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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
EASTERN DIVISION**

EMPYREAL ENTERPRISES, LLC, d/b/a
EMPYREAL LOGISTICS

Plaintiff,

v.

The United States of America; the U.S.
Department of Justice; Attorney General
MERRICK GARLAND, in his official
capacity; the Federal Bureau of
Investigation; CHRISTOPHER A.
WRAY, Director of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, in his official capacity;
KRISTI KOONS JOHNSON, Assistant
Director of the Federal Bureau of

Case No.: 5:22-cv-94

**COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1 Investigation overseeing the FBI’s Los
2 Angeles Field Office, in her official
3 capacity; the Drug Enforcement
4 Administration; ANNE MILGRAM,
5 Administrator of the Drug Enforcement
6 Administration, in her official capacity;
7 SHANNON D. DICUS, San Bernardino
8 County Sheriff-Coroner, in his official
9 capacity as the head of the San Bernardino
10 County Sheriff’s Office.

Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

11 This is a civil rights lawsuit challenging the repeated and continuing highway
12 robberies of armored cars by government agents. Specifically, Plaintiff Empyreal
13 Logistics (“Empyreal”), a cash-in-transit company operating in 28 states, challenges
14 the ongoing stops and searches of its vehicles, and the seizure of cash and other
15 property lawfully transported therein. These unlawful and unconstitutional stops,
16 searches, and seizures are orchestrated by the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and its
17 subordinate law-enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of
18 Investigation (“FBI”) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (“DEA”), in
19 conjunction with local law-enforcement officials, including the San Bernardino
20 County Sheriff (the “Sheriff”). Together, these law-enforcement agencies are
21 targeting armored vehicles owned by Empyreal because those vehicles are
22 transporting cash proceeds from state-legal medical and adult-use cannabis
23 dispensaries to legitimate financial institutions such as banks and credit unions.
24 Notably, Empyreal never transports any actual cannabis. Empyreal also provides
25 cash transport services for traditional, non-cannabis businesses, such as restaurants
26 and convenience stores. Empyreal and its clients operate in full compliance with
27 applicable state cannabis laws and all applicable federal and state money laundering
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1 compliance requirements, including the anti-money laundering requirements of the
2 Banking Secrecy Act and applicable regulatory guidance issued by the Financial
3 Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”).

4 Despite this, sheriff’s deputies are conducting pretextual stops of Empyreal’s
5 armored vehicles, searching them, and seizing the cash contents—covering up their
6 surveillance cameras and sometimes damaging Empyreal’s vehicles to access the
7 cash in their secured vaults—and are then turning the seized cash over to federal
8 law-enforcement for forfeiture proceedings under the federal equitable sharing
9 program. Since mid-May 2021, Empyreal’s vehicles have been stopped and searched
10 by sheriff’s deputies five times, including **three times in the past eight weeks** in
11 San Bernardino County, California. Three of those stops resulted in seizures of the
12 cash contents of Empyreal’s vehicles: once in May 2021 in Dickinson County,
13 Kansas, and again in November 2021 and December 2021 in San Bernardino
14 County, California.

15 These ongoing stops, searches, and seizures are beyond the statutory authority
16 of the law-enforcement agencies involved and violate Empyreal’s constitutional
17 rights under the Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
18 There is no legitimate reason that San Bernardino County Sheriff’s deputies should
19 be targeting a state-sanctioned business that is operating lawfully under California
20 law. And there is no legitimate reason for federal agencies to be targeting a business
21 that provides financial infrastructure support for the state-legal medical cannabis
22 industry, particularly when DOJ is forbidden from spending federal funds to do so
23 under the appropriations rider known as the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment. Even if
24 these agencies were genuinely concerned about whether Empyreal’s clients are
25 acting in full compliance with the law, it makes no sense to confiscate lawfully
26 collected currency from Empyreal’s vehicles as it is delivered safely to the financial
27 system for greater transparency instead of investigating or enforcing against any
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1 businesses suspected to be non-compliant. The real reason Empyreal is being
2 targeted is because it is very profitable for these law-enforcement agencies to seize
3 the cash proceeds that Empyreal is transporting and keep that money using civil
4 forfeiture.

5 These repeated, ongoing stops, searches, and seizures are costly to Empyreal
6 and extremely disruptive to its business. Empyreal has been forced to suspend
7 business operations in the largest county in the United States, San Bernardino
8 County, and has stopped driving through Kansas. Empyreal has lost customers
9 because of these incidents, has been unable to roll out new services in multiple states
10 because of informed concerns about similar seizures occurring in those states, and is
11 constrained from growing its services in Southern California, a key market. If these
12 incidents continue to occur—and there is every indication they will—it will threaten
13 Empyreal’s business model and its ability to continue providing financial
14 infrastructure for the state-legal medical cannabis industry by safely moving cash
15 from business premises into the legal banking system for greater transparency.
16 Accordingly, Empyreal seeks not only permanent injunctive and declaratory relief,
17 but also seeks immediate injunctive and declaratory relief in the form of a Temporary
18 Restraining Order and a preliminary injunction so that it can resume business
19 operations in San Bernardino County and is not forced to suspend further business
20 operations in California or elsewhere during the pendency of this lawsuit.

