REC'D & FILED

WILLIAM SCOTT HOEN

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON

NEVADANS FOR FINANCIAL CHOICE, a Nevada Political Action Committee, and CHRISTINA BAUER, an individual,

Plaintiffs.

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KATE FELDMAN, an individual, STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV, a Nevada Nonprofit Corp., and FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as Nevada Secretary of State,

Defendants.

DAILYPAY, INC., a Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF

Defendant.

and

STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV, a Nevada Nonprofit Corp., and KATE FELDMAN, an individual,

Intervenor-Defendants.

Lead Case No. 24-OC-00021B

Dept. No. II

Consolidated with

Case No.: 24 OC 00021 1B

Dept. No.: II

HOLLAND & HART LLF 5441 KIRTZKE LANE SECOND FLOOR RENO, NV 89511 16 17

Plaintiffs.

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FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE, and KATE FELDMAN, an individual.

Defendants,

and

STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV. a Nevada Nonprofit Corp.,

Intervenor-Defendant.

ACTIVEHOURS, INC., a Delaware corporation; STACY PRESS, an individual,

Plaintiffs.

KATE FELDMAN, an individual; STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV, a Nevada Nonprofit Corp.; and FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE,

Defendants.

Case No.: 24 OC 00029 1B

Dept. No.: I

Case No.: 24 OC 60023

Dept. No.: I

HEROPOSEES FINDINGS OF FACT. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' LEGAL CHALLENGES TO INITIATIVE PETITION 8-01-2024

OLLAND & BART LL SECOND FLOOR teno, NV 89511

This matter came before this Court following four complaints, filed by four different sets of plaintiffs, challenging the legal sufficiency and procedural defects of Initiative Petition S-01-2024 (the "Petition"), under NRS 295.061. Intervenor-Defendant Kate Feldman ("Ms. Feldman") filed the Petition on January 5, 2024, with Defendant Nevada Secretary of State (the "Secretary"). On March 22, 2024, the Court held a hearing on the several challenges to the Petition. The Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, having considered the oral arguments presented by the parties, and being fully advised and good cause appearing, finds, concludes, and orders as 28 follows:

## FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

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#### Initiative Petition S-01-2024

Ms. Feldman filed the Petition with the Secretary on January 5, 2024. The Petition proposes to amend the Nevada Revised Statutes to include a new chapter 604D entitled the "Preventing Predatory Payday and Other Loans Act." Ms. Feldman later filed a second Initiative Petition, S-03-2024, on January 24, 2024, which proposes to enact the same "Preventing Predatory Payday and Other Loans Act," but omits provisions included in the first Petition, S-01-2024. This Order addresses only the first Petition.

The first Petition's Description of Effect, which is required under NRS 295.009(1)(b). states as follows:

This measure addresses high-interest lending practices by establishing maximum interest rates charged to consumers, and shields more of people's savings and carnings from garnishment than under current law.

Currently, most consumer loans have no interest rate cap. The proposed cap would set a maximum interest rate of 36% annually on the unpaid balance of the amount financed, and would apply to consumer loans; deferred-deposit transactions ("payday loans"); title loans; and other loan types dependent on future earnings and income.

The initiative also prohibits evading the interest rate cap by structuring transactions to mask their nature as loans covered by this measure, or partnering with out-of-state lenders to violate the rate cap. The initiative voids transactions that violate the cap, and establishes civil penalties.

Additionally, the initiative automatically protects \$5,000 of savings in a personal bank account (up from \$400 now), and \$850 of wages in any workweek (up from \$369), as well as a portion of disposable earnings above that amount, from seizure for a debt. Those amounts would be indexed to increase periodically with inflation.

The Petition consists of 18 Sections and nearly 18 pages of new text to be added to the Nevada Revised Statutes, as well as proposed deletions of, and amendments to, existing statutes. The existing statutes that the Petition proposes to amend or delete relate to numerous other statutory chapters that address topics including deferred deposit loans, high-interest loans, retail installment transactions, banking, writs of execution, garnishment, property exempt from

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judgment collection, and other matters. Generally, the Petition's "loan"-related provisions and related penalties against "payday lender[s] or other person[s]" are proposed in Sections 1 through 16. The wage garnishment provisions of the proposed "Preventing Predatory Payday and Other Loans Act" are set forth in Sections 17 through 18.

