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ABRAHAM HAMADEH,

Petitioner,

v.

KRIS MAYES, in her official capacity as Arizona Attorney General,

Respondent,

ADRIAN FONTES, in his official capacity as Arizona Secretary of State; STEPHEN RICHER, in his official capacity as Maricopa County Recorder; BILL GATES, CLINT HICKMAN, JACK SELLERS, THOMAS GALVIN, and STEVE GALLARDO, in their official capacities as members of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors; and the MARICOPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

No.

CV2023-054988

Following this Court's entry of final judgment in this action, subject only to reservation of the question of sanctions under Ariz. R. Civ. P. 54(b), Plaintiffs David Mast and Tom Crosby, Petitioner Abraham Hamadeh, and Ryan Heath, counsel to all three, (collectively, when appropriate, "Plaintiffs") now seek to relitigate the merits of this case in response to the motions for sanctions filed against Mast and Crosby. But the Court's charge here is much more limited. Because Plaintiffs have already filed a Notice of Appeal, Hamadeh cannot challenge in this Court the determination that he should be sanctioned. And Mast and Crosby should be sanctioned for the same reasons that this Court previously determined warranted sanctioning Hamadeh and counsel. In addition, Plaintiffs have not met their burden to demonstrate that the amount of attorneys' fees that Attorney General Kris Mayes and Secretary of State Adrian Fontes (collectively, the "State Defendants") have requested is unreasonable. Indeed, they concede that "[n]either

Plaintiffs nor Petitioner contend that the fees sought by Attorney General Mayes are unreasonable." (Consolidated Obj. to Defs.' Mots. for Award of Sanctions and Attorney Fees, at 20) (the "Objection"). Accordingly, for the reasons set forth below and in the State Defendants' Motion for Sanctions and Application for Attorneys' Fees (the "Motion"), this Court should grant the State Defendants' Motion and award them the full amount of requested attorneys' fees—\$34,265.00.

### PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Without first obtaining leave of Court, or even asking Defendants if they would agree, Plaintiffs filed a 25-page Objection. While the State Defendants have previously agreed to counsel's requests for consolidated briefing and exceeding page limits, the consolidated format of the Objection confuses both the substantive issues and the procedural posture of the various parties' requests for sanctions in this case. Consequently, the following is a brief road map of the parties, their counsel, and the issues presently before the Court.

- 1. In the lead case in this consolidated action, *Mast v. Mayes*, Plaintiffs Mast and Crosby sued the State Defendants, Attorney General Kris Mayes and Secretary of State Adrian Fontes, as well as the Maricopa County Recorder, members of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, and Maricopa County's Co-Directors of Elections (collectively, the "County Defendants"). (*See Mast* First Am. Verified Compl., ¶¶ 9-14). In *Mast*, both of the State Defendants are represented by attorneys from the Attorney General's Office. (*See Mast* State Defs.' Mot. to Dismiss, at 1).
- 2. In the second action, *Hamadeh v. Mayes*, Petitioner Abraham Hamadeh sued all of the same parties. (*See Hamadeh* Verified Pet. for Writ of Quo Warranto and Writ of Mandamus, at ¶¶ 18-19, 21-22). In that action, however, only Attorney General Mayes is represented by attorneys from the Attorney General's Office. (*See Hamadeh* Mayes' Mot. to Dismiss, at 1). Secretary Fontes retained counsel from the law firm of Sherman and Howard to represent him in *Hamadeh*. (*See Hamadeh* Fontes' Mot. to

Dismiss, at 2).