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- 22
- 23 1. Plaintiff seeks prospective declaratory and injunctive relief against the
24 Defendants’ coordination of, and participation in, the ongoing unlawful and
25 unconstitutional stops, searches, and seizures of its property, detentions of its
26 employees, and seizures of the property of Plaintiff’s clients in Plaintiff’s lawful
27 possession at the time of the stops and searches.
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- 1 2. Plaintiff brings a statutory *ultra vires* claim, a Fourth Amendment claim, and a
2 Fifth Amendment claim against the United States of America; DOJ; Attorney
3 General Merrick Garland, in his official capacity; FBI; FBI Director
4 Christopher Wray, in his official capacity; Assistant FBI Director Kristi Koons
5 Johnson, in her official capacity; DEA; and DEA Administrator Anne Milgram,
6 in her official capacity (collectively, the “Federal Defendants”) under the
7 Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 702, and the Declaratory Judgments
8 Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, as well as directly under the United States
9 Constitution.
- 10 3. Plaintiff brings its Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment claims against San
11 Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Shannon D. Dicus (“Sheriff Dicus” or the
12 “Sheriff”) in his official capacity as the head of the San Bernardino County
13 Sherriff’s Department (the “Sheriff’s Department”) under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 14 4. Plaintiff brings its *ultra vires* claim against Sheriff Dicus pursuant to taxpayer
15 standing under California common law. *See Cal. DUI Lawyers Ass’n v. Cal.*
16 *Dep’t of Motor Vehicles*, 20 Cal. App. 5th 1247, 1264, 229 Cal. Rptr. 3d 787,
17 800 (2018) (“[A] governmental agency that acts outside of the scope of its
18 statutory authority acts *ultra vires* and the act is void.”).
- 19 5. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as five of
20 Plaintiff’s six claims arise under federal law.
- 21 6. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claim against
22 Sheriff Dicus under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
- 23 7. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of
24 California under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(2) and 1391(e)(1) because the two most
25 recent seizures of Plaintiff’s property occurred in San Bernardino County,
26 California. San Bernardino County is in the Eastern Division of the Central
27 District of California.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

8. Plaintiff Empyreal Enterprises, LLC, d/b/a Empyreal Logistics (“Empyreal”) is a Pennsylvania limited liability company in good standing with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Corporations and Charitable Organizations.
9. Empyreal is headquartered in Bethel Park, Pennsylvania.
10. Empyreal has over 200 employees in 13 offices.
11. Empyreal operates a cash-in-transit (armored car) business in approximately 28 states, including California.
12. Unlike traditional armored-car companies, Empyreal operates discreetly, using state-of-the art technology and surveillance systems in its vehicle fleet.
13. Empyreal serves financial institutions that work with state-legal medical cannabis businesses in numerous states, including California, offering secure cash collection and transport, deposit validation at secure vault locations, as well as standard cash services to businesses and financial institutions.
14. Empyreal offers these same cash management services to financial institutions that service state-licensed adult-use cannabis businesses.
15. Empyreal’s clients include both financial institutions and the state-legal cannabis businesses with which they do business.
16. Empyreal also provides its cash logistics services to clients in other businesses outside the cannabis industry.

Defendants

17. Defendant DOJ is the federal executive department responsible for the enforcement of federal law in the United States.
18. Defendant Merrick Garland (“AG Garland”) is sued in his official capacity as Attorney General of the United States.

1 19. As Attorney General, AG Garland supervises, directs, and coordinates the
2 operations of DOJ, and the agencies operating under its aegis.

3 20. These agencies include, among others, FBI, DEA, and the U.S. Marshals
4 Service.

5 21. DOJ agencies such as FBI and DEA also participate in joint task forces and
6 joint investigations with state or local law-enforcement agencies. These federal
7 task forces include federal Task Force Officers, local or state law-enforcement
8 officers who are cross-sworn as federal officers.

9 22. Federal task forces connected to DOJ agencies such as FBI and DEA operate in
10 San Bernardino County, California, in Dickinson County, Kansas, and across
11 the nation.

12 23. DOJ coordinates the activities of federal task forces and joint investigations in
13 conjunction with DOJ agencies and state and local law enforcement,
14 particularly when their operations involve multiple states, jurisdictions, or DOJ
15 agencies.

16 24. DOJ also operates the federal equitable sharing program, which partners with
17 state and local law-enforcement agencies to process the property seized by those
18 agencies through the federal forfeiture process and then distributes up to 80%
19 of the forfeiture proceeds back to those agencies.

20 25. Defendant FBI is a federal intelligence and law enforcement agency,
21 responsible for investigating and enforcing various federal crimes.

22 26. In addition to FBI agents who are exclusively federal employees, FBI includes
23 FBI Task Force Officers, who are state and local law enforcement officers
24 cross-sworn as FBI agents.