The Petition's proposed Act, at Section 5(1)-(2), defines the term "Loan" to include a variety of financial transactions involving money or credit provided to a consumer, as follows:

#### Loan defined.

## 1. For purposes of this chapter, "loan" means and includes:

- (a) Money or credit provided to a consumer in exchange for the consumer's agreement to a certain set of terms, including, but not limited to, provisions for direct or indirect repayment, interest, fees, charges or other payments, or other conditions;
- (b) Any deferred deposit transaction or psyday loan, installment loan, line of credit, retail installment sales contract, and motor vehicle retail installment sales contract, and other closed-end or open-end credit;
- (c) Any sale, assignment, order, or agreement for the payment of unpaid wages, salary, commissions, compensation, or other income, or any portion or amount thereof, whether earned, to be earned, or contingent upon future earnings, that is made in consideration for goods or services, credit, or the payment of money to or for the account of the person earning or receiving, or potentially earning or receiving, the wages, salary, commissions, compensation, or other income.
- 2. Any transaction that satisfies any definition in this section is a "loan" for purposes of this chapter without regard to the means of collection, without regard to whether the payday lender or other lender has legal recourse against the borrower in the event of non-repayment, and without regard to whether the transaction carries required charges or payments.

The Petition, at Section 9, proposes a "maximum interest rate" of 36% per year to apply to "any loan or other transaction subject to" the proposed Act. In Sections 10 through 13, the Petition proposes various penalties for exceeding the proposed maximum rate or otherwise violating the provisions of the proposed Act. The Petition, at Section 14, also would constitute a declaration for the State of Nevada to "opt out" of the federal "Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980," Pub. L. 96-221, or "DIDMCA." The Petition further proposes, at Section

15, a prospective application of Section 9's maximum interest rate, purporting to apply the maximum rate to "entities licensed...to provide earned wage access services," as defined in Senate Bill 290 (Nev. Leg. 2023), beginning on January 1, 2030.

In addition to its various "payday loan"-related provisions and civil penalties, the Petition's Section 17 proposes to eliminate NRS 21.105(i)(a)-(n), which exempts certain sources of income of a judgment debtor from garnishment, up to \$2,000. This Section of the Petition also eliminates existing statutory categories of sources of income that NRS 21.105(1)(a)-(n) protects from garnishment, and instead proposes a single, greater amount of \$5,000 that is not subject to execution. The Petition also revises and restricts existing provisions under NRS 21.105(6) that afford immunity for financial institutions that make a commercially reasonable effort to determine whether money in a judgment debtor's account is exempt from execution.

Finally, Section 18 of the Petition proposes to amend NRS 21.090(1)(g), which exempts from execution certain amounts of a judgment debtor's disposable earnings for any workweek, on a sliding scale depending on the amount the judgment debtor earns during that period. The Petition eliminates NRS 21.090(1)(g)'s existing protections and replaces them with higher thresholds, such that more of a judgment debtor's disposable earnings would be exempt from garnishment. The Petition also redefines NRS 21.090(1)(g)(2)'s definition of "earnings" to specify that "[c]ompensation paid or payable for personal services is earnings regardless of whether the judgment debtor is classified as an independent contractor or an employee." Finally, the Petition proposes to adjust its revised exemption amounts for inflation pursuant to the Consumer Price Index, and directs the Nevada Department of Business and Industry to publish the annual adjustment each year, "round[ing] up" each annual adjustment "to the next \$10."

## Procedural History

On January 26, 2024, Plaintiffs Nevadans For Financial Choice and Christina Bauer (collectively, "Nevadans for Financial Choice" or "NFFC") filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief challenging the legal sufficiency of Initiative Petition S-01-2024, pursuant to NRS 295.061, and submitted a Brief in Support of the Complaint. Subsequently, on February 14,

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NFFC filed a First Amended Complaint timely adding Initiative Petition S-03-2024 to their challenge.

