

**BEFORE THE CANNABIS COMPLIANCE BOARD
STATE OF NEVADA**

STATE OF NEVADA, CANNABIS
COMPLIANCE BOARD,

Case No. 2021-48

Petitioner,

vs.

MA & ASSOCIATES, LLC,

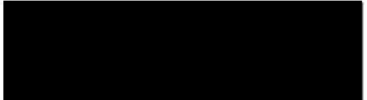
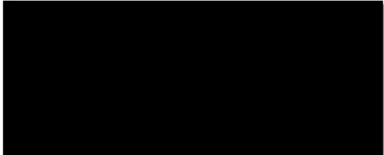
Respondent.

COMPLAINT FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The Cannabis Compliance Board of the State of Nevada (the "CCB"), by and through counsel, Aaron D. Ford, Attorney General of the State of Nevada, L. Kristopher Rath, Esq., Senior Deputy Attorney General, and Ashley A. Balducci, Esq., Senior Deputy Attorney General, having a reasonable basis to believe that Respondent MA & Associates, LLC ("MAA" or "Respondent") has violated provisions of Chapters 678A through 678D of the Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS"), and the Nevada Cannabis Compliance Regulations ("NCCR"), hereby issues its Complaint, stating the CCB's charges and allegations as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. During all relevant times mentioned in this Complaint, MAA held, and currently holds, the following licenses and certificates:

ID	License/Certificate	Last Issued / Renewed	Address
L002	Medical Cannabis Testing Facility License 74514893780247083972	6/23/21	
RL002	Adult-use Cannabis Laboratory License 81521595921502470043	6/23/21	

2. During all relevant times mentioned in this Complaint, MAA is and was registered as a domestic limited liability company in the State of Nevada. The Nevada Secretary of State lists Ari Sarna as an officer of Respondent. Francis Jordan is listed as the Point of Contact for MAA with the CCB.

3. As MAA holds its licenses with the CCB, it is subject to NRS Title 56 and the NCCR for the violations asserted herein. Therefore, MAA is subject to the jurisdiction of the CCB and subject to discipline pursuant to NRS 678A through 678D and the relevant provisions of the NCCR.

4. Pursuant to NRS 678A.500 and 678A.510(1), the CCB's Executive Director has transmitted the details of the suspected violations of MAA to the Attorney General and the Attorney General has conducted an investigation of the suspected violations to determine whether they warrant proceedings for disciplinary action. The Attorney General has recommended to the Executive Director that further proceedings are warranted, as set forth in this CCB Complaint. The Executive Director has transmitted this recommendation and information to the CCB. Pursuant to NRS 678A.510(2)(b), the CCB has voted to proceed with appropriate disciplinary action under NRS 678A.520 through 678A.600. Pursuant to NRS 678A.520(1), the CCB's Executive Director has authorized service of this Complaint upon Respondent.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

5. CCB incorporates all prior Paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

6. Beginning on March 16, 2021, CCB staff conducted a routine audit, inspection and investigation of the MAA medical and adult-use laboratory facility at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Board agents for this investigation were Kimberly Wayman ("Wayman"), Elizabeth Perez ("Perez"), and Carrie Poniewaz ("Poniewaz") (collectively referred to as "CCB agents").

7. On March 16, 2021, Wayman, Perez, and Poniewaz arrived at the MAA facility for this routine inspection and audit. As part of the usual inspection process, these CCB agents requested laboratory data for each of MAA's test methods. For potency testing, CCB

agents requested all HPLC¹ instrument records for January and February 2021, as well as such records available for the current month of March 2021. MAA provided the requested data on a thumb drive, separated into individual client folders, per client order.

8. Over the next several weeks, Wayman and Perez analyzed the data referenced in Paragraph 7, above. Upon review, these CCB agents discovered that there were multiple samples present in the instrument data for which the CCB did not have any record of receipt of the corresponding Certificate of Analysis² ("CoA"). CCB agents also found that there were samples for which the CCB did receive a CoA, but the results set forth in the CoA were not present in the instrument data MAA provided. Based on the CCB agents' review of the instrument data and CoAs CCB received, MAA did not provide all instrument data for the specified time periods as instructed, and had not provided CCB with all CoAs, as required.