25 27. Defendant Christopher A. Wray (“Director Wray”) is sued in his official
26 capacity as the Director of the FBI.

- 1 28. Director Wray is responsible for supervising and directing the agency's
2 operations.
- 3 29. Defendant Kristi Koons Johnson ("Assistant Director Johnson") is sued in her
4 official capacity as Assistant Director of the FBI overseeing the FBI's Los
5 Angeles Field Office.
- 6 30. The Los Angeles Field Office of the FBI conducts investigations related to the
7 enforcement of federal law throughout the Central District of California,
8 including in San Bernardino County.
- 9 31. Consequently, Assistant Director Johnson is responsible for the oversight and
10 direction of FBI operations in San Bernardino County.
- 11 32. One or more FBI task forces operates in San Bernardino County.
- 12 33. Defendant DEA is a federal agency responsible for enforcing federal drug
13 crimes in the United States.
- 14 34. In addition to DEA agents who are exclusively federal employees, DEA
15 includes DEA Task Force Officers, who are state and local law enforcement
16 officers cross-sworn as DEA agents.
- 17 35. One or more DEA task forces operates in San Bernardino County, California,
18 in Dickinson County, Kansas, and in many other jurisdictions across the nation.
- 19 36. Defendant Anne Milgram ("Administrator Milgram") is sued in her official
20 capacity as Administrator of the DEA.
- 21 37. As DEA Administrator, Administrator Milgram is responsible for supervising
22 and directing the agency's operations.
- 23 38. Defendant Sheriff Dicus is the acting Sheriff-Coroner of San Bernardino
24 County.
- 25 39. Sheriff Dicus is sued in his official capacity as Sheriff-Coroner of San
26 Bernardino County.
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1 40. Under the California Constitution, Sheriff Dicus holds his office as an officer
2 of the local county government.

3 41. In his capacity as Sheriff of San Bernardino County, Sheriff Dicus is the chief
4 law enforcement officer of San Bernardino County and the head of the Sheriff's
5 Department.

6 42. In his capacity as Sheriff of San Bernardino County, Sheriff Dicus has final
7 authority over the Sheriff's Department policies, practices, administration, and
8 enforcement.

9 43. The Sheriff's Department participates in multiple federal task forces, including
10 both FBI and DEA task forces.

11 44. The Sheriff's Department participates in DOJ's federal equitable sharing
12 program, which distributes up to 80% of forfeiture proceeds from property
13 seized by local law-enforcement agencies directly back to those agencies.

14 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15 *Empyreal's Business*

16 45. Empyreal operates a cash-in-transit (armored car) business in approximately 28
17 states, including California.

18 46. Empyreal offers a variety of cash management solutions including cash
19 collection and transport, deposit validation at secure vault locations, and
20 delivery of the cash into the national banking system for greater transparency
21 and tracking.

22 47. Empyreal is run by CEO Deirdra O'Gorman, who has more than 26 years of
23 experience as a financial services executive and also runs a compliance firm
24 that works with financial institutions to build compliance programs, with
25 adherence to the enhanced due diligence compliance standards required by
26 FinCEN.

1 48. Although its services mirror those offered by traditional armored-car
2 companies, Empyreal’s business model is unique as it relies on a multi-faceted
3 approach that utilizes technology-based security solutions along with traditional
4 approaches to armored transport.

5 49. Most of Empyreal’s cannabis-industry clients hold medical cannabis licenses.

6 50. A significant percentage of Empyreal’s cash-in-transit business does not
7 involve the cannabis industry. These clients include restaurants, convenience
8 stores, and other cash-intensive businesses.

9 51. With respect to its cannabis-industry clients, Empyreal contracts only with
10 state-legal cannabis businesses that have established banking relationships with
11 financial institutions with anti-money laundering law programs implemented
12 pursuant to the 2014 FinCEN Guidance Regarding Marijuana-related Business
13 (“2014 FinCEN Guidance”) and applicable state-issued guidance.

14 52. Empyreal’s financial institution clients must also conduct extensive initial and
15 on-going due diligence of cannabis industry customers to ensure compliance
16 with their Bank Secrecy Act obligations and other regulatory requirements,
17 including filing marijuana-related Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) to
18 comply with the 2014 FinCEN Guidance.

19 53. Approximately 20% of Empyreal’s business is in California, including business
20 that originates in California but is served by Empyreal branches operating from
21 nearby states.

22 54. Many of Empyreal’s existing clients in California have requested that Empyreal
23 expand services in California in the near future.

24 55. Absent interference by Defendants, such as the events described in this lawsuit,
25 Empyreal projects it will double its business in California next year.

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Defendants Are Targeting Empyreal's Vehicles

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2 56. Empyreal's vehicles have been repeatedly targeted by Defendants for stops,
3 searches, and seizures based on the fact that Defendants know that Empyreal
4 vehicles are transporting the cash proceeds of state-legal cannabis businesses
5 and want to seize that money and forfeit it using civil forfeiture.