On January 29, 2024, Plaintiff DailyPay, Inc. ("DailyPay") filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief challenging the legal sufficiency of both Initiative Petition S-01-2024 and Initiative Petition S-03-2024, pursuant to NRS 295.061.

On January 29, 2024, Plaintiffs Preferred Capital Funding - Nevada, LLC and Alliance For Responsible Consumer Legal Funding (collectively, "Preferred Capital") filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief challenging the legal sufficiency of both Initiative Petition S-01-2024 and Initiative Petition S-03-2024, pursuant to NRS 295.061.

On February 13, 2024, Plaintiffs ActiveHours, Inc. and Stacy Press (collectively, "ActiveHours") filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief challenging the legal sufficiency of Initiative Petition S-03-2024, pursuant to NRS 295.061.

On or about February 22, 2024, the parties stipulated to, and the Court ordered, that the filed suits be consolidated into one action to make the matter more efficient in terms of judicial economy, the intervention of Ms. Feldman and Stop Predatory Lending NV, a Nevada nonprofit corporation, as appropriate, and a briefing schedule. Ms. Feldman and Stop Predatory Lending NV are collectively referred to herein as the "Proponents." After briefing, the Court held hearing on the consolidated matters on March 22, 2024.

#### B. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Petition Violates Nevada's Single-Subject Rule.

NRS 295.009(1) provides that "[e]ach petition for initiative or referendum must... [e]mbrace but one subject and matters necessarily connected therewith and pertaining thereto." NRS 295.009(2) further provides that an initiative "embraces but one subject and matters necessarily connected therewith and pertaining thereto, if the parts of the proposed initiative... are functionally related and germane to each other in a way that provides sufficient notice of the general subject of, and of the interests likely to be affected by, the proposed initiative[.]" NRS 295.009(2). NRS 295.061 authorizes a challenge to a proposed initiative when it violates the single-subject rule set forth in NRS 295.009(1)-(2). Specifically, "whether an initiative or

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referendum embraces but one subject and matters necessarily connected therewith and pertaining thereto...may be challenged by filing a complaint in the First Judicial District Court." NRS 295.061(1).

Nevada's single-subject requirement "facilitates the initiative process by preventing petition drafters from circulating confusing petitions that address multiple subjects." Nevadans for the Prot. of Prop. Rights, Inc. v. Heller, 122 Nev. 894, 902, 141 P.3d 1235, 1240 (2006). Thus, "the single-subject requirement helps both in promoting informed decisions and in preventing the enactment of unpopular provisions by attaching them to more attractive proposals or concealing them in lengthy, complex initiatives (i.e., logrolling)." Las Vegas Taxpayer Accountability Comte. v. City Council of City of Las Vegas, 125 Nev. 165, 176-77, 208 P.3d 429, 436-37 (2009). After all, unlike other "means of enacting law, the initiative process typically does not allow for unput in drafting proposed laws." Id., 125 Nev. at 177 n. 6, 208 P.3d at 437 n.6 (citation omitted).

When considering a single-subject challenge, this Court must first determine the initiative's purpose or subject, "and then determine if each provision is functionally related and germane to each other and the initiative's purpose or subject." Helton v. Nev. Voters First PAC, 138 Nev. Adv. Op. 45, 512, P.3d 309, 314 (2022). "To determine the initiative's purpose or subject, this court looks to its textual language and the proponents' arguments." Las Vegas Taxpayer, 125 Nev. at 180, 208 P.3d at 439. Courts also will look at whether the description of effect articulates an overarching purpose and explains how provisions relate to a single subject. Id. The proponents of an initiative "may not circumvent the single-subject rule by phrasing the proposed law's purpose or object in terms of 'excessive generality," nor "join[] disparate provisions which appear germane only to topics of excessive generality[.]" Id (quoting Harbor v. Deukmejtan, 240 Cal.Rptr. 569, 742 P.2d 1290, 1303 (1987)).

