected because "[t]here is no evidence that the Division knew that CHW Group and Choice Home Warranty were the same." Exhibit KK clearly establishes that no later than November 7, 2011, the Division was fully aware of the fact that CHWG used the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty. Moreover, there can be no merit to any contention that the Division thought Choice Home Warranty was HWAN since the Division did not require that HWAN file the fictitious name Choice Home Warranty until 2014.

² See Decision 23:21-22.

¹ See Order Granting Pet,'s Mot. for Leave to Present Add'l Evidence, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

Furthermore, Exhibit LL shows that the Division's Legal Department had been investigating CHW Group, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty in response to questions about "Choice Home Warranty." In other words, a simple inquiry into any information on "Choice Home Warranty" was easily identifiable by the Division as relating to CHWG, as early as July 15, 2010. Exhibit MM, also an e-mail exchange, corroborates that the Division was fully aware that "CHW Group, Inc." was in fact the same as Choice Home Warranty.

It is equally indisputable that the Division knew that CHWG was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN and explicitly authorized the structure of that relationship. In the Decision, the Hearing Officer rejected HWAN's arguments regarding equitable estoppel based upon the conclusion that "[t]he 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." Exhibit KK shows that in 2011 the Division knew CHWG was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN and that the Division ultimately decided that CHWG could sell service contracts backed by HWAN, as the provider, by approving HWAN's service contract with full knowledge of the relationship between HWAN and CHWG.

NRS 690C.070 defines provider as 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." The record for this hearing demonstrates that CHWG has never been a provider in the State of Nevada, and the Exhibits demonstrate that the provider has always been HWAN and the Division has known this since at least 2011. Accordingly, Exhibits KK, LL and MM clearly show that the Division must be equitably estopped from seeking to penalize HWAN for utilizing CHWG to sell service contracts because it explicitly approved the relationship and HWAN relied upon that approval.

B. Exhibits KK and LL are relevant to the issue of whether HWAN made false representations of material fact.

The Decision imposed a fine on HWAN for not correcting the pre-populated entry of "self" as HWAN's administrator in HWAN's renewal applications. Leaving aside that the failure to correct this information was not a knowing misrepresentation, Exhibit KK notes the corporate identity of HWAN as "Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc." It also notes that "Choice

³ See Decision 23:22-24.

Home Warranty" is HWAN's administrator and has an office address in New Jersey. Further, as detailed above, Exhibit LL clearly shows the Division knew that "Choice Home Warranty" was CHWG in 2010. Taken together, the only logical conclusion from Exhibits KK and LL is that the Division was obviously aware that HWAN was a separate entity from CHWG/"Choice Home Warranty." Moreover, these documents demonstrate that any error in the renewal application was not a knowingly false entry since the entry was contrary to all of the information provided to the Division through other documents. HWAN's inadvertent mistake cannot rise to the level of a knowing misrepresentation. Thus, even if HWAN made a mistake by failing to correct the "self" entry on its prior renewal applications, the Division knew that CHWG was administrator.

C. The Exhibits indicate that the testimony at the hearing was inaccurate and that the Division has known all along that CHWG sells on behalf of HWAN.

As set forth above, the Exhibits indicate several important facts related to the Division's knowledge: (1) that "Choice Home Warranty" is and was CHWG; (2) that HWAN and CHWG were separate legal entities; (3) that CHWG/"Choice Home Warranty" was not certificated and was selling service contracts in Nevada with the Division's knowledge and explicit approval; and (4) that HWAN used CHWG as its contract administrator. These facts, taken together, are relevant to the credibility of certain testimony made at the hearing. As the Decision noted, Rajat Jain testified that "[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."

But this testimony is directly contradicted by the Exhibits, which show that the Division has long known that CHWG is Choice Home Warranty. The Exhibits further show that the Division clearly knew CHWG had been selling service contracts in Nevada and approved of the relationship. Contrary to Mr. Jain's testimony, then, the Division had specific knowledge that "Choice and HWAN were" **not** the same entity. In other words, the Division plainly knew that CHWG was selling contracts in Nevada without a certificate and, more importantly, was selling on behalf of HWAN as early as 2011 and never took any affirmative action due to this arrangement – likely because it knows that contract administrators and sales agents are not required to be certificated under Nevada law. Indeed, not only was the Division aware of these

⁴ See Hr'g Tr., Day 1 at 117:12-15.

⁵ Indeed, the Division's own website contains numerous approved service contracts where the seller is not

facts, it explicitly approved the relationship between CHWG and HWAN. Consistent with the foregoing, the Decision erred in finding that HWAN engaged in unsuitable conduct by allowing an uncertificated entity to sell contracts on its behalf.

D. The Exhibits establish that the Decision erred by imposing penalties beyond the time permitted by the applicable statute of limitations.