- 3. Before filing their motion to dismiss in *Mast*, the County Defendants sent Plaintiffs' counsel a letter pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2). (*See* County Defs.' Mot. for Sanctions, Ex C). The State Defendants did not send such a letter. Rather, in the State Defendants' motion to dismiss in *Mast*, they asserted that "because these claims have been repeatedly defeated, and Plaintiffs have been not just on notice of those cases, but actual or attempted participants, the State Defendants are entitled to sanctions pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-349." (*Mast* State Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, at 17). Pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 12(j), the State Defendants filed a Rule 7.1 Good Faith Consultation Certificate with their Motion to Dismiss.
- 4. Before filing their motions to dismiss in *Hamadeh*, all Defendants sent Petitioner's counsel letters pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2). (*See* County Defs.' Mot. for Sanctions, Ex. D; Mayes' Mot. to Dismiss, at 8 & n.6).
- 5. On January 24, 2024, counsel for Attorney General Mayes met and conferred with Hamadeh's counsel regarding the issues identified in her Rule 11 letter. In Attorney General Mayes' Motion to Dismiss the *Hamadeh* Complaint, she asserted that the Court should award her sanctions under A.R.S. § 12-349 and Ariz. R. Civ. P. 11. A Rule 7.1 good faith consultation certificate accompanied Attorney General Mayes' motion to dismiss in *Hamadeh*. (Mayes' Mot. to Dismiss, at 10).
- 6. In this Court's April 1, 2024 Under Advisement Ruling (the "Ruling"), as amended *nunc pro tunc* by the Court's April 17, 2024 Order (the "Order *Nunc Pro Tunc*"), the Court stated that "[a]ll Defendants ask that Plaintiffs Mast, Crosby, and Petitioner Hamadeh, as well as their counsel be sanctioned for bringing the two causes of action addressed here." (Ruling, at 8). The Court ordered that "as a sanction, this Court will award reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by all State Defendants in defending against Petitioner Hamadeh's Petition and it will allocate those fees, as appropriate, between Petitioner Hamadeh and his counsel." (*Id.* at 12). The Court further ordered

"granting Defendants Attorney General Kris Mayes and Secretary of State Adrian Fontes leave to seek sanctions against Plaintiffs Mast and Crosby and their counsel." (Order *Nunc Pro Tunc*, at 1-2).

- 8. On April 2, 2024, Secretary Fontes' counsel in the *Hamadeh* case filed an application for attorneys' fees. (*See* Fontes' App. for Attys.' Fees); Hamadeh and counsel did not timely object to the award of sanctions or the reasonableness of the requested fees. *See* Ariz. R. Civ. P. 7.1(a)(3).
- 9. On April 17, 2024, at Plaintiffs' request, the Court entered final judgment, pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 54(b), reserving only "issues concerning the monetary amount for the awarded attorneys' fees, costs, and sanctions." (Order Granting Req. for Rule 54(b) Final J., at 1) (the "Judgment"). That same day, Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, divesting this Court of jurisdiction regarding all issues not reserved. (Not. of App.)
- 10. On April 22, 2024, pursuant to the Court's Orders, the State Defendants filed a motion for sanctions under A.R.S. § 12-349 against Plaintiffs Mast and Crosby and their counsel. (*See* Mot.). In addition, Attorney General Mayes submitted her application for attorneys' fees in connection with the *Hamadeh* case. (*Id.*).
- 11. On May 10, 2024, Plaintiffs filed their Objection. (See Obj.). Shortly thereafter, Secretary Fontes' counsel in *Hamadeh* communicated with Plaintiffs' counsel to request that he withdraw his objection to the Secretary of State's fee application against Hamadeh that detailed the work of Sherman and Howard attorneys because the time to do so had passed. (See May 10, 2024 email communications between C. Morgan and R. Heath, attached hereto as Ex. 1).
- 12. On May 13, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a notice stating that they "withdraw their previously filed Consolidated Objection . . . insofar as that filing pertains to the Secretary of State's Motion." (Pls.' Not. Withdrawing Obj. at 1). Plaintiffs asserted, however, that "[t]he remainder of the previously filed Consolidated Objection (as it pertains to the

Maricopa County Defendants and the Attorney General) should be considered by this Court." (*Id.*). Because Plaintiffs' May 13, 2024 notice was filed after communications from Secretary Fontes' counsel in *Hamadeh*, it seems likely that this withdrawal relates to the fee application detailing the work of attorneys at Sherman and Howard. However, it is not clear whether they intend to withdraw all objections to the Secretary of State's requests for sanctions or if they intend to maintain their objection to the Secretary of State's motion for sanctions in *Mast*. In an abundance of caution, this Reply shall treat the May 13 notice as relating only to the Secretary's fee application in *Hamadeh*.