The Petition violates Nevada's single-subject rule in several respects. First, by its own description, the Petition embraces at least two disparate subjects in purporting to "establish[ maximum interest rates charged to consumers, and shield[] more of people's savings and earnings from garnishment than under current law." The Petition's proposed changes to NRS Chapter 21 which contains Nevada's statutes on garnishment, execution, and exemptions from judgments,

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have no nexus to the Petition's other putative purpose of imposing maximum interest rates on "loans" and other transactions. Imposing a maximum interest rate on lenders and others is not "functionally related and germane to" shielding a judgment debtor's savings and earnings from garnishment. Nor is shielding a judgment debtor's savings from garnishment a matter that is "necessarily connected" with and pertaining to "Preventing Predatory Payday and Other Loans. The shielding of debtor assets in the collection of judgments applies beyond those arising out of the proposed "Preventing Predatory Payday and Other Loans Act." By the Petition's own text, it is clear that the Proponents have improperly joined multiple discrete and disparate subjects together into a single Petition, in violation of NRS 295.009's single-subject rule.

Second, the Proponents' arguments in favor of the Petition demonstrate that the Petition embraces more than a single subject, even when including matters necessarily connected therewith and pertaining thereto. In their Omnibus Response Brief, Proponents argue that the common policy goal behind the Petition "is to establish standards by which to regulate usurious behavior by lenders and others in Nevada," noting "the common usage of 'usury' is the lending of money at unconscionable or exorbitant rates of interest." Omnibus Resp., at 1. But the Petition's proposed changes concerning garnishment, writs of execution, the definition of "earnings" for purposes of independent contractors versus employees, and other proposed changes, have nothing to do with "the lending of money at unconscionable or exorbitant rates of interest." A debtor may become judgment debtor for reasons unrelated to "Predatory Payday and Other Loans." A judgment debtor may be subject to garnishment for any number of reasons, including for unpaid debts that may or may not be subject to any interest rate at all, much less any purportedly "unconscionable" interest rate. To the extent the Proponents claim the Petition's overarching purpose is to prevent "the lending of money at unconscionable or exorbitant rates of interest," the Proponents' argument demonstrates that the Petition embraces multiple subjects, contrary to NRS 295.009's singlesubject requirement.

Further, to the extent the Proponents argue the Petition's disparate components are meant "to achieve a single goal: ensuring Nevadans have better debt protections," the Proponents have articulated an excessively generalized subject matter that, if adopted, would effectively nullify the SAGI KIRTERE LANE SECOND FLOOR RENO, NV 89511 single-subject rule. Las Vegas Taxpayer Accountability Committee, 125 Nev. 165, 181, 208 P.3d 429, 440 (determining that "the purported single subject articulated in appellants' opening brief, "voter approval of use of taxpayer funds to finance large new development projects," was "an excessively general subject that cannot meet NRS 295.009's requirement"). While the policy goal of ensuring Nevadans have better debt protections may be laudable, those protections are distinct from proposed laws affecting the act of lending (as the Petition asserts to do). Additionally, the general scope of that goal could plausibly relate to any proposal on some level. Were such an excessively generalized subject permissible, there would be no need for the single-subject rule. As statutes are not created to be superfluous, though, the single-subject rule within NRS 295.009 must be given effect. To satisfy the single-subject rule, NRS 295.009(2) more particularly requires "the parts of the proposed initiative or referendum" to be "functionally related and germane to each other in a way that provides sufficient notice of the general subject of, and of the interest likely to be affected by, the proposed initiative or referendum." (Emphasis added).

The Petition utterly fails to meet NRS 295.009's defined standard. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Petition violates NRS 295.009's single-subject rule and cannot be circulated.

The Court has also considered the remaining arguments raised by Plaintiffs, including challenges to the Petition's description of effect, the Petition's purposted fiscal impacts, and the Petition's arguable referendum on Senate Bill 290's carned wage access provisions. In light of this Court's conclusion that the Petition violates the single-subject rule, the Court need not reach the Plaintiffs' remaining arguments. Miller v. Burk, 124 Nev. 579, 588-89 (2008) (the Court need not address issues that are unnecessary to resolve the case at hand); Nuleaf CLV Dispansary, LLC v. State Dep't of Health & Hum. Serve., Div. of Pub. & Behav. Health, 134 Nev. 129, 136 n.2, 414 P.3d 305, 311 n.2 (2018).