9. As a result, on June 12, 2021, Wayman requested a chronological accounting of all HPLC chromatograms for the months of January 2021 and February 2021, unsorted by client. MAA provided the data on a thumb drive on June 15, 2021.

10. Wayman also requested multiple CoAs that the CCB never received, but for which results were present in the instrument data MAA provided for January – March 2021. MAA provided these CoAs via emails and a thumb drive by June 15, 2021. Over several conversations, MAA's Operations Manager, Nathan Sigal ("Sigal") told Wayman that MAA had failed to email CCB several CoAs within the required time for transmittal, while MAA's clients did receive the same CoAs through the Confident Cannabis software program. Thus, MAA did not provide lab results to the CCB at the same time as its clients, as required under NCCR 11.070(9). The following is a list of 33 CoAs that MAA transmitted to its clients (on the date noted), but then failed to transmit to the CCB within the required

¹ "HPLC" stands for "high-performance liquid chromatography" (formerly known as high-pressure liquid chromatography) is an analytical chemistry technique used to separate, identify and quantify each component in a mixture.

² A Certificate of Analysis ("CoA") is a document that contains the results of all laboratory testing, as well as a photo of the cannabis or cannabis product tested. The Laboratory must provide an electronic copy of the CoA to its client and the CCB at the same time. NCCR 11.070(9).

time, for February 2021:

	CoA#	Date Issued to Client
1	2102MAA0036_1020	2/15/2021
2	2102MAA0036_1022	2/15/2021
3	2102MAA0036_1023	2/15/2021
4	2102MAA0036_1024	2/15/2021
5	2102MAA0036_1025	2/15/2021
6	2102MAA0036_1026	2/15/2021
7	2102MAA0036_1027	2/15/2021
8	2102MAA0036_1028	2/15/2021
9	2102MAA0036_1029	2/15/2021
10	2102MAA0052_1180	2/23/2021
11	2102MAA0052_1181	2/23/2021
12	2102MAA0052_1182	2/23/2021
13	2102MAA0052_1183	2/23/2021
14	2102MAA0052_1184	2/23/2021
15	2102MAA0052_1185	2/23/2021
16	2102MAA0055_1201	2/25/2021
17	2102MAA0056_1206	2/26/2021
18	2102MAA0056_1221	2/26/2021
19	2102MAA0057_1234	2/25/2021
20	2102MAA0057_1235	2/25/2021
21	2102MAA0057_1236	2/25/2021
22	2102MAA0057_1237	2/25/2021
23	2102MAA0057_1238	2/25/2021
24	2102MAA0057_1239	2/25/2021

25	2102MAA0058_1240	2/25/2021
26	2102MAA0058_1242	2/25/2021
27	2102MAA0062_1319	2/27/2021
28	2102MAA0062_1320	2/27/2021
29	2102MAA0062_1321	2/27/2021
30	2102MAA0062_1322	2/27/2021
31	2102MAA0062_1323	2/27/2021
32	2102MAA0062_1324	2/27/2021
33	2102MAA0062_1325	2/27/2021

11. Further review of the instrument data MAA provided showed there were other samples for which instrument data was either missing or did not correlate with the results reported in CoAs. Thus, on June 21, 2021, Wayman and Perez again visited MAA to obtain further information and data. On that date, Wayman and Perez obtained copies of potency weight logbooks for 2020 and 2021 to date. Wayman and Perez returned to MAA on June 24, 2021, and obtained MAA's potency data for May and June 2021. They then analyzed this data in conjunction with the potency weight logbooks.