6 57. Upon information and belief, DOJ is coordinating a federal effort across
7 multiple states, jurisdictions, and DOJ agencies—in cooperation with multiple
8 state and/or local law-enforcement agencies via joint task forces or joint
9 investigations—to target Empyreal vehicles for stops and searches in order to
10 seize and forfeit the cash proceeds of state-legal cannabis businesses that
11 Empyreal is transporting and forfeit those cash proceeds using civil forfeiture.

12 58. The traffic stops of Empyreal's vehicles leading to the searches of those
13 vehicles and the seizures of their contents are pretextual.

14 59. Not a single traffic citation was issued to an Empyreal driver during any of the
15 traffic stops discussed in this complaint.

16 60. No criminal charges have been brought against Empyreal or any of its
17 employees relating to any of the traffic stops, searches, or seizures discussed in
18 this complaint.

19 61. No criminal charges have been brought against any of Empyreal's clients
20 relating to any of the traffic stops, searches, or seizures discussed in this
21 complaint.

22 62. Empyreal's vehicles have been stopped and searched by sheriff's deputies at
23 least five times: on May 17, 2021 in Dickinson County, Kansas (the "May 17
24 stop"); on May 18, 2021 in Dickinson County, Kansas (the "May 18 seizure");
25 on November 16, 2021 in San Bernardino County, California (the "November
26 16 seizure"); on December 9, 2021 in San Bernardino County, California (the
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1 “December 9 seizure”); and on January 6, 2022 (the “January 6 stop”) in San
2 Bernardino County, California.

3 63. Upon information and belief, the Federal Defendants were involved in
4 conducting the first two stops and/or seizures in Dickinson County, Kansas,
5 while all of the Defendants were involved in conducting the latter three stops
6 and/or seizures in San Bernardino County, California.

7 64. On May 17, 2021, the Dickinson County Sheriff’s Office in Dickinson County,
8 Kansas stopped an Emyreal vehicle eastbound on I-70 based on an allegedly
9 obscured license plate tag. Upon information and belief, this was a pretextual
10 stop done in conjunction with a DEA task force.

11 65. The Emyreal vehicle was not transporting any cash proceeds during the May
12 17 stop, so no seizure occurred, but the deputy questioned the Emyreal driver
13 extensively about the purpose of the trip, asking many questions that were
14 unrelated to the alleged license plate tag issue, demanded to see the driver’s
15 manifest without cause, and searched the vehicle.

16 66. On May 18, 2021, the Dickinson County Sheriff’s Office in Dickinson County,
17 Kansas stopped, searched, and seized approximately \$165,620 from an
18 Emyreal vehicle westbound on I-70, working in conjunction with a DEA task
19 force.

20 67. The cash proceeds being transported by Emyreal’s vehicle during the May 18
21 seizure were entirely from state-licensed medical cannabis dispensaries
22 operating lawfully under Missouri law in Kansas City, Missouri.

23 68. On September 3, 2021, the United States of America filed a civil forfeiture
24 complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas seeking
25 civil forfeiture of the cash seized in the May 18 seizure. DEA special agent
26 Bryson Wheeler was the affiant for the affidavit accompanying that forfeiture
27 complaint. According to that complaint, the DEA conducted surveillance of the
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1 Empyreal vehicle as it visited state-legal medical cannabis dispensaries in
2 Kansas City, Missouri to pick up the currency prior to the May 18 seizure.

3 69. Three times in the past eight weeks, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's
4 Department in California has stopped and searched Empyreal vehicles as their
5 drivers lawfully conducted Empyreal business. Two of those stops resulted in
6 seizures of the vehicles' contents.

7 70. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff's Department is working in
8 coordination with one or more of the Federal Defendants to orchestrate these
9 ongoing seizures.

10 71. On November 16, 2021, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department deputies
11 stopped and seized approximately \$700,000 in legal currency from one of
12 Empyreal's vehicles, seized the vehicle itself, and seized the driver's business
13 and personal cellphones. In the process, the government caused significant,
14 unnecessary damage to the vehicle and the technology therein.

15 72. The cash proceeds being transported by Empyreal's vehicle during the
16 November 16 seizure were entirely from state-licensed cannabis businesses in
17 good standing, operating lawfully under California law.

18 73. Three of the four cannabis businesses whose cash proceeds were seized during
19 the November 16 seizure hold California medical cannabis licenses.

20 74. Upon information and belief, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
21 was working in conjunction with the FBI and/or one or more of the Federal
22 Defendants during or shortly after the November 16 seizure.

23 75. On December 9, 2021, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department deputies
24 stopped and seized approximately \$350,000 in legal currency from one of
25 Empyreal's vehicles.

1 76. The cash proceeds being transported by Empyreal's vehicle during the
2 December 9 seizure were entirely from state-licensed cannabis businesses
3 operating lawfully under California law.

4 77. All four of the cannabis businesses whose cash proceeds were seized during the
5 December 9 seizure hold California medical cannabis licenses.