#### ORDER

Based on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions of law:

- IT IS ORDERED and declared that Initiative Petition S-01-2024 violates 1. Nevada's single subject rule under NRS 295.009.
- IT IS FURTHER ORDERED and declared that the Nevada Secretary of State is enjoined from permitting Initiative Petition S-1-2024 from being circulated for signatures.

Dated this 12thday of April

William A. Maddox

District Court Judge

Respectfully Submitted by:

Isl Matthew Morris J. Malcoim DeVoy (11950)
Matthew Morris (15068)
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HOLLAND & HARTLLY S441 KIETZKE LANE SECOND PLOCK KENO, NV 89511

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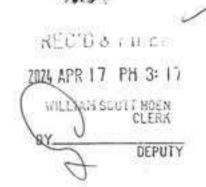
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# ORIGINAL

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Attorneys for Kate Feldman and
Intervenor-Defendant



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

NEVADANS FOR FINANCIAL CHOICE, a Nevada Political Action Committee, and CHRISTINA BAUER, an individual,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

KATE FELDMAN, an individual, STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV, a Nevada Nonprofit Corp., and FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as Nevada Secretary of State,

Defendants,

DAILYPAY, INC., a Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

VS.

FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE,

Defendant,

and

STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV, a Nevada Nonprofit Corp., and KATE FELDMAN, an individual,

Intervenor-Defendants.

Lead Case No.: 24 OC 00018 1B

Dept. No.: II

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

Consolidated with

Case No.: 24 OC 00021 1B

Dept. No.: II

BRA/O SCHRAGER LLP

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Docket 88526 Document 2024-15267

1 PREFERRED CAPITAL FUNDING-Case No.: 24 OC 00023 1B 2 NEVADA, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, and ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE CONSUMER LEGAL Dept. No.: I FUNDING, an Illinois nonprofit corporation, 5 Plaintiffs. 6 VS. FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE, and KATE FELDMAN, an individual. 9 Defendants, 10 and 11 STOP PREDATORY LENDING NV, a 12 Nevada Nonprofit Corp., 13 Intervenor-Defendant. 14 ACTIVEHOURS, INC., a Delaware Case No.: 24 OC 00029 1B 15 corporation; STACY PRESS, an individual. Dept. No.: I 16 Plaintiffs. 17 VS. 18 KATE FELDMAN, an individual; STOP 19 PREDATORY LENDING NV, a Nevada Nonprofit Corp.; and FRANCISCO V. 20 AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE, 21 Defendants. 22 23 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT 24 Defendant KATE FELDMAN and Intervenor-Defendant STOP PREDATORY 25 LENDING NV, by and through their undersigned counsel, and pursuant to NRS 26 41.670(4), hereby appeals the FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND

> 2 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' LEGAL CHALLENGES TO INITIATIVE

PETITION S-01-2024 that the Court entered on April 15, 2024.

1		1.	Appellant filing this case appeal statement: Kate Feldman and Sto Predatory Lending NV
2	1	85%	
3		2.	Judge issuing decision, judgment, or order appealed from: Hon. William A. Maddox
4		3.	Appellant: Kate Feldman and Stop Predatory Lending NV
5			COUNSEL OF RECORD:
6			BRADLEY S. SCHRAGER, ESQ. (SBN 10217) DANIEL BRAVO, ESQ. (SBN 13078)
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9			Email: daniel@bravoschrager.com
10		4.	Respondent: Francisco V. Aguilar
11			COUNSEL OF RECORD:
12			Laena St Jules, Esq. (SBN 15156)
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15			Respondent: Nevadans for Financial Choice and Christina Bauer
16			COUNSEL OF RECORD:
17			Todd L. Bice, Esq. (SBN 4534)
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22			DRB@pisanellibice.com
23	and the same		Respondent: DailyPay, Inc.
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	ll .			
1		COUNSEL OF RECORD:		
2		J. Malcolm DeVoy (SBN 11950) Matthew Morris (SBN 15068)		
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4		5441 Kietzke Lane Reno, Nevada 89511		
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6		Pagengerdent Performed Control E. M. A.		
7		Respondent: Preferred Capital Funding- Nevada, LLC, and Alliance Fo Responsible Consumer Legal Funding		
8		COUNSEL OF RECORD:		
9		Joshua H. Reisman, Esq. (SBN 7152) Elizabeth M. Sorokac, Esq. (SBN 8270)		
10		Michael R. Kalish, Esq. (SBN 12793) REISMAN SOROKAC		
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14		STATE OF THE STATE		
15		Respondent: Activehours, Inc. and Stacy Press		
16		COUNSEL OF RECORD: Severin A. Carlson, Esq. (SBN 9373)		
17		Sihomara L. Graves, Esq. (SBN 13239) KAEMPFER CROWELL		
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19		Reno, Nevada 89501 scarlson@kcnvlaw.com		
20		sgraves@kcnvlaw.com		
21	5.	Attorneys listed in sections 3 and 4 above are licensed to practice law in		
22	the State	of Nevada.		
23	6.	Appellants were represented by counsel in the district court.		
24	7.	Appellants are represented by counsel on appeal.		
25	8.	No request has been made to proceed in forma pauperis.		
26	9.	The Complaints in the consolidated matter were originally filed as		
27	follows: 24	OC 00018 1B January 26, 2024; 24 OC 00021 1B January 29, 2024; 24		
28	OC 00023 1B January 29, 2024; 24 OC 00029 1B February 13, 2024.			