The Decision ultimately imposed penalties pursuant to Nevada statutes for making false entries of material fact in its 2011-2015 renewal applications and for allowing CHWG to sell service contracts on its behalf since 2010.⁶ As is set forth above, the Exhibits are relevant to the correctness of each of these findings and indicate that the Division was aware that CHWG was selling service contracts on behalf of HWAN as early as 2011. On this basis, the Exhibits are relevant to show that the current penalties violate the applicable statute of limitations. NRS 11.190(4)(b) is clear that "[a]n action upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to a person or the State" is two years. Enforcement actions and penalties against contract providers are clearly given to the Division and the Exhibits' timeline indicate that no penalties may be imposed for conduct prior to May 8, 2015. The Decision should be revised accordingly.

E. Even if the Exhibits are privileged, that privilege has been waived.8

To the extent that the Division will argue in opposition that the Exhibits are privileged and must therefore not be considered, such a contention is without merit. As a threshold matter, the District Court's order requires the Hearing Officer to receive and consider the Exhibits so any argument regarding privilege is moot. In any event, it is questionable as to whether these exhibits are privileged at all. A privileged communication under Nevada law is one made between a client and lawyer for the purposes of facilitating legal services. See NRS 49.095. Exhibit LL is not directed to a Division attorney. And, although Exhibits KK and MM are made to David Hall, a Division attorney, they do not on their face appear to be requesting legal advice or services. 10

certificated. See, e.g., http://di.nv.gov/ins/f?p=600:35:0:

⁶ See Decision at 25:19-20; 27:13-21. These penalties were imposed pursuant to NRS 686A.070, NRS 686A.181(1)(a), NRS 679B.125, and NRS 690C.325(1).

⁷ This is because the Division did not initiate the instant cause until May 9, 2017.

⁸ Due to the outstanding and unresolved claim of privilege of the e-mails, HWAN has made best efforts not to directly quote or attach the Exhibits.

⁹ See generally Ex. 3.

¹⁰ See generally Exs. 2, 4. See also Wynn Resorts, Ltd. v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct., 399 P.3d 334, 341 (Nev. 2017).

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Even if the Exhibits are privileged, however, that privilege has been waived. Nevada law has long held that "[i]f there is disclosure of privileged communications, this waives the remainder of the privileged consultation on the same subject." Chevenne Const., Inc. v. Hozz, 102 Nev. 308, 311-12, 720 P.2d 1224, 1226 (1986). Here, the Division voluntarily produced the Exhibits in response to a properly served subpoena duces tecum. This voluntary disclosure waived any privilege that could have attached to them.

In addition, "where the client has placed at issue the substance or content of a privileged communication," waiver attaches. Wynn Resorts, 399 P.3d at 345. This is because "[a] party is not allowed to assert the privilege when doing so places the claimant in such a position, with reference to the evidence, that it would be unfair and inconsistent to permit the retention of the privilege because the attorney-client privilege is not to be both a sword and a shield." Mendoza v. McDonald's Corp., 213 P.3d 288, 304 (Ct. App. 2009) (internal quotations omitted). Here, the Division has argued directly contrary to the facts these very Exhibits make evident, as described hereinabove, at length on review. 11 The Division attempts to use the privilege as a sword, when it is meant to be a shield, and this it cannot do. The Division should not be permitted to invoke the privilege so that it can take a position that is directly contradictory to the facts.

III. CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, the Exhibits should be considered and admitted into the record here and appropriate reconsidered findings made by the hearing officer as set forth above. In addition, HWAN requests that the hearing officer attach the Exhibits to any supplemental order entered to allow for proper review by the district court.

DATED this 13th day of November, 2018.

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP

BY:

KIRK B. LENHARD, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 1437 TRAWS F. CHANCE, ESQ., Nevada Bar No. 13800

Attorneys for Respondent

¹¹ See Division's Answering Br., attached hereto as Exhibit 2, at 11:11-12; 12:14-17; 12:14-13:9; 17:12; 22:16-17; 23:4-5; 34:12-13; 34:17-18.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP, and that on the 13th day of November, 2018, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a BRIEF REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM to be served, U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, and via electronic mail, to the following:

Richard P. Yien, Esq., Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 Telephone: 775-684-1100 ryien@ag.nv.gov

Joanna Grigoriev, Sr. Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General Grant Sawyer Bldg. 555 E. Washington Ave. Suite 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Petitioner State of Nevada, Department Of Business And Industry - Division Of Insurance

ALEXIA M. EMMERMANN, ESQ. Hearing Officer
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Division of Insurance
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an employee of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP

EXHIBIT 5

Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 5

Division's Opposition to HWAN's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE IN THE MATTER OF CAUSE NO. 17.0050 **DIVISION'S OPPOSITION TO HWAN'S** HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. dba CHOICE HOME PROPOSED EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM WARRANTY Respondent. COMES NOW the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry, Division of Insurance ("Division") through its counsel DAG Richard Paili Yien and SDAG Joanna Grigoriev. This matter appears before the Hearing Officer on a limited remand from the First Judicial District Court ("Court Order") instructing the Hearing Officer as follows: "[t]he hearing officer is to consider Petitioner's Proposed Exhibits KK, LL, and MM ('Exhibits'). The hearing officer will receive the evidence and determine whether the evidence is material, and if so, whether it would have had any impact on the final decision." (Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to Present Additional Evidence 2:11-13). 1// 1// 1/// 11///

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Ĭ. INTRODUCTION/ PERTINENT FACTS

Pursuant to the instructions of the Court Order, the Hearing Officer, in turn, issued an order requiring HWAN to submit a brief to "address the purpose for which Exhibits KK, LL, and MM are offered." The Division was presented with the option to file an opposition to the proposed Exhibits1. The Division objects and opposes the introduction of these Exhibits, as set forth.

II. **ARGUMENT**

EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM ARE IMMATERIAL TO THIS MATTER AND NOTHING IN THE EXHIBITS NEGATES THE VIOLATIONS BY HWAN OR ABSOLVES IT FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY IMPOSED BY LAW

After an administrative hearing in Cause No. 17.0050, the Hearing Officer found that HWAN violated NRS 686A.070, by making false entries of material fact (six counts); conducted business in an unsuitable manner in violation of NRS 690.325 and 679B.125 by using Choice Home Warranty Group ("CHWG"), an unlicensed entity, for all activities for which Nevada law requires a certificate of registration (23,889 contracts)2; and violated NRS 690C.320.2 (one count) by failing to make records available to the Commissioner upon request,3 and ordered fines.4 The Exhibits HWAN is seeking to introduce are not material to any of these rulings and none would be affected by them.

HWAN makes five arguments in its brief. HWAN does not argue that the Exhibits show that it did not violate the law. The essence of HWAN's claim of relevancy can be characterized as followsbecause the Exhibits may be suggesting that the Division staff knew or should have known of HWAN's misrepresentations, HWAN should not have been penalized for them. For the reasons set forth below, HWAN's arguments must fail.

Equitable Estoppel Does Not Apply

HWAN claims that Exhibits KK, LL, and MM show that "the Division must be equitably estopped from seeking to penalize HWAN for utilizing CHWG to sell service contracts because it

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EXHIBIT PAGE 14

^{1 &}quot;[i]f the Division of Insurance has any objection or opposition to the Exhibits, the Division may file the objections or opposition no later than 5:00 pm.m on November 20, 2018 (October 31, 2018, Order, 1: 23-25).

² Final Order, 25:17-24, 27:18-21.

³ Final Order; 22:1-5; 27:16-17.

⁴ Final Order 27:13-21.

explicitly approved the relationship . . ." (HWAN Br., 2:23). Setting aside the fact that these Exhibits do not show what HWAN claims they show⁵, it is well-settled that "estoppel cannot prevent the state from performing its governmental functions." *Chanos v. Nevada Tax Com'n*, 124 Nev. 232, 238, 181 P.3d 675, 679 (2008). The Commissioner cannot be prevented from exercising her duties imposed by the Legislature under the Insurance Code, title 57 of the NRS, including protection of the public by disciplining licensees for their violations. HWAN's argument that the Division should be estopped from enforcing the law must be rejected. Even if Exhibits KK, LL, and MM did show that someone from the Division staff could have had the knowledge of the existence of two separate entities, it is immaterial to whether or not the Commissioner may enforce the provisions of Title 57. Notably, HWAN does not argue that these Exhibits in any way could show that it did not use CHWG to sell its contracts.

B. The Exhibits Are Not Relevant to HWAN's Statutory Responsibility Under NRS 686A.070 or to the Finding of Violations Thereof

HWAN claims the Exhibits are relevant to HWAN's violations found under NRS 686A.070. In its Complaint, the Division alleged that HWAN violated NRS 686A.070 by failing to disclose material facts about its business in its renewal applications of the Nevada certificate of registration. The Hearing Officer found six (6) violations of NRS 686A.070⁶. NRS 686A.070 provides:

A person subject to regulation under this Code shall not 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.

(Emphasis added). The language of the statute places no burden on the Division to hold the hand of an applicant and correct any misstatements applicant enters as answers to the questions posed in the application. There is nothing in Exhibits KK, LL, and MM that would absolve HWAN from its responsibility to be truthful in applications to the Division under NRS 686A.070.

It is undisputed that Victor Mandalawi ("Mandalawi"), the president of HWAN and of CHWG, d/b/a Choice Home Warranty, did not disclose CHWG as HWAN's Administrator in its annual renewal

⁵ See analysis in section C of this brief.