6 78. Upon information and belief, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
7 was working in conjunction with a joint investigation or task force involving
8 one or more of the Federal Defendants during or shortly after the December 9
9 seizure.

10 79. On January 6, 2022, one or more San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
11 deputies stopped and searched an Empyreal vehicle and interrogated the driver.
12 The vehicle was not transporting any cannabis proceeds but was transporting
13 coins from a non-cannabis business. Deputies declined to seize the coins once
14 they realized they were from a non-cannabis business.

15 80. Upon information and belief, the approximately \$1,050,000 in cash seized from
16 Empyreal's vehicles in the two seizures by San Bernardino County Sheriff's
17 Department has been transferred to one or more of the Federal Defendants and
18 remains in the possession of one or more of the Federal Defendants.

19 81. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Federal Defendants will be
20 pursuing civil forfeiture of the currency seized in the November 16 seizure and
21 the December 9 seizure pursuant to the federal equitable sharing program.

22 82. No warrant was obtained for the search and seizure of Empyreal's vehicles or
23 their contents for the May 18 seizure or the December 9 seizure.

24 83. Upon information and belief, Defendants are actively engaged in an ongoing
25 effort to intercept or interdict Empyreal vehicles, stop them pretextually, search
26 them, seize their monetary contents, and permanently keep the proceeds using
27 civil forfeiture.

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1 84. Upon information and belief, Defendants’ ongoing effort targeting Empyreal
2 vehicles does not take into account whether the cash proceeds being seized are
3 from state-licensed medical cannabis dispensaries operating lawfully under the
4 laws of the state in which they are located.

5 85. Upon information and belief, Defendants do not know whether the cash
6 proceeds they are seizing from Empyreal vehicles are proceeds from medical
7 cannabis, and Defendants take no measures to verify whether the proceeds are
8 from medical cannabis or other state-legal, adult-use cannabis sales.

9 86. Upon information and belief, Defendants do not even necessarily know whether
10 the cash proceeds they are seizing from Empyreal vehicles are from cannabis
11 businesses or other types of businesses.

12
13 *The May 17, 2021 Stop and Search*

14 87. On May 17, 2021, Dickinson County Sheriff’s Deputy Kalen Robinson pulled
15 over an Empyreal vehicle driven by an Empyreal employee eastbound on I-70
16 in Dickinson County, Kansas toward Kansas City, Missouri, allegedly because
17 the Colorado license plate tag was slightly covered by the license plate holder.

18 88. Upon information and belief, the Empyreal vehicle’s license plate tag was not
19 actually covered and the May 17 stop was entirely pretextual and at least partly
20 based on the vehicle having a Colorado license plate.

21 89. Upon information and belief, the May 17 stop was done in conjunction with
22 one or more of the other Federal Defendants, including DEA and the local DEA
23 task force.

24 90. No warrant was obtained to stop or search the vehicle.

25 91. Upon being questioned by Deputy Robinson about the purpose of the trip, the
26 Empyreal driver answered all questions truthfully. The driver explained that the
27 vehicle was going to pick up cash proceeds from state-licensed medical
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1 cannabis dispensaries in Kansas City, Missouri the next day and then transport
2 those cash proceeds back on I-70 westbound across Kansas.

3 92. Deputy Robinson demanded the route manifest and access to the vehicle
4 without cause.

5 93. Deputy Robinson released the Empyrean driver without issuing a traffic citation,
6 but the driver was then surveilled by DEA the next morning, May 18, 2021, as
7 the Empyrean vehicle visited state-legal medical cannabis dispensaries in
8 Kansas City, Missouri to pick up the cash proceeds for transportation to
9 financial institutions.

10
11 *The May 18, 2021 Stop, Search, and Seizure*

12 94. On May 18, 2021, the same Empyrean driver and Empyrean vehicle were again
13 pulled over in a traffic stop by Dickinson County Sheriff's Deputy Kalen
14 Robinson while travelling westbound on I-70 in an Empyrean vehicle from
15 Kanas City, Missouri to deliver approximately \$165,620 in cash proceeds from
16 state-legal medical cannabis dispensaries in Kansas City, Missouri to financial
17 institutions in other states.

18 95. Upon information and belief, there was no legitimate reason for the traffic stop
19 on May 18, which was entirely pretextual.

20 96. Upon information and belief, the traffic stop on May 18 was planned in advance
21 by Dickinson County Sheriff's deputies and one or more of the Federal
22 Defendants, including DEA and the local DEA task force.

23 97. Dickinson County Sheriff's deputies, working in conjunction with a DEA task
24 force, interrogated the Empyrean driver, searched the vehicle, gained access to
25 the secured vault, and seized the \$165,620.

26 98. No warrant was obtained to search the vehicle or seize its contents.
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1 99. To protect its business reputation, Empyreal reimbursed its clients the
2 approximately \$165,620 seized during the May 18 seizure, effectively
3 indemnifying its clients, and thus has an interest in recovering the seized cash.
4 If this cash is recovered, it will be used by Empyreal, since Empyreal has
5 already reimbursed the other parties involved.