### I. The State Defendants' Motion for Sanctions Is Procedurally Proper.

Plaintiffs assert that Secretary Fontes "submitted his motion for attorney fees without a Rule 11(3)(C) [sic] letter and without a Rule 7.1 affidavit." (Obj. at 5). Following Plaintiffs' withdrawal of their objection to the sanctions awarded to Secretary Fontes in connection with the *Hamadeh* complaint, the State Defendants treat this assertion as relating to the motion filed by both State Defendants seeking sanctions related to the *Mast* Complaint (although they do not assert that Attorney General Mayes failed to comply with the rules in connection with her request for sanctions).

Because the State Defendants moved for sanctions under A.R.S. § 12-349, not Rule 11, they were not required to attach a copy of the letter that they sent in connection with the *Hamadeh* case pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2)(B), nor a Rule 7.1(h) certificate. Indeed, a good faith consultation certificate need only be submitted "[w]hen these rules require." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 7.1(h). Nothing in the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure requires such a certificate when seeking sanctions under A.R.S. § 12-349. Moreover, the Court granted the State Defendants leave to file a motion for sanctions against Mast, Crosby, and their counsel and did not indicate that a Rule 7.1(h) certificate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As set forth above, in compliance with Ariz. R. Civ. P. 12(j), the State Defendants filed a Rule 7.1 good faith consultation certificate contemporaneously with the Motion to Dismiss in *Mast* and Attorney General Mayes attached such a certificate to her Motion to Dismiss in *Hamadeh*.

was required. (Order Nunc Pro Tunc, at 1-2).

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Plaintiffs further complain that Secretary Fontes' "request is associated with a Motion to Dismiss in violation of Rule 11(3)(A) [sic]." (Obj. at 5). Presumably, this assertion relates to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(3)(A)'s requirement that a motion for Rule 11 sanctions "be made separately from any other motion." Plaintiffs' argument fails with respect to all of the State Defendants' requests for sanctions. First, the State Defendants' Motion for Sanctions related to *Mast* was a separate motion—its "associat[ion]" with the motion to dismiss does not change that. Moreover, the *Mast* Motion seeks sanctions only pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-349. (Mot. at 1). Rule 11's separate motion requirement does not apply. Second, Attorney General Mayes' sought, and this Court has already awarded, sanctions regarding the *Hamadeh* case under A.R.S. § 12-349.<sup>2</sup> Third, to the extent that Plaintiffs are attempting to challenge anything but the amount of sanctions awarded in the Hamadeh case, this Court's entry of judgment at Plaintiffs' request and Plaintiffs' filing of a Notice of Appeal divests this Court of jurisdiction over that issue. See Sw. Gas Corp. v. Irwin ex rel. Cochise County, 229 Ariz. 198, 201-02, ¶¶ 8-10 (App. 2012). Indeed, the Rule 54(b) language in the judgment reserves only the issue of the monetary amount of the sanctions. (Judgment, at 1).

### II. Mast and Crosby's Claims Were Made Without Substantial Justification.

# A. Mast and Crosby Have Provided No Reason to Treat Their Claims Differently From Those in *Hamadeh*.

In its April 1, 2024 Ruling, this Court concluded that the claims made in the *Hamadeh* Complaint were groundless and not made in good faith, warranting imposition of sanctions under A.R.S. § 12-349(A)(1). (Ruling, at 12 (concluding that Hamadeh and counsel filed the Complaint "without substantial justification")). Plaintiffs' claims about the conduct of the 2022 election, and in particular the way that Maricopa County

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Attorney General Mayes' Motion to Dismiss the *Hamadeh* Complaint reserved her right to seek sanctions under both A.R.S. § 12-349 and Rule 11, but the Court awarded sanctions solely under A.R.S. § 12-349, and the Attorney General has not asked this Court to also impose sanctions under Rule 11.

conducted signature verification, were essentially the same in both the *Mast* and *Hamadeh* complaints. (*See Mast* Compl. ¶¶ 22-26; *Hamadeh* Compl. ¶¶ 30-33). Nothing in the Objection establishes that Mast and Crosby were differently situated than Hamadeh with respect to the their knowledge of the lack of rational support for the signature verification claims or the breathtakingly broad and disruptive relief they sought. *A fortiori*, the claims in the *Mast* complaint are groundless and not made in good faith.