12. Through the analysis noted in Paragraph 11, above, Wayman and Perez discovered that MAA was altering aliquot weights in a manner which artificially inflated THC potency results. More specifically, the aliquot weights recorded in the logbook for multiple samples of useable cannabis (flower/trim) were higher than what was recorded in the instrument's sequence table. The instrument calculates the THC potency results based on the aliquot weight that is entered into the sequence table. For the samples at issue, the correct weight was entered into the instrument initially, and this was typically followed by at least one re-test. After the re-test(s), MAA would then alter the results of the initial run to reflect a lower weight than actual, thereby resulting in an inflated THC potency result. This altered data is what the laboratory ultimately reported as its potency result, as evidenced in the following examples:

	Sample ID	Logbook Weight (g)	Injection Date/Time	THC-A Area Count	Initial Instrument Weight (ug)	THC-A (%)	Altered Instrument Weight (ug)	THC-A (%) (Reported)
1	2102MAA0042_1075	0.1101	2/15/2021 6:37:58 PM	2149.9084	110100	25.65898	95000	29.73741
2	2102MAA0042_1076	0.104	2/15/2021 6:47:54 PM	1715.7025	104000	21.57489	91000	24.65702
3	2102MAA0042_1077	0.1133	2/15/2021 6:58:48 PM	1968.6199	113300	22.79228	100100	25.79785
4	2102MAA0043_1079	0.1015	2/16/2021 1:34:44 PM	1907.9441	101500	24.64177	90000	27.79044
5	2102MAA0043_1080	0.1068	2/16/2021 1:44:44 PM	2320.0984	106800	28.58506	105000	29.07509
6	2102MAA0043_1081	0.1102	2/16/2021 1:54:46 PM	2254.1047	110200	26.90145	95000	31.20568
7	2102MAA0043_1082	0.1029	2/16/2021 2:04:47 PM	1960.7120	102900	24.99299	90500	28.41745
8	2102MAA0046_1100	0.1068	2/17/2021 12:21:54 PM	1766.7207	106800	21.64874	91000	25.40754
9	2102MAA0046_1101	0.1109	2/17/2021 12:31:43 PM	1790.7051	110900	21.26473	90100	26.17379

13. MAA was also altering the weights for edible cannabis samples to obtain a targeted potency value. THC potency results for an infused edible must be within 15% of the approved target potency for that item. NCCR 11.060(3)(a). Additionally, infused edibles sold to recreational consumers may not exceed 100mg per multi-serving item, or 10mg per single-serving item, within a 15% variance. NCCR 12.010(1)(d) & (2). For testing, the laboratories are required to collect a certain number of edible items for their test sample, depending on the size of the production run. NCCR 11.060(1)-(2). In order to report the total THC content of an edible, a cannabis laboratory must first determine the weight of the edible. MAA's potency logbooks showed that the average edible weight was being inconsistently calculated per sample by using varying numbers of units, allowing for cherry-picking of individual unit weights to use for the average weight. The edible unit weight was subsequently entered into the Confident Cannabis software. The mg of THC per item is calculated within Confident Cannabis automatically by multiplying the THC result in mg/g by the unit weight, which is entered in grams. Comparison of the logbook weights with what was entered into Confident Cannabis revealed that MAA was entering

1 altered values for the unit weight, which enabled MAA to artificially adjust the THC
2 potency up or down as desired. By doing so, MAA was able to report several edible products
3 as passing which should have been reported as failing for homogeneity verification.
4 Additionally, some of the products would have exceeded the allowable THC content for
5 recreational consumers and could only have been sold as medical products. The following
6 table provides examples of manipulation of potency data for edibles:

	Sample ID	Delta-9 THC (%)	Logbook Avg Unit Weight (g)	Altered Avg Unit Weight (g)	Actual THC per Unit (mg)	Reported THC per Unit (mg)	Comments
9	1 2102MAA0016_0829	0.10448	113.7901	109.7901	118.8879	114.7090	
10	2 2102MAA0049_1141	0.10273	117.7353	111.5391	120.9495	114.5840	
	2102MAA0049_1141		113.5391		116.6387		Weights do not match log.
11	3 2102MAA0049_1142	0.10032	117.2223	114.2850	117.5974	114.6510	Unit 2= 116.2850g
12	4 2106MAA0003_4112	0.27071	2.7709	3.3687	7.5012	9.119	Unit 3= 3.0687g
	5 2106MAA0025_4224	0.26827	4.36485	3.96485	11.7096	10.637	
	6 2106MAA0026_4237	0.28873	2.8994	3.1667	8.3713	9.143	Unit 1= 2.9667g
13	7 2106MAA0071_4485	0.26375	3.0130	3.5793	7.9468	9.44	Unit 3= 3.2793

14 14. On or about July 2, 2021, Wayman and Perez interviewed MAA's Potency
15 Analyst, Alyssa Smith ("Smith"). When asked about the aforementioned weight
16 adjustments for specific useable cannabis samples, Smith stated she was unaware that
17 someone had changed the aliquot weights in the instrument's sequence table after the fact.
18 Smith stated that Lab Director Francis Jordan ("Director Jordan") instructed her to retest
19 the samples if THC values did not align with their historical results for that strain. If the
20 retest results were "close enough" she would average the results, and if they were not she
21 would select the result closest to what was "usual" for that strain. When asked about the
22 weight adjustments for edibles, Smith stated that Director Jordan instructed her to repeat
23 testing and include unit weights as necessary to obtain the desired THC value. Smith also
24 stated that she was aware that Director Jordan would edit the weights of edibles as
25 necessary to meet target THC potency.

26 15. On or about July 7, 2021, Wayman and Perez interviewed Director Jordan.
27 Director Jordan stated that MAA would voluntarily outsource its potency testing for all
28 products except edibles, effective immediately. During the interview, Wayman and Perez

1 showed Director Jordan the results of their data analysis, and Director Jordan agreed that
2 the sample weights had been purposefully altered as detailed in Paragraphs 11 through
3 14, above. Director Jordan stated he thought Smith was the person who inappropriately
4 changed the weights and he denied giving her any instructions to do so. He further
5 speculated that Smith had a very heavy workload and may have altered weights in order
6 to save the time it would have taken to retest the samples.

7 16. MAA also failed to perform proficiency testing ("PT") in accordance with
8 NCCR 11.040. As part of quality control and quality assurance, all cannabis testing
9 facilities must successfully participate in approved PT programs that cover all required
10 analytes a minimum of every 12 months to maintain continued licensure. NCCR 11.040.
11 Furthermore, a testing facility who fails to achieve an acceptable score for a required
12 quality assurance test must so notify the appropriate CCB agent of such failure in writing
13 within 24 hours. NCCR 11.040(9)(a).

14 17. During the initial inspection on March 16, 2021, Poniewaz requested and
15 received MAA's PT records from 2020 to date. CCB agents reviewed these records and then
16 obtained additional PT records through March 2021. These records revealed that, in
17 January 2021, MAA received unacceptable PT results for the residual solvents analytes n-
18 butane, propane, and isobutane. MAA did not report these unacceptable results to CCB
19 within 24 hours, as required under NCCR 11.040(9)(a). In February 2021, MAA repeated
20 the PT for residual solvents, and again received an unacceptable score for both n-butane
21 and isobutane, and again failed to notify the CCB within 24 hours of these results.
22 Pursuant to NCCR 11.040(9)(b), when a testing facility fails the same quality assurance
23 test in two consecutive PT events, CCB may require the testing facility to cease testing for
24 those analytes until it demonstrates the nonconformances have been corrected. Because
25 the failing PT results were not reported to CCB, CCB staff had no opportunity to assess
26 and address these problems when they occurred.