6 100. As a cash-in-transit business, Empyreal was acting as a bailee for its clients
7 while transporting the \$165,620 in cash seized during the May 18 seizure.

8 101. Empyreal has a possessory interest in the approximately \$165,620 in cash
9 seized during the May 18 seizure.

10 102. Empyreal owns the vehicle that was temporarily seized during the May 18
11 seizure.

12 103. Empyreal employs the driver, who was seized and detained during the May 18
13 seizure.

14 104. The Empyreal driver was not issued a traffic citation for either the May 17
15 traffic stop or the May 18 traffic stop.

16 105. The May 18 seizure was done without regard for whether the money was
17 proceeds from state-legal medical cannabis dispensaries in Missouri.

18 106. The \$165,620 was eventually transferred from the Dickinson County Sherriff's
19 Department to DEA pursuant to federal equitable sharing.

20 107. Upon information and belief, the cash seized during the May 18 seizure remains
21 in the possession of the DEA or one of the other Federal Defendants.

22 108. DEA sent a Notice of Seizure of Property and Initiation of Administrative
23 Forfeiture Proceedings (a "CAFRA Notice") to Empyreal indicating that it was
24 pursuing administrative forfeiture of the \$165,620.

25 109. On September 3, 2021, the United States filed a civil forfeiture complaint
26 seeking to forfeit the \$165,620 in the United States District Court for the
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1 District of Kansas. The affiant for the affidavit supporting the complaint was
2 DEA Special Agent Bryson Wheeler.

3
4 *The November 16, 2021 Stop, Search, and Seizure*

5 110. On November 16, 2021, San Bernardino County Sheriff's Deputy Jonathan
6 Franco conducted a traffic stop of an Empyreal vehicle driven by an Empyreal
7 employee in San Bernardino County, California, for allegedly driving too close
8 to a semi-truck on the freeway.

9 111. Upon information and belief, there was no legitimate reason for the traffic stop
10 on November 16, which was entirely pretextual.

11 112. At the time of the stop, the Empyreal vehicle was transporting approximately
12 \$700,000 in cash proceeds from state-licensed cannabis businesses operating
13 lawfully under California law to legitimate financial institutions. Three of the
14 four cannabis businesses hold California medical cannabis licenses.

15 113. Deputy Franco proceeded to ask the Empyreal driver to disclose information
16 about what the Empyreal vehicle was transporting and after learning that the
17 Empyreal vehicle was transporting cash, Deputy Franco asked many questions
18 about the nature of Empyreal's business.

19 114. The Empyreal driver answered Deputy Franco's questions and offered to call
20 his supervisors to provide any other requested information.

21 115. Deputy Franco then spoke with members of Empyreal's leadership team,
22 including the current Senior Vice President of Operations at Empyreal, who is
23 a former deputy sheriff.

24 116. Empyreal's leadership team explained to Deputy Franco the legitimacy of the
25 business, where the cash was coming from and where it was going, the identity
26 and licensure of the companies whose cash was being transported, and offered
27 GPS data to confirm this information.

1 117. Despite these assurances and the offer of additional supporting information,
2 Deputy Franco was joined by other law enforcement officers.

3 118. Upon arriving at the scene, law enforcement covered the vehicle's external
4 cameras.

5 119. Law enforcement then seized the Empyreal driver's business and personal
6 phones.

7 120. During the seizure, counsel for Empyreal was repeatedly denied any access to
8 its driver.

9 121. The Sheriff's Department instead sought a search warrant to take the phones
10 and seized cash on the grounds that they "were possessed by a person with the
11 intent to use [them] as a means of committing a public offense or [are]
12 possessed by another to whom he or she may have delivered [them] for the
13 purpose of concealing [them] or preventing discovery" and that they "tend to
14 show that a felony has been committed or that a particular person has committed
15 a felony."

16 122. While they sought a search warrant, the Sheriff's Department continued to
17 subject Empyreal's driver to extensive questioning about Empyreal's business
18 operations, details of its cash logistics process, and other information
19 considered by Empyreal to be trade secrets.

20 123. After securing the warrant, and without asking Empyreal for access to the
21 money in the vehicle, law enforcement destroyed property in the armored
22 vehicle in order to access the cash inside.

23 124. Law enforcement then seized approximately \$700,000 from the vehicle and the
24 vehicle itself.

25 125. While seizing the money, one of the deputies noted that each bag of cash had
26 its own barcode from different companies and stated that they could not mix
27 the money together because some companies might be able to "prove it's legit."
28

1 126. Upon information and belief, despite knowing the names of the companies
2 whose proceeds they were seizing based on the labeling of the bags containing
3 the cash, the deputies made no effort to inquire about whether any of those
4 companies were state-licensed medical cannabis businesses, state-licensed
5 adult use cannabis businesses, or otherwise “legit.”

6 127. After they finished counting the money and announced the total amount seized,
7 the deputies celebrated, exchanging the following statements with each other:

8 “Shut the front door!”