# B. The Arizona Supreme Court's Decision in *Arizona Republican Party* Demonstrates that Sanctions Are Appropriate Here.

After this Court's Ruling on the parties' motions to dismiss and the motions for sanctions in *Hamadeh*, and after the State Defendants filed their Motion for Sanctions against Mast, Crosby, and their counsel, the Arizona Supreme Court decided *Arizona Republican Party v. Richer*, No. CV-23-0208-PR, 2024 WL 1922203 (Ariz. May 2, 2024) ("ARP"), a case arising out of a challenge to how Maricopa County selected the ballots to be included in the statutory hand-count of ballots cast in the 2020 General Election. The Court's opinion in ARP provides guidance to Arizona courts in applying A.R.S. § 12-349. Following that guidance, award of sanctions against Mast, Crosby, and their counsel, is warranted.

An award of sanctions under A.R.S. § 12-349(A)(1) is required when a claim is groundless and not made in good faith. A.R.S. § 12-349(F) (defining "without substantial justification"); see Democratic Party of Pima County v. Ford, 228 Ariz. 545, 548, ¶ 10 (App. 2012). In ARP, the Court explained that a claim "devoid of rational support" is groundless and that "[w]hether a claim is groundless is viewed through an objective lens, without regard to the attorney's or party's subjective beliefs." ARP, 2024 WL 1922203, at \*4, ¶ 15. A groundless claim is "not made in good faith" if "the party or attorney knows or should know that it is groundless, or is indifferent to its groundlessness, but pursues it anyway. Id. at \*9, ¶ 38. Like groundlessness, the absence of good faith is evaluated under "an objective standard of what a professional, competent

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attorney would do in similar circumstances." *Id.* at \*9, ¶ 40. Under this recently-refined framework, Mast, Crosby, and their counsel are subject to sanctions. This is made plain when reviewing the differences between the case initiated by the Arizona Republican Party in ARP and Plaintiffs' claims in this case.

First, the underlying claim in ARP, that the language of A.R.S. § 16-602 conflicted with the provisions in the Elections Procedures Manual, had not previously been made to a court. The Court found the argument "more than 'barely colorable." Id. at \*4, ¶ 13. In contrast, the claims that Mast and Crosby made here—that Maricopa County's signature verification process was conducted unlawfully—had already been rejected by another division of this Court. See, e.g., Lake v. Hobbs, No. CV 2022-095403, Minute Entry, at 4-5 (Ariz. Super. Ct. Maricopa Cnty. May 22, 2023). Plaintiffs' counsel had previously informed another Superior Court that claims regarding signature verification were adequately addressed by the Lake case, and Plaintiff Mast had participated as amicus curiae in that case regarding the signature verification issues. See Borrelli v. Hobbs, No. S8015CV202201480 (Ariz. Super. Ct. Mohave Cnty.). In short, there was ample evidence that Plaintiffs' signature verification claims were groundless from the outset of this litigation.

Second, the relief that plaintiff sought in ARP, a second hand count of ballots, was narrow in scope and would not have affected which ballots Maricopa County tabulated and included in the election results. See A.R.S. § 16-602 (describing the hand count and its purpose). The court concluded that such relief was "not untenable." ARP, at \*7, ¶ 33. Here, in contrast, Plaintiffs sought to throw out the votes of all 1.3 million Maricopa County voters who voted by early ballot in 2022. As explained in the State Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, such drastic relief was clearly untenable, thereby revealing a lack of rational support to bring this action. (See Mast Mot. to Dismiss, at 15-17).

*Third*, the timing of plaintiff's claim in *ARP*, both with respect to laches and the related doctrine that election procedures must be challenged before voters have cast their

ballots meant that the effect of those procedural defenses were "fairly debatable." In particular, ARP filed its lawsuit nine *days* after the 2020 election, before the canvass and certification of election results. Here, Plaintiffs did not file this action until nine *months* after the election was certified and long after the winners of the 2022 election had taken office. Indeed, even if the Court were to credit their claim that they did not know the precise contours of Maricopa County's signature verification process until May of 2023, they provide no valid explanation for why they waited four *more* months before filing their Complaint in September 2023. Moreover, because the relief that Mast and Crosby sought in this case was the relief that is only available in a statutory election contest, they were required to file their claim within five days of the statewide canvass. *See* A.R.S. § 16-673(A); *Donaghey v. Attorney Gen'l*, 120 Ariz, 93, 95 (1978) (holding that when the "gravamen of [a] complaint is that [an] Election was improperly conducted," the challenge must be structured in conformity the election contest statutes). Under these circumstances, Plaintiffs' case was so obviously procedurally barred that it was and is groundless.