⁶ Final Order, 20:17-19, 26-27; 27:13-15.

applications. On its initial application filed with the Division on September 2, 2010, in response to the question, "[h]ave you designated an administrator to be responsible for administration of Nevada service contracts?" HWAN answered "No," even though, according to HWAN's own representations to this tribunal, the purported agreement between HWAN and CHW Group was signed on July 29, 2010. (See HWAN's Ex. E, ISP Agreement). Thereafter, the false entries and omissions continued in renewal applications. In response to the question pertaining to the "administrator" of the applicant (question 2 of Division's Exs. 2, 4, 5, and 21—renewal applications for years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2016), HWAN's reply was "self." The answer to the same question in renewal applications for years 2014 and 2015 was left blank. (Exs. 7 and 12). When asked by the Hearing Officer who Mandalawi was referring to by entering "self" in response to these questions, he responded, "CHW," in direct conflict with HWAN's own defense that HWAN and CHWG are two separate entities. 8

HWAN does not deny this. Instead, it argues that "[t]he Decision imposed a fine on HWAN for not correcting the pre-populated entry of 'self' as HWAN's administrator in HWAN's renewal applications." This is a new argument, and it must be rejected on many grounds, mainly, because it is *irrelevant* to the issue on the limited remand and because it attempts to re-litigate issues already ruled upon. HWAN's attempt to introduce a new argument that its false entries are merely "inadvertent mistakes" to correct a "prepopulated application form" not only improper, but it is also contradicted by tangible evidence. It

Nothing in the proposed Exhibits even remotely affects the findings of HWAN's violations of NRS 686A.070—HWAN made false entries and knowingly omitted material information in violation of NRS 686A.070. The allegation by HWAN that the Exhibits indicate knowledge by the Division of the relationship between HWAN and CHWG, even assuming it is true, does not negate or absolve HWAN

⁷ Division's Ex. 22 and HWAN's Ex. P.

⁸ Tr., Day 3, 46:15-25.

⁹ HWAN Br., 2:25-26.

¹⁰ It is also an attempt to introduce an alleged fact not in the record. There is nothing in this record that suggests that the Division pre-populated HWAN's applications, including their initial application.

¹¹ The fact that HWAN attempted to conceal CHWG as its Administrator on the *initial application*, coupled with its answers in each subsequent renewal application--consistently making the same false representations—means the concealment was, at the least, with the knowledge thereof. Moreover, even if the renewal applications were "pre-populated," they would be pre-populated *based* on the information *submitted by HWAN* on its original application.

from the mandate or the responsibility placed on the applicant by NRS 686A.070.

HWAN does not claim that any other findings of violations by the Hearing Officer would be impacted by these Exhibits. They would not.

HWAN's Argument That Witness Testimony Was Inaccurate Has No Merit C.

This argument, designed to justify the introduction of these Exhibits by claiming that they discredit Division witnesses, is also without merit. Substantively, no argument is set forth on how these proposed Exhibits may be relevant, or affect the findings. As far as any effect on the credibility of the witnesses-HWAN's counsel was in possession of these Exhibits during the hearing, yet no attempt was made at that time to impeach the witnesses. In fact, counsel for HWAN voluntarily decided not to seek admittance of these Exhibits. 12 This attempt by HWAN to re-litigate the case under the guise of the limited Court Order is disingenuous, inapposite, and untimely.

Lastly, Exhibits KK, LL, and MM, are consistent with the testimony of the Division witnesses. These Exhibits, including privileged attorney-client communications in 2011, at best, show the confusion among Division employees, resulting from the deceit perpetrated on the State of Nevada by the set of overlapping characters operating CHWG and HWAN. 13 After being told by Mandalawi that the two entities were one and the same 14 15, the Division allowed HWAN to register Choice Home

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12 See Tr., 9/14/17, 107:8-15. 18

Nevada, a similar problem?

EXHIBIT PAGE 144

¹³ CHWG was selling service contracts as Choice Home Warranty in various states, including Nevada, as early as 2008, and it had run into problems in some jurisdictions for selling without a license. Mandalawi testified: In 2010, in Nevada, right before you started the HWAN, there were a few problems, correct?

A.

Well, the nature of the problems in Oklahoma, California and Washington were basically of the same Q. nature, right?

Α.

And that involved selling without --Q.

Selling without a license.

And in Nevada? Q.

Yeah (Tr. 9/13/17, 139:14-25, 140:1-5

what was the company against whom the allegations [consumer complaints] were made? Q.

CHW Group, (Tr., 9/13/17, 138:24-25).

¹⁴ Chief Jain testified: "[a]t some point, there was a discussion with Mr. Mandalawi. It was identified that Choice and HWAN were one in the same entity, that Choice was not selling illegally because HWAN was a licensed entity in Nevada. And Mr. Mandalawi then chose to register Choice in the state and surrendered the certificate of registration and agreed to the new certificate showing HWAN dba Choice." Tr., 09/12/17, 117:11-18.

¹⁵ This is also supported by testimony of comingling of funds between HWAN and CHWG Tr., 09/12/17, 69:21-72:18.