9 “No way, dude!”

10 “Nice.”

11 “Way to go, buddy!”

12 “Wowee!”

13 “Good job, Will.”

14 128. The November 16 seizure took more than four hours.

15 129. The Empyreal driver was not issued a traffic citation for the November 16
16 traffic stop.

17 130. To protect its business reputation, Empyreal reimbursed its clients the
18 approximately \$700,000 seized during the November 16 seizure, effectively
19 indemnifying its clients, and thus has an interest in recovering the seized cash.
20 If this cash is recovered, it will be used by Empyreal, since Empyreal has
21 already reimbursed the other parties involved.

22 131. As a cash-in-transit business, Empyreal was acting as a bailee for its clients
23 while transporting the \$700,000 in cash seized during the November 16 seizure.

24 132. Empyreal has a possessory interest in the approximately \$700,000 in cash
25 seized during the November 16 seizure.

26 133. Empyreal owns the business phone seized from the Empyreal driver during the
27 November 16 seizure.

28

1 134. Empyreal owns the vehicle that was temporarily seized and seriously damaged
2 during the November 16 seizure.

3 135. Empyreal employs the driver, who was detained for several hours during the
4 November 16 seizure.

5 136. Based upon information provided to Empyreal's counsel by the San Bernardino
6 County Sheriff's Department and the FBI, the property seized during the
7 November 16 seizure was transferred to the FBI for civil forfeiture and has been
8 issued an FBI tracking number.

9 137. Upon information and belief, the cash seized during the November 16 seizure
10 remains in the possession of the FBI or one of the other Federal Defendants.

11 138. Upon information and belief, the FBI and/or DOJ will be pursuing civil
12 forfeiture of the currency seized in the November 16 seizure pursuant to the
13 federal equitable sharing program.

14 139. Empyreal has not yet received any notice of forfeiture related to the property
15 seized during the November 16 seizure.

16 140. On November 30, 2021, counsel for Empyreal sent a mitigation packet to the
17 Sheriff's Department in response to the November 16 seizure.

18 141. The mitigation packet contained a detailed nine-page letter further explaining
19 Empyreal's operations and regulatory compliance, as well as other supporting
20 documents. In the letter, counsel for Empyreal also requested the prompt return
21 of the seized cash.

22 142. The Sheriff's Department has not responded to Empyreal's mitigation packet
23 or request for communication and a prompt return of its seized funds, other than
24 to confirm receipt of the mitigation packet.

The December 9, 2021 Stop, Search, and Seizure

1
2 143. On December 9, 2021, in San Bernardino County, California, an Empyreal
3 vehicle was again pulled over by San Bernardino County Sheriff’s deputies
4 while legally transporting cash from state-legal dispensaries to legitimate
5 financial institutions.

6 144. The vehicle contained about \$350,000 in cash proceeds from state-licensed
7 cannabis businesses operating lawfully under California law to legitimate
8 financial institutions. All four of the cannabis businesses hold California
9 medical cannabis licenses.

10 145. Empyreal’s vehicle was driven by the same Empyreal employee who drove the
11 vehicle in the November 16 seizure.

12 146. Upon information and belief, deputies recognized the Empyreal vehicle or
13 suspected that it was the same or similar Empyreal vehicle as the November 16
14 stop.

15 147. Deputies conducted a pretextual stop of the Empyreal vehicle, alleging that the
16 driver had slightly exceeded the speed limit and prematurely activated his turn
17 signal.

18 148. Upon information and belief, the driver’s operation of the Empyreal vehicle
19 was completely lawful.

20 149. In reality, the deputies had planned the stop in advance and would have pulled
21 over the driver and the Empyreal vehicle regardless of how carefully or lawfully
22 it was driven.

23 150. Upon information and belief, the same deputies conducted the December 9 stop
24 and seizure that had conducted the November 16 stop and seizure, including
25 Deputy Jonathan Franco.

26 151. One of the deputies said to the Empyreal driver: “You don’t remember me do
27 you? I remember you.”
28

1 152. This time, the deputies had a drug-sniffing dog at the scene.

2 153. The deputies alleged that the dog alerted on the vehicle.

3 154. Upon information and belief, the dog did not alert on the vehicle. Video footage
4 from the vehicle does not show the dog alert on the vehicle. Instead, it shows
5 the dog is barely interested in the vehicle.

6 155. In reality, the basis for the search itself was pretextual and there was no probable
7 cause for the search.

8 156. Upon information and belief, the deputies had planned the search of the vehicle
9 and seizure of its cash contents in advance.

10 157. Deputies covered up or attempted to cover up the cameras on the exterior and
11 interior of the Emyreal vehicle but failed to disable audio recording
12 equipment.

13 158. One of the deputies told another deputy that he believed it was the same vehicle
14 as the November 16 seizure because they both had a crack in the windshield.

15 159. Deputies approached the driver and began asking questions.