## C. The A.R.S. § 12-350 Factors Weigh in Favor of Sanctions.

In connection with its discussion of what renders a claim "not made in good faith," the court in ARP relied in particular on the duty to investigate whether a claim is viable before making it and maintaining it after filing. ARP, at \*9, ¶ 38 (citing A.R.S. § 12-350(1)-(3)). Given the availability of facts regarding Maricopa County's signature verification process for years before Plaintiffs filed their complaint, these factors weigh heavily in the State Defendants' favor and demonstrate that Plaintiffs knew, should have known, or were indifferent to the groundlessness of their claims yet pursued them

Dicta in *ARP* introduces some uncertainty to the long-established rule that one cannot challenge the manner in which an election is held after the voters have voted and the will of the people has been expressed at the ballot box. *ARP*, 2024 WL 1922203, at \*7, ¶ 29; *cf. Sherman v. City of Tempe*, 202 Ariz. 339, 342, ¶ 11 (2002). But there is no question that challenging how a county conducted signature verification for early ballots ten months or more after the county had completed that process, separated ballots from their affidavit envelopes, and counted the votes cannot be viewed as timely under any rubric.

anyway. Id.

Plaintiffs repeatedly accuse Maricopa County of concealing information about its signature verification process. (Obj. at 6 (the County "admitted for the first time"), at 7 (the County "surreptitiously allowed its employees to conduct signature verification" in an illegal manner), at 9 (complaining about "wrongdoing" that is "concealed" beyond the five-day period for election contests), at 16 (asserting that information about Maricopa County's signature verification process "came out over half a year after the election"). But this could not be further from the truth. As this Court recognized, the Maricopa County 2022 Elections Plan identifies "early voting affidavits from previous elections" as a potential source of signatures for comparison. (Ruling, at 5 (quoting 2022 Elections Plan § 6.3.8)). Signature verification is conducted at Maricopa County facilities where the process is live-streamed. And political party observers are permitted to be in the room during signature verification. Indeed, in 2020, one such observer testified about the signature verification process in *Ward v. Jackson*, No. CV2020-015285, Minute Entry, at 3 (Ariz. Super. Ct. Maricopa Cty. Dec. 4, 2020).

What is conspicuously absent from Plaintiffs' Objection is any allegation that they

Maricopa County's 24-hour livestream videos are available here: <a href="https://elections.maricopa.gov/news-and-information/live-video-feeds.html">https://elections.maricopa.gov/news-and-information/live-video-feeds.html</a>. A viewer may watch four different camera views at one time, and has the option of selecting "Signature Varification Views 2."

"Signature Verification View 1" and "Signature Verification View 2."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs characterize the Maricopa County Co-Director of Elections' May 2023 testimony in *Lake*, as an "admission" that Maricopa County's signature verification process was illegal. (*See* Obj. at 1, 6). This could not be further from the truth. The court in *Lake* concluded that Maricopa County complied with the law regarding signature verification. *Lake*, No. CV2022-095403, Minute Entry, at 4-5 (Ariz. Super. Ct. Maricopa Cnty. May 22, 2023); *see also Ward v. Jackson*, No. CV2020-015285, Minute Entry, at 7 (Ariz. Super. Ct. Maricopa Cnty. Dec. 4, 2020) (holding that "Maricopa County election officials followed [the signature verification] process [in the EPM] faithfully in 2020."). Despite multiple challenges, no court has determined that Maricopa County's signature verification process in 2022 (or 2020) was illegal.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Minute Entry reflects that Liesl Emerson, a credentialed observer, testified in *Ward*. No transcript of the testimony was prepared, but the For the Record recording of proceedings is available from the Superior Court. Ms. Emerson testified that the level one signature reviewers often looked at only one signature exemplar, which she presumed was the most recent signature. *Ward*, No. CV202-015285, Dec. 4, 2020 FTR, at 11:25:15 to 11:27:03.

actually requested information about the signature verification process at any time before or after the 2022 General Election. Similarly absent is any allegation that upon such a request, the County denied it. Simply put, the only reason Plaintiffs did not learn about Maricopa County's signature verification process until May 2023 is that they made no effort to learn about it before then. As such, the factors in A.R.S. § 12-350 regarding investigation of claims weigh heavily in the State Defendants' favor.