¹⁶ Tr., 09/12/17, 114:21-115:18. ¹⁷ Tr., 09/12/17, 117:21-118:2.

Warranty as its d/b/a to avoid confusion among consumers. This is also consistent with HWAN's own annual renewal applications, which never disclosed an administrator. It was precisely because the Division thought that HWAN and "Choice Home Warranty" were one entity, that it requested that HWAN register a dba, as the public already knew it as "Choice Home Warranty." ¹⁶

Believing the two entities to be one and the same, the Chief of Property and Casualty at the Nevada Division of Insurance testified, "[f]rom every documentation that I have seen, from the consumer complaints that we have seen, from the dba's, from the service contract form that is out in the market, from the email advertisements that we have heard consumers receive, in fact, I have received them, there is no doubt in my mind that Choice Home Warranty is the same entity as Home Warranty Administrators of Nevada." HWAN's attempt to now use its own deception, resulting in confusion among Division staff, to in order to discredit Division witness by arguing the witness should have been aware of the lies and deceit perpetrated by HWAN, is troubling, absurd, and untimely.

D & E. HWAN's Attempt to Re-litigate the Case by Introducing New Arguments for the First Time is Improper as is HWAN's Attempt to Introduce the Issue of Waiver of Privilege in this Limited Remand Order.

HWAN, again, audaciously oversteps the scope of this briefing by attempting to introduce new legal arguments and theories. The Division's position is that improper and, again, beyond the scope of the limited charge in the Court Order. HWAN introduces a new argument citing NRS 11.190(4)(b) for the first time. Additionally, in an attempt to bypass the District Court's ruling and use these exhibits in the pending PJR, HWAN argues that the Division waived its privilege. The Division has not waived any such privilege. Moreover, the District Court still needs to find "good reasons" pursuant to NRS 233B.135 (1)(a) in order to admit these exhibits into the record. Because the District Court decided to first address the issue of materiality, by remanding it to the Hearing Officer prior to addressing whether "good reasons" exist, no such admittance of privileged information has occurred. These issues are beyond the scope of the limited remand order and need not be addressed to answer the question posed by the District Court. The charge of the Hearing Officer is limited to determining whether the proposed exhibits would have been material and had any affect as to her Final Order; no more.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Exhibits are not material to the issue of HWAN's statutory responsibilities or to the finding of violations thereof.

DATED this 20th day of November 2018.

ADAM PAUL LAXALT Attorney General

By:

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Attorneys for the Division of Insurance

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada Attorney General's Office and that on the 20th day of November 2018, I served the foregoing Nevada Division of Insurance's DIVISION'S OPPOSITION TO HWAN'S PROPOSED EXHIBITS KK, LL, AND MM via email and by U.S.

Mail, postage prepaid, as follows:

6 Alexia Emmerman, Esq., Hearing Officer

Attn: Yvonne Renta

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An Employee of the Office of the Attorney General

EXHIBIT PAGE 147

EXHIBIT 6

HWAN's Reply to Division's Opposition to Its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

EXHIBIT 6

HWAN's Reply to Division's Opposition to Its Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL, and MM

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11	

STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DIVISION OF INSURANCE

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

Respondent.

IN THE MATTER OF

CAUSE NO.: 17.0050

HOME WARRANTY
ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC.
d/b/a CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S
REPLY TO DIVISION'S OPPOSITION
TO ITS BRIEF REGARDING
EXHIBITS KK, LL and MM

Respondent HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a Choice Home Warranty ("HWAN"), a Nevada corporation, hereby replies the Division of Insurance's November 20, 2018 Opposition (the "Opposition") to HWAN's November 13, 2018 Brief Regarding Exhibits KK, LL and MM (the "Exhibits") in light of material mischaracterizations of the terms of the underlying Order and prior sworn testimony adduced in the instant Cause. HWAN requests this Reply at it is necessary to correct the record.

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DATED	this 21	st dav	of Nover	nber	2018
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Attorneys for Respondent Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

HWAN incorporates by reference the procedural and factual background set forth in its April 19, 2018 Motion before the First Judicial District Court, that Court's September 6, 2018 Order (the "Order") granting HWAN's Motion, as well as HWAN's November 13, 2018 Brief. For the sake of brevity, HWAN will not restate that which is contained therein.

The Division, by Sr. Deputy Attorney General Joanna Grigoriev, filed an Opposition to Respondent's Brief on November 20, 2018. Said Opposition, at Page 2, misstates the terms of the Order of the First Judicial Court in a material way. The Division "objects to and opposes" the introduction of these Exhibits". Neither an objection, nor an opposition is available to the Division pursuant to the terms of the Court's September 6, 2018 Order. That Order very plainly required the hearing officer "receive the [Exhibits] and determine if they are material and would have had any impact on the final decision." Indeed, the Division quotes this very directive on Page 1 of its Opposition brief. It should be clear that the hearing officer has been ordered to receive the Exhibits and will do so.