- 10. The operative complaint in the lead case of this matter challenges the legal sufficiency of Initiative Petition S-01-2024 and Initiative Petition S-03-2024. The operative complaint asks the district court to enjoin and prohibit the Secretary of State from placing the Petitions on the 2024 general election ballot.
- The case has not been subject of an appeal to or original writ proceeding in the Supreme Court.
  - This appeal does not involve child custody or visitation.
  - 13. This appeal does not involve the possibility of settlement.

#### AFFIRMATION

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

DATED this 16th day of April, 2024.

### BRAVO SCHRAGER LLP

BRADLEY S. SCHRAGER, ESQ. (SBN 10217)

DANIEL BRAVO, ESQ. (SBN 13078) 6675 South Tenaya Way, Suite 200

Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 Tele.: (702) 996-1724

Email: bradley@bravoschrager.com Email: daniel@bravoschrager.com

Attorneys for Kate Feldman and Intervenor-Defendant

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

	SMALL COLUMN OF DEAL LOSS				
2	I hereby certify that on this 16th day of April, 2024, I served the foregoing				
3	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT via electronic mail, per the February 22, 2024,				
4	Stipulation and Scheduling Order of the Court, as follows:				
5	Laena St Jules, Esq. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY	Todd L. Bice, Esq. Jordan T. Smith, Esq.			
6	GENERAL LStJules@ag.nv.gov	Daniel R. Brady, Esq. PISANELLI BICE PLLC TLB@pisanellibice.com JTS@pisanellibice.com DRB@pisanellibice.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs Nevadans for			
7	Attorneys for Defendant, Francisco V. Aguilar				
8					
9		Financial Choice and Christina Bauer			
10		an series			
11	J. Malcolm DeVoy, Esq. Matthew Morris, Esq.	Joshua H. Reisman, Esq. Elizabeth M. Sorokac, Esq. Michael R. Kalish, Esq. REISMAN SOROKAC ireisman@rsnvlaw.com esorokac@rsnvlaw.com mkalish@rsnvlaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs Preferred Capital			
12	HOLLAND & HART LLP jmdevoy@hollandhart.com				
13	memorris@hollandhart.com Counsel for Plaintiff DailyPay, Inc.				
14					
15		Funding- Nevada, LLC, and Alliance For Responsible Consumer Legal Funding			
16		Landing			
17	Severin A. Carlson, Esq.	Billie Shadron			
18	Sihomara L. Graves, Esq. KAEMPFER CROWELL	Judicial Assistant First Judicial District Court, Dept. II			
19	scarlson@kcnvlaw.com sgraves@kcnvlaw.com	bshadron@carson.org			
20	Attorneys for Plaintiffs Activehours, Inc. and Stacy Press				
21	CONTROL CONTRO				
22	By: I	Sannielle-Erisques			
23	Da	nnielle Fresquez, an Employee of RAVO SCHRAGER LLP			
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