# III. Plaintiffs Have Waived Any Objection to the Reasonableness of the State Defendants' Requested Fees.

"Once a party establishes entitlement to fees and meets the minimum requirements in an application and affidavit, as [the State Defendants] did here, the burden shifts to the party opposing the fee award to demonstrate the impropriety or unreasonableness of the requested fees." Assyia v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co., 229 Ariz. 216, 223, ¶ 29 (App. 2012). Plaintiffs assert that they do not "contend that the fees sought by Attorney General Mayes are unreasonable." (Obj. at 20). And Plaintiffs are completely silent regarding the attorneys' fees related to work done on behalf of Secretary Fontes in the Mast case. The State Defendants further understand that Plaintiffs have withdrawn their objection to Secretary Fontes' request for \$36,820.00 in attorneys' fees for the work of Sherman and Howard attorneys related to the Hamadeh complaint. (Pls.' Not. Withdrawing Obj. at 1).

To the extent that Plaintiffs have any remaining objection to the reasonableness of the attorneys' fees set forth in the State Defendants' Motion for Sanctions and Application for Attorneys' Fees, they have not even attempted to meet their burden. Consequently, they have waived any objection to the amount of \$34,265.00 in attorneys' fees that the State Defendants seek.

#### **Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, the State Defendants respectfully request that the Court award them \$34,265.00 in reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in this action.

1	
2	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 22nd day of May, 2024.
3	
4	Kristin K. Mayes
5	Attorney General
6	/s/Karen J. Hartman-Tellez
7	Karen J. Hartman-Tellez Kara Karlson
8	Senior Litigation Counsel  Kyle Cummings
9	Assistant Attorney General
10	Attorney for Attorney General Kris Mayes and Secretary of State Adrian Fontes
11	
12	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed
13	via TurboCourt this 22nd day of May, 2024.
14	COPIES served via TurboCourt and
15	e-mailed this 22nd day of May, 2024, to:
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10	Monica Quinonez, Legal Assistant
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RELIBIED FROM DEINOCRACYDOCKET, COM

Exhibit 1

### Hartman-Tellez, Karen

From: Ryan Heath < ryan.heath@heathlaw.com>

**Sent:** Monday, May 13, 2024 9:38 AM

**To:** Morgan, Craig

Cc: Hannah Hsu; Stuart, Shayna; Rapp, Jake Tyler; Johnson, Brett W. (PHX); Spencer, Eric H.;

Ahler, Colin; Joyce, Ian; Karlson, Kara; Hartman-Tellez, Karen; Cummings, Kyle; Meshke,

Flla

Subject: RE: Mast, et al. v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-053465; Hamadeh v. Mayes, et al., No.

CV2023-054988

Hi Craig,

I will file a notice before the end of today withdrawing the motion and objection as it pertains to the Secretary.

Kind regards, Ryan

Ryan Heath Founding Partner, Heath Law, PLLC Office: (480) 432-0208 16427 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 370 Scottsdale, Arizona 85254

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On Monday, May 13th, 2024 at 7:15 AM, Morgan, Craig < CMorgan@shermanhoward.com> wrote:

Ryan, please let me know your position before Noon. If this is not resolved by then, we will have to file something. This correspondence will be an exhibit to what we file.

## **Craig Morgan**

Member | He/Him/His

## Sherman & Howard

Sherman & Howard L.L.C. | 2555 East Camelback Road, Suite 1050, Phoenix, Arizona 85016

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From: Ryan Heath < ryan.heath@heathlaw.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 10, 2024 4:18 PM

To: Morgan, Craig < CMorgan@shermanhoward.com>

**Cc:** Hannah Hsu <a href="hannah.hsu@heathlaw.com">; Stuart, Shayna <SStuart@shermanhoward.com">; Rapp, Jake Tyler <JRapp@shermanhoward.com</a>; Johnson, Brett W. (PHX) <a href="https://www.com">bwjohnson@swlaw.com</a>; Spencer, Eric H.