The Division further argues that the Exhibits cannot be received because they were available during to HWAN during the instant Cause and HWAN "voluntarily decided" not to use them. The Division goes further to suggest the April 19, 2018 Motion is a tactic which is "disingenuous, inapposite, and untimely." This jibe ignores the procedural posture of the motion and the Order. To be clear, these Exhibits were not addressed by either party or their witnesses in the underlying hearing because the Division had never given notice of any fact, claim or argument in any complaint or filing that made them material or relevant to the proofs adduced at the hearing. Indeed, it was only after the hearing that these Exhibits became an issue. Well after the hearing, when the Division filed its closing papers, the Division proffered conclusions directly contrary to facts set forth in these Exhibits – contrary to facts in its possession and known at the time of the briefing, necessitating the post-hearing motion and this review. HWAN argues that

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See Order Granting Pet's Mot. For Leave to Present Add'l Evidence, attached to HWAN's Brief as Ex. 1

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the Division cannot proffer conclusions based on facts it knows to be contrary to the argument and that these proffered conclusions formed the basis of errors in the hearing officer's decision that require reversal.

Finally, in its Opposition, the Division has taken liberties with sworn testimony, which cannot stand. Neither HWAN nor Mr. Mandalawi ever wavered on the separate identities of the two corporations before the Division in the instant Cause. There was no conflict or contradiction in Respondent's proofs. When asked, "So you listed the current administrator as self. Who's self?" He responded: "The administrator would be CHW Group.", referencing CHW Group, Inc. d/b/a Choice Home Warranty, an entity duly incorporated and operating in New Jersey.²

I. CONCLUSION:

Based upon the foregoing, HWAN respectfully requests record be corrected accordingly. DATED this 21st day of November, 2018.

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP

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Attorneys for Petitioner Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc., dba Choice Home Warranty

² See Hr'g Tr. Day 3 at 46:22-25.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of Archer & Greiner, P.C. and that on 21st day of November, 2018, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC. d/b/a CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S REPLY TO DIVISION'S OPPOSITION TO ITS BRIEF REGARDING EXHIBITS KK, LL, and MM via electronic mail and Federal Express, at Las Vegas and Carson City, Nevada, addressed to the following at the last known address of said individuals:

Richard P. Yien, Esq., Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 Telephone: 775-684-1100 ryien@ag.nv.gov

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Alexia Emmermann, Hearing Officer c/o Yvonne Renta, Clerk Nevada Commissioner of Insurance 1818 E. College Pkwy., Suite 103 Carson City, NV 89706 <u>yrenta@doi.nv.gov</u>

Attorneys for Defendant State of Nevada, Department Of Business And Industry-Division Of Insurance

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Constance L. Akridge, Esq. 1 Nevada Bar No. 3353 Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14201 Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14641 HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Tel: (702) 669-4600 Fax: (702) 669-4650 Email: clakridge@hollandhart.com srgambee@hollandhart.com blwalker@hollandhart.com



Attorneys for Petitioners

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.

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

Respondent.

Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B

Dept. No.: 1

NOTICE OF NON-OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR LEAVE SUPPLEMENTAL FILE POINTS MEMORANDUM OF AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL AND

SUBMISSION OF NOTICE OF PROPOSED ORDER

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Petitioner, HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY'S, Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (the "Motion") is unopposed. The Motion was filed on February 22, 2019, and was served via United States Mail, first class postage prepaid on February 22, 2019. In accordance with the local rules, the Respondent, State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry - Division of Insurance (the "Division"), was required to file and serve a written memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Motion no later than March 11, 2019. However, no such

Page 1 of 4

memorandum was filed. "[F]ailure of an opposing party to file a memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to any motion within the time permitted shall constitute a consent to the granting of the motion." FDCR 15(5).

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court grant its Motion. Petitioner thanks the Court for its time and attention to this matter.

PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that Petitioner hereby submits its proposed Order Granting Petitioner's Motion as Exhibit 1.

DATED this 12 day of March, 2019.

Constance L Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

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9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Holland & Hart LLP

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on 12th day of March, 2019, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF NON-OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL AND NOTICE OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED ORDER via United States Mail, first class postage prepaid, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed to the following at the last known address of said individuals:

Joanna Grigoriev, Senior Deputy Attorney General Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 897Q1 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov ryien@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry - Division of Insurance

an employee of Holland & Hart, LLP

Page 3 of 4

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1	Proposed Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233b.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal	Pages 1 - 3
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Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

EXHIBIT 1

Proposed Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal

EXHIBIT 1

Proposed Order Granting Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal Constance L. Akridge, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 3353
Sydney R. Gambee, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14201
Brittany L. Walker, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14641
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srgambee@hollandhart.com
blwalker@hollandhart.com

Attorneys for Petitioners

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,

VS.