27 18. Furthermore, under NCCR 11.040(7)(b), MAA was required to properly
28 investigate the aforementioned unsatisfactory PT results. MAA's investigation in this

1 regard was inadequate. Specifically, when a quality assurance issue may have impacted
2 actual customer samples, a testing facility is required to assess any potentially impacted
3 samples and document this assessment. NCCR 11.040(7). Although both unacceptable PT
4 events were corrected by implementing a new calibration curve, the laboratory did nothing
5 to document the impact on samples which may have been analyzed using the old,
6 inaccurate curve, if any. The laboratory is also required to implement corrective action
7 measures which are intended to prevent the issue from reoccurring to the extent possible.
8 NCCR 11.040((9)(b). MAA's response to both PT failures indicated that they resolved the
9 issue by implementing a new curve and new PT sample, but without any assessment as to
10 why the initial curve may have been too old or inappropriate in the first place.

11 VIOLATIONS OF LAW

12 19. CCB incorporates all prior Paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

13 20. As to licenses L002 and RL002, Respondent MAA violated NCCR 11.050(7),
14 11.070(9), and 4.040(1)(a)(2), for failing to provide lab results to CCB via CoAs at the same
15 time the results were provided to MAA's clients and therefore unintentionally concealing
16 evidence. Specifically, as set forth in Paragraphs 8 through 10 above, MAA failed to provide
17 CoAs to CCB at the same time they were provided to clients. Said CoAs were not provided
18 to CCB until after CCB investigators requested them. As set forth in Paragraph 10, there
19 were at least 33 such violations, which each constitute a Category II violation. The first
20 Category II violation carries a civil penalty of \$25,000 and a suspension of not more than
21 20 days. NCCR 4.040(2)(a)(1). The second Category II violation carries a civil penalty of
22 \$75,000 and a suspension of not more than 30 days. NCCR 4.040(2)(a)(2). The third
23 Category II violation, and each Category II violation thereafter, carries the penalty of
24 license revocation. NCCR 4.040(2)(a)(3).

25 21. As to licenses L002 and RL002, Respondent MAA violated NCCR 11.025(4)(a)
26 and (8), 11.055(1)(a)(1) & (2), and 4.035(1)(a)(3) or 4.040(1)(a)(1), by falsifying aliquot
27 weights which resulted in the reporting of artificially inflated, and therefore false, THC
28 potency result reports to CCB and the public. Specifically, as set forth in Paragraphs 11

1 through 12 and 14 through 15, above, MAA altered aliquot weights to inflate potency
2 results. This led to reporting to the CCB, MAA's clients, and the public, false and inflated
3 potency levels. This false reporting was done intentionally, or in the alternative,
4 unintentionally. As set forth in Paragraph 12, there were at least nine such instance of
5 this false reporting of potency values. If intentional, this constitutes 9 Category I violations.
6 The first such Category I violation carries a civil penalty of \$90,000 and a suspension for
7 not more than 30 days. NCCR 4.035(2)(a)(1). The second, and subsequent such Category I
8 violations, require revocation of MAA's licenses. NCCR 4.035(2)(a)(2). In the alternative,
9 should the violations in this Paragraph constitute Category II violations, then these
10 violations constituted 9 additional Category II violations to those in Paragraph 20, above,
11 and require revocation of MAA's licenses. NCCR 4.040(2)(a)(3).

12 22. As to licenses L002 and RL002, Respondent MAA violated NCCR 11.060,
13 11.025(4)(a) & (8), and 4.035(1)(a)(3) or 4.040(1)(a)(1) by altering the weights for edible
14 cannabis samples in a manner which resulted in false reports to the CCB, MAA's clients,
15 and the public, of THC potency. Specifically, as set forth in Paragraphs 13 through 15,
16 above, MAA altered the weights of edible cannabis samples to obtain targeted potency
17 values, thereby reporting false and inaccurate potency values for cannabis edibles to CCB,
18 MAA's clients, and the public. As set forth in Paragraph 13, there were at least seven such
19 violations. If intentional, these constitute 7 Category I violations, which requires revocation
20 of MAA's licenses. NCCR 4.035(2)(a)(2). In the alternative, should the violations in this
21 Paragraph be found unintentional, they would constitute an additional 7 Category II
22 violations, and then these additional Category II violations require revocation of MAA's
23 licenses. NCCR 4.040(2)(a)(3).