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kara.karlson@azag.gov; karen.hartman@azag.gov; kyle.cummings@azag.gov; Meshke, Ella

<EMeshke@shermanhoward.com>

Subject: RE: Mast, et al. v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-053465; Hamadeh v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-

054988

Yes. Thanks!

Ryan Heath Founding Partner, Heath Law, PLLC Office: (480) 432-0208 16427 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 370

1042/14. Seotisdate Road, Butte 5/

Scottsdale, Arizona 85254

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On Friday, May 10th, 2024 at 4:17 PM, Morgan, Craig < CMorgan@shermanhoward.com> wrote:

Sure. I will hold tight until noon Monday. Will that work?

## **Craig Morgan**

Member | He/Him/His

## Sherman & Howard

Sherman & Howard L.L.C. | 2555 East Camelback Road, Suite 1050, Phoenix, Arizona 85016

T: 602.240.3062 | O: 602.240.3000 | M: 480-332-6321

E: cmorgan@shermanhoward.com

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From: Ryan Heath < ryan.heath@heathlaw.com

**Sent:** Friday, May 10, 2024 4:16 PM

To: Morgan, Craig < CMorgan@shermanhoward.com>

Cc: Hannah Hsu < hannah.hsu@heathlaw.com>; Stuart, Shayna

<<u>SStuart@shermanhoward.com</u>>; Rapp, Jake Tyler <<u>JRapp@shermanhoward.com</u>>; Johnson, Brett W. (PHX) <br/>
<br/>
Swjohnson@swiaw.com>; Spencer, Eric H. <espencer@swlaw.com>; Ahler,

Colin <cahler@swlaw.com>; Jevce, Ian <ijoyce@swlaw.com>; kara.karlson@azag.gov;

karen.hartman@azag.gov; kyle.cummings@azag.gov; Meshke, Ella

<EMeshke@shermanhoward.com>

Subject: RE: Mast, et al. v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-053465; Hamadeh v. Mayes, et al., No.

CV2023-054988

Hi Craig,

I'm with my daughter at the moment. If we can work this out Monday morning. I'd appreciate it.

Thank you,

Ryan

Ryan Heath Founding Partner, Heath Law, PLLC Office: (480) 432-0208 16427 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 370 Scottsdale, Arizona 85254

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On Friday, May 10th, 2024 at 4:13 PM, Morgan, Craig < <u>CMorgan@shermanhoward.com</u>> wrote:

Ryan,

I'd appreciate to know your final position on our fee application today. If I do not hear from you I am going to file the objection have prepared. Please let me know.

Thanks,

Craig

### **Craig Morgan**

Member | He/Him/His

## Sherman & Howard

Sherman & Howard L.L.C. | 2555 East Camelback Road, Suite 1050, Phoenix, Arizona 85016 T: 602.240.3062 | O: 602.240.3000 | M: 480-332-6321

E: cmorgan@shermanhoward.com

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From: Morgan, Craig < CMorgan@shermanhoward.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 10, 2024 3:41 PM

**To:** Ryan Heath <<u>ryan.heath@heathlaw.com</u>>

Cc: Hannah Hsu <hannah.hsu@heathlaw.com>; Stuart, Shayna

<SStuart@shermanhoward.com>; Rapp, Jake Tyler

<JRapp@shermanhoward.com>; Johnson, Brett W. (PHX)

<bwjohnson@swlaw.com>; Spencer, Eric H. <espencer@swlaw.com>; Ahler,

Colin <<u>cahler@swlaw.com</u>>; Joyce, Ian <<u>ijoyce@swlaw.com</u>>;

kara.karlson@azag.gov; karen.hartman@azag.gov; kyle.cummings@azag.gov;

Meshke, Ella < EMeshke@shermanhoward.com>

Subject: RE: Mast, et al. v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-053465; Hamadeh v. EROM DEMOCRAC

Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-054988

Ryan,

You mention mutually exclusive issues. If you are agreeing to withdraw any objection to the Secretary of State's fee application against Mr. Hamadeh, filed by my firm, then I accept and you can merely file a notice saying you withdraw the motion and objection as it pertains to the Secretary. Please confirm you agree to and will do so immediately. Otherwise I need to file our objection so it's promptly resolved and we can avoid further expense.