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

Respondent.

Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B

Dept. No.: 1

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING
PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS
233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD
ON APPEAL

This matter was submitted to the Court on Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (the "Motion"), which was filed herein on February 22, 2019.

The Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance (the "Division") was required to file and serve a written memorandum of points and authorities in opposition no later than March 11, 2019. The Division did not file any memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Motion. Failure to timely file and serve a written opposition "shall constitute a consent to the granting of the motion." FDCR 15(5).

After considering the papers and pleadings on file, and good cause appearing, the Court

Page 1 of 2

Proposed Order Granting Motion for Leave to file Supplemental brief

Page 2 of 2

Proposed Order Granting Motion for Leave to file Supplemental brief

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Constance L. Akridge, Esq. 1 Nevada Bar No. 3353 2019 MAR 12 PM 3: 31 Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14201 Brittany L. Walker, Esq. 3 Nevada Bar No. 14641 4 HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 5 Tel: (702) 669-4600 6 Fax: (702) 669-4650 Email: clakridge@hollandhart.com 7 srgambee@hollandhart.com blwalker@hollandhart.com 8 Attorneys for Petitioners 9 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 10 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 11 Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR 12 OF NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME Dept. No.: 1 WARRANTY, a Nevada corporation, 13 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION Petitioner, 14 Holland & Hart LLP 15 VS. STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF 16 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY - DIVISION OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative 17 agency, 18 Respondent. 19 COMES NOW, Petitioner, HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR OF NEVADA, 20 INC., dba CHOICE HOME WARRANTY, by and through its counsel of record Holland & Hart, 21 LLP, hereby requests that the Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and 22 Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (the "Motion"), 23 24 111 25 111 26 111 27 111 28 111 Page 1 of 3 Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to file Supplmental brief

	Î	The state of the s
	1	previously filed in the above-entitled matter on the 22nd day of February, 2019, be submitted to
	2	the Court for consideration.
	3	DATED this 12 day of March, 2019.
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	5	Da UDa Ole
Holland & Hart LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134	6	Constance L. Akridge, Esq.
	7	Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP
	8	HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
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	10	Attorneys for Petitioner
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		Page 2 of 3 Request for Submission of Motion for Leave to file Supplmental brief

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on 12th day of March, 2019, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION via United States Mail, first class postage prepaid, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed to the following at the last known address of said individuals:

Joanna Grigoriev, Senior Deputy Attorney General Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov ryien@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry - Division of Insurance

an employee of Holland & Hart, LLP

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Attorneys for Petitioners

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,

blwalker@hollandhart.com

Petitioner.

vs.

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

Respondent.

Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B

Dept. No.: 1

ORDER GRANTING PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL

This matter was submitted to the Court on Petitioner's Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (the "Motion"), which was filed herein on February 22, 2019.

The Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry – Division of Insurance (the "Division") was required to file and serve a written memorandum of points and authorities in opposition no later than March 11, 2019. The Division did not file any memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Motion. Failure to timely file and serve a written opposition "shall constitute a consent to the granting of the motion." FDCR 15(5).

After considering the papers and pleadings on file, and good cause appearing, the Court

Page 1 of 2

Proposed Order Granting Motion for Leave to file Supplemental brief

Page 2 of 2

Proposed Order Granting Motion for Leave to file Supplemental brief

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- Petitioner filed and served its Motion for Leave to File Supplemental 1. Memorandum of Points and Authorities Pursuant to NRS 233B.133 and Amend the Record on Appeal (the "Motion") on February 22, 2019;
- Petitioner filed and served a Notice of Non-Opposition to the Motion and a 2. Request for Submission on March 12, 2019;
- Respondent filed no memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Motion because it contends it did not receive the mailed service copy of the Motion;
- Petitioner agrees to withdraw its Notice of Non-Opposition to the Motion and Request for Submission;
- Respondent shall file and serve its memorandum of points and authorities in 5. opposition to the Motion no later than Wednesday, April 3, 2019;
- Petitioner shall file and serve its reply memorandum of points and authorities no later than April 15, 2019.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.

DATED this 21 day of March, 2019.

Dated this 21st day of March, 2019.

Aaron D. Ford, Esq., Attorney General Richard P. Yien, Esq., Deputy Attorney General

Joanna Grigoriev, Esq., Deputy Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street

Carson City, NV 89701

Attorneys for Respondent

Dated this 21st day of March, 2019

tor

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq.

Brittany L. Walker, Esq.