24 23. As to licenses L002 and RL002, Respondent MAA violated NCCR 11.040, and
25 4.035(1)(a)(4) or 4.040(1)(a)(2) by intentionally, or in the alternative unintentionally,
26 concealing evidence. Specifically, as set forth in Paragraphs 16 through 17, above, MAA
27 failed PT twice for n-butane and isobutane and once for propane and failed to report these
28 five unacceptable PT results to the CCB within 24 hours, as required by NCCR 11.040(9)(a).

1 The CCB only became aware of these five unacceptable PT results after later asking MAA
2 to provide all its PT results for 2020 and 2021. If intentional, this constitutes an additional
3 5 Category I violations, which requires revocation of MAA's licenses. NCCR 4.035(2)(a)(2).
4 In the alternative, should the violations in this Paragraph be considered unintentional,
5 they would constitute an additional 5 Category II violations, and then these additional
6 Category II violations require revocation of MAA's licenses. NCCR 4.040(2)(a)(3).

7 24. As to licenses L002 and RL002, Respondent MAA violated NCCR 11.040(7) &
8 (9)(b) and 4.050(1)(a)(26) by failing to maintain its quality control and quality assurance
9 programs. Specifically, as set forth in Paragraph 18, above, MAA failed to properly
10 investigate and determine the root cause of the PT failures set forth above, which is
11 required under the foregoing regulations and is an integral part of maintaining quality
12 assurance and quality control programs. This violation constitutes a Category III violation,
13 which carries a civil penalty of \$10,0000. NCCR 4.050(2)(a)(1).

14 **DISCIPLINE AUTHORIZED**

15 Pursuant to the provisions of NRS 678A.600, NCCR 4.020, NCCR 4.030, NCCR 4.035
16 through 4.060, and NCCR 5.100, the CCB has the discretion to impose the following
17 disciplinary actions:

- 18 1. Revoke licenses L002 and RL002;
- 19 2. Suspend the aforementioned licenses of MAA;
- 20 3. Impose a civil penalty of not more than \$90,000 for each separate violation of
21 NRS Title 56 and the NCCR on the certificates and licenses of MAA; and
- 22 4. Take such other disciplinary action as the CCB deems appropriate.

23 The CCB may order one or any combination of the discipline described above.

24 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

25 Based on the foregoing, counsel for the CCB respectfully requests the CCB impose
26 the penalty of revocation against the licenses of MAA: L002 and RL002. In addition, counsel
27 for CCB requests the CCB impose civil penalties against MAA in the amount of \$200,000,
28 should any of the violations of NCCR 4.035 set forth above be found intentional, or in the

1 alternative, \$110,000 should all of the violations of NCCR 4.040 be found unintentional, for
2 L002 and RL002.

3 NOTICE TO RESPONDENT

4 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that Respondent has a right to request a hearing on the
5 charges set forth herein, pursuant to NRS 678A.510 through 678A.590. **Failure to**
6 **demand a hearing constitutes a waiver of the right to a hearing and to judicial**
7 **review of any decision or order of the Board, but the Board may order a hearing**
8 **even if the respondent so waives his or her right. NRS 678A.520(2)(e).**

9 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, you, as the respondent, **must answer this Complaint**
10 **within 20 days after service of this Complaint, unless granted an extension. Pursuant**
11 **to NRS 678A.520(2), in the answer Respondent:**

12 (a) Must state in short and plain terms the defenses to each claim asserted.

13 (b) Must admit or deny the facts alleged in the complaint.

14 (c) Must state which allegations the respondent is without knowledge or information
15 form a belief as to their truth. Such allegations shall be deemed denied.

16 (d) Must affirmatively set forth any matter which constitutes an avoidance or
17 affirmative defense.