As for other defense brief, they can speak for themselves. But I will not allow those briefs to be leverage for the issue of Mr. Hamadeh's untimely objection. So you know, I think your calculations are off. Check Rule 6. The fee applications were due after entry of the order. An order is "entered" when electronically filed with the Clerk. The order at issue was entered by the clerk on 4/1. 20 days from 4/1 is April 21, a Sunday. So that makes them due the next business day, which is Monday April 22. So, those were timely filed.

## **Craig Morgan**

Member | He/Him/His

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From: Ryan Heath < ryan.heath@heathlaw.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 10, 2024 3:27 PM

**To:** Morgan, Craig < <u>CMorgan@shermanhoward.com</u>>

Cc: Hannah Hsu < hannah.hsu@heathlaw.com>; Stuart, Shayna

<<u>SStuart@shermanhoward.com</u>>; Rapp, Jake Tyler

<<u>JRapp@shermanhoward.com</u>>; Johnson, Brett W. (PHX)

<bwjohnson@swlaw.com>; Spencer, Eric H. <espencer@swlaw.com>; Ahler,

Colin < <u>cahler@swlaw.com</u>>; Joyce, Ian < <u>ijoyce@swlaw.com</u>>;

kara.karlson@azag.gov; karen.hartman@azag.gov; kyle.cummings@azag.gov **Subject:** RE: Mast, et al. v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-053465; Hamadeh v.

Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-054988

Hi Craig,

I did not send you a letter or any other correspondence. The order was issued on 3/28, and the motions for sanctions from the AG and MC were sent beyond the 20 day due date (both filed on 4/22).

If I recall correctly, I mention your client's application for fees once. If you would like, I'd be happy to refile without that mention. However, if that's the case, I will also object to the MC's and AG's applications as untimely.

Thank you,

Ryan

Ryan Heath Founding Partner, Heath Law, PLLC Office: (480) 432-0208 16427 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 370 Scottsdale, Arizona 85254

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On Friday, May 10th, 2024 at 2:14 PM, Morgan, Craig < <a href="Morgan@shermanhoward.com">CMorgan@shermanhoward.com</a>> wrote:

Ryan,

I want to make sure I am not missing anything. You had 20 days from our filing of a fee application to respond. We filed on 4/2. Your response was due 4/22. It is now 5/10. I have no record of an email or letter from you asking for an extension. And I know we never discussed one. Did I miss an email or letter from you asking for an extension or to discuss one? If I did, please send me a copy of the email or letter. Whether this happened, and when, is relevant to what I file concerning this request.

Please let me know.

Brett, Eric Kara or Karen – was there a request made I am unaware of?

Thanks,

## **Craig Morgan**

Member | He/Him/His

## Sherman & Howard

Sherman & Howard L.L.C. | 2555 East Camelback Road, Suite 1050, Phoenix, Arizona 85016

T: 602.240.3062 | O: 602.240.3000 | M: 480-332-6321

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From: Hannah Hsu < hannah.hsu@heathlaw.com>

**Sent:** Friday, May 10, 2024 1:42 PM

To: Morgan, Craig < CMorgan@shermanhoward.com>; Stuart, Shayna < SStuart@shermanhoward.com>; Rapp, Jake Tyler < JRapp@shermanhoward.com>; bwjohnson@swlaw.com; espencer@swlaw.com; cahler@swlaw.com; ijoyce@swlaw.com; kara.karlson@azag.gov; karen.hartman@azag.gov;

kyle.cummings@azag.gov

Cc: Ryan Heath <ryan.heath@heathlaw.com>

Subject: Mast, et al. v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-053465;

Hamadeh v. Mayes, et al., No. CV2023-054988

Hello All,

Please see the attached Motion to File a Consolidated Response and Proposed Order Granting the Request that were just filed.

Thank you,

### Hannah Hsu

Legal Assistant

Heath Law, PLLC.

480-432-0208

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