HOLLAND & HART LLP

9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

Page 2 of 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3353 Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14201 Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14641 HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Tel: (702) 669-4600 Fax: (702) 669-4650 Email: clakridge@hollandhart.com	REC'D & FILED 2019 APR - 1 PM 1: 59 AUBREY ROWLATT CLERK BY C. TORRES DEPUTY T COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA					
Holland & Hart ITP 13 14 Holland & Hart ITP 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	WITHDRAWING NOTICE OF NON OPPOSI MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEME	Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B Dept. No.: 1 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER FOR (1) WITHDRAWING NOTICE OF NON OPPOSITION AND REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL AND (2) EXTENDING THE TIME FOR OPPOSITION TO AND REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL					

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AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL AND (2) EXTENDING THE TIME FOR OPPOSITION TO AND REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL was entered in the above-captioned matter on the 25th day of March, 2019.

A copy of said Order is attached hereto.

Constance L. Akridge, Esq.
Sydney R. Gambee, Esq.
Brittany L. Walker, Esq.
HOLLAND & HART LLP
9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

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9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 15 16

Holland & Hart LLP

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 1st day of April, 2019 a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER FOR (1) WITHDRAWING NOTICE OF NON OPPOSITION AND REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL AND (2) EXTENDING THE TIME FOR OPPOSITION TO AND REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL was served via email and by depositing same in the United States mail, first class postage fully prepaid to the persons and addresses listed below:

Joanna Grigoriev, Schior Deputy Attorney General Richard Yien, Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701 jgrigoriev@ag.nv.gov ryien@ag.nv.gov

Attorneys for Respondent State of Nevada, Department of Business and Industry Division of Insurance

An Employee of Holland & Hart LLP

Page 3 of 3

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REC'U& FILE Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3353 2019 MAR 25 AM 10: 59 Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14201 C. CL. S. E. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 14641 HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Tel: (702) 669-4600 Fax: (702) 669-4650 Email: clakridge@hollandhart.com srgambee@hollandhart.com 7 blwalker@hollandhart.com 8 Attorneys for Petitioners 9 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 10 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 11 HOME WARRANTY ADMINISTRATOR Case No.: 17 OC 00269 1B 12 OF NEVADA, INC., dba CHOICE HOME Dept. No.: 1 WARRANTY, a Nevada corporation, 13 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor STIPULATION AND ORDER Petitioner, 14 Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Holiand & Hart LLP (1) WITHDRAWING NOTICE OF NON 15 VS. OPPOSITION AND REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION FOR LEAVE STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY - DIVISION MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND OF INSURANCE, a Nevada administrative AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS agency, 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD 18 ON APPEAL AND Respondent. 19 (2) EXTENDING THE TIME FOR OPPOSITION TO AND REPLY IN 20 SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL 21 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES PURSUANT TO NRS 22 233B.133 AND AMEND THE RECORD ON APPEAL 23 24 Petitioner, Home Warranty Administrator of Nevada, Inc. dba Choice Home Warranty 25 ("Petitioner"), and Respondent, the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry -26 Division of Insurance ("Respondent"), by and through their counsel of record, hereby stipulate 27 and agree as follows: 28

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Page 1 of 3

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Holland & Hart LI.P

	1.	Petitioner	filed	and	served	its	Motion	for	Leave	to	File	Sup	opleme	nta.
Memora	andum	of Points a	and At	nthorit	ies Purs	uant	to NRS	233B	.133 an	d A	mend	the	Record	or
Appeal	(the "l	Motion") on	Febru	ary 2	2, 2019;									

- Petitioner filed and served a Notice of Non-Opposition to the Motion and a 2. Request for Submission on March 12, 2019;
- Respondent filed no memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Motion because it contends it did not receive the mailed service copy of the Motion;
- Petitioner agrees to withdraw its Notice of Non-Opposition to the Motion and Request for Submission;
- Respondent shall file and serve its memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Motion no later than Wednesday, April 3, 2019;
- Petitioner shall file and serve its reply memorandum of points and authorities no 6. later than April 15, 2019.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.

DATED this 21 day of March, 2019.

Dated this 21st day of March, 2019.

Aaron D. Ford, Esq., Attorney General Richard P. Yien, Esq., Deputy Attorney General Joanna Grigoriev, Esq., Deputy Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Attorneys for Respondent

Dated this 21st day of March, 2019

Constance L. Akridge, Esq. Sydney R. Gambee, Esq. Brittany L. Walker, Esq. HOLLAND & HART LLP 9555 Hillwood Drive, Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Attorneys for Petitioner

Page 2 of 3

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Page 3 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 25(1)(b) and 25(1)(d), I, the undersigned, hereby certify

that I electronically filed the foregoing APPELLANT'S APPENDIX (VOLUME

X OF XIV) with the Clerk of Court for the Supreme Court of Nevada by using the

Supreme Court of Nevada's E-filing system on May 12, 2020.

I further certify that all participants in this case are registered with the

Supreme Court of Nevada's E-filing system, and that service has been accomplished

to the following individuals through the Court's E-filing System as indicated below:

Via Electronic Filing System:

Richard P. Yien

Joanna N. Grigoriev

/s/ Joyce Heilich

An Employee of Holland & Hart LLP