18 (e) May demand a hearing. **Failure to demand a hearing constitutes a waiver**
19 **of the right to a hearing and to judicial review of any decision or order of**
20 **the Board, but the Board may order a hearing even if the respondent so waives his**
21 **or her right.**

22 **Failure to answer or to appear at the hearing constitutes an admission by**
23 **the respondent of all facts alleged in the Complaint. The Board may take action**
24 **based on such an admission and on other evidence without further notice to the**
25 **respondent. NRS 678A.520(3).**

26 The Board shall determine the time and place of the hearing as soon as is reasonably
27 practical after receiving the Respondent's answer. The Board shall deliver or send by
28 registered or certified mail a notice of hearing to all parties at least 10 days before the

1 hearing. The hearing must be held within 45 days after receiving the respondent's answer
2 unless an expedited hearing is determined to be appropriate by the Board, in which event
3 the hearing must be held as soon as practicable. NRS 678A.520(4).

4 Respondent's answer and Request for Hearing must be either: mailed via registered
5 mail, return receipt; or emailed to:

6 Tyler Klimas, Executive Director
7 Cannabis Compliance Board
8 555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 4100
9 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
10 tklimas@ccb.nv.gov

11 If served by email, Respondent must ensure that it receives an acknowledgement of receipt
12 email from CCB as proof of service. Respondent is also requested to email a copy of its
13 Answer to the Senior Deputy Attorneys General listed below at lrath@ag.nv.gov and
14 abalducci@ag.nv.gov .

15 As the Respondent, you are specifically informed that you have the right to appear
16 and be heard in your defense, either personally or through your counsel of choice at your
17 own expense. At the hearing, the CCB has the burden of proving the allegations in the
18 Complaint. The CCB will call witnesses and present evidence against you. You have the
19 right to respond and to present relevant evidence and argument on all issues involved. You
20 have the right to call and examine witnesses, introduce exhibits, and cross-examine
21 opposing witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues involved.

22 You have the right to request that the CCB issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to
23 testify and/or evidence to be offered on your behalf. In making this request, you may be
24 required to demonstrate the relevance of the witness's testimony and/or evidence.

25 If the Respondent does not wish to dispute the charges and allegations set forth
26 herein, within 30 days of the service of this Complaint, Respondent may pay the civil

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penalties and costs set forth above in the total amount of \$200,000 and surrender licenses
L002 and RL002 on notice to:

Tyler Klimas, Executive Director
Cannabis Compliance Board
555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 4100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

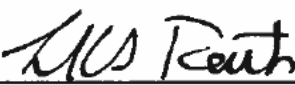
YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED to immediately cease the activity described above
which is a violation of Nevada law.

DATED: November 9th, 2021.

STATE OF NEVADA, CANNABIS COMPLIANCE BOARD

By: 
Tyler Klimas, Executive Director
555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 4100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 486-2300

AARON D. FORD
Attorney General

By: 
L. Kristopher Rath (Bar No. 5749)
Senior Deputy Attorney General
Ashley A. Balducci (Bar No. 12687)
Senior Deputy Attorney General
555 E. Washington Ave, Suite 3900
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 486-3420

Attorneys for the Cannabis Compliance Board

**DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OF
COMPLAINT FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION
(Service via Mail)**

I, Amber Virkler, hereby certify and affirm that:

1. I am over the age of 18 years old.
2. I am a Board Agent of the Cannabis Compliance Board ("CCB"), as defined in NCR 1.068.
3. Pursuant to NRS 678A.520 and NCCR 4.075, I have served the Respondent herein with the Complaint for Disciplinary Action ("Complaint") in the above captioned matter as follows:

By placing a true and correct copy of the Complaint to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail in a sealed envelope via registered or certified mail, prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada, to Respondent's point of contact with the CCB under NCCR 2.050 at Respondent's address on file with the Board as follow:

Name of point of contact served: Francis Jordan

Address on file with CCB: [REDACTED]

Date of Service: November 9, 2021

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 9, 2021
(date)

[Signature]
(signature)