16 160. Deputies asked the driver if there was anything illegal in the vehicle, and the
17 driver correctly answered that there was not.

18 161. Deputies ordered the driver to exit the vehicle.

19 162. Upon being questioned, the driver confirmed that the vehicle belonged to
20 Emyreal.

21 163. Deputies again questioned and interrogated the driver for several minutes about
22 the purpose of the trip and the nature of Emyreal's business.

23 164. One deputy told the driver: "If I stop you, I have the right to open the safe."

24 165. One deputy told the driver that "I do have the right to take the money" because
25 it was connected to "drugs," notwithstanding the fact that the money was
26 proceeds from medical and adult-use cannabis dispensaries operating legally
27 under California law.
28

1 166. The driver offered to call the CEO of Empyreal, who could explain the legality
2 of Empyreal’s business to the deputies, but they declined.

3 167. No warrant was obtained to search the vehicle or seize its contents.

4 168. Deputies searched the vehicle and found one or more manuals of Empyreal’s
5 procedures, which they began to read aloud and describe to each other. One
6 deputy noted that one of the manuals specifically directs employees to not
7 transport marijuana. Deputies seized the manual as evidence.

8 169. Deputies then gained access to the vehicle’s secured vault using threat of force
9 and seized the approximately \$350,000 in cash in the vault.

10 170. The deputies counted the cash aloud in the vehicle. Before beginning the count,
11 one of them apparently observed the physical amount of cash in the vehicle and
12 said, “This is, uh, more small.” Upon information and belief, he was comparing
13 the December 9 seizure total to the November 16 seizure total.

14 171. After they finished counting the cash, one of the deputies said, “That’s it?” and
15 chuckled. He then said: “You set the bar too high.” When another deputy
16 remarked that he thought they’d get “a million or two,” the deputy responded,
17 “At least we got over a million.”

18 172. Upon information and belief, the deputies were referring to the combined
19 amounts of the November 16 and December 9 seizures, which total
20 approximately \$1,050,000.

21 173. After the cash was counted, one of the deputies remarked that there were “pretty
22 small amounts [of cash] this time, huh?” Upon information and belief, he was
23 comparing the December 9 seizure total to the November 16 seizure total.

24 174. Upon information and belief, despite knowing the names of the companies
25 whose proceeds they were seizing based on the labeling of the bags containing
26 the cash, the deputies made no effort to inquire about whether any of those
27
28

1 companies were state-licensed medical cannabis businesses or state-licensed
2 adult use cannabis businesses.

3 175. After the stop, search, and seizure was completed, the deputies removed the
4 covers that they had placed on the cameras in Empyreal's vehicle.

5 176. The December 9 seizure was much briefer than the November 16 seizure.
6 Notably, the deputies appeared to already have a plan for the warrantless and
7 pretextual stop, search, and seizure of the vehicle and its contents.

8 177. The Empyreal driver was not issued a traffic citation for the December 9 traffic
9 stop.

10 178. To protect its business reputation, Empyreal reimbursed its clients the
11 approximately \$350,000 seized during the December 9 seizure, effectively
12 indemnifying its clients, and thus has an interest in recovering the seized cash.
13 If this cash is recovered, it will be used by Empyreal, since Empyreal has
14 already reimbursed the other parties involved.

15 179. As a cash-in-transit business, Empyreal was acting as a bailee for its clients
16 while transporting the \$350,000 in cash seized during the December 9 seizure.

17 180. Empyreal has a possessory interest in the approximately \$350,000 in cash
18 seized during the December 9 seizure.

19 181. Empyreal owns the vehicle that was temporarily seized during the December 9
20 seizure.

21 182. Empyreal employs the driver who was again detained during the December 9
22 seizure.

23 183. Based upon information provided to Empyreal's counsel by the FBI on January
24 10, 2022, the property seized during the December 9 seizure was also
25 transferred to the FBI for civil forfeiture.

26 184. Upon information and belief, the cash seized during the December 9 seizure
27 remains in the possession of one of the Federal Defendants.
28

1 185. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Federal Defendants will be
2 pursuing civil forfeiture of the currency seized in the December 9 seizure
3 pursuant to the federal equitable sharing program.

4 186. Empyreal has not yet received any notice of forfeiture related to the December
5 9 seizure.

6
7 *January 6, 2022 Stop and Search*

8 187. On January 6, 2022, an Empyreal vehicle driven by an Empyreal driver was
9 again stopped and searched by one or more San Bernardino County Sheriff's
10 deputies in San Bernardino County, California.

11 188. Upon information and belief, the January 6 stop was a pretextual stop.

12 189. Upon information and belief, the January 6 stop was done in conjunction with
13 one or more of the Federal Defendants.

14 190. No warrant was obtained to stop or search the vehicle.

15 191. Although Empyreal had suspended cash logistics operations in San Bernardino
16 County after the December 9 seizure and instructed drivers on cash logistics
17 trips not to enter San Bernardino County, this Empyreal driver was simply
18 picking up an order of rolled coin boxes from Empyreal's vendor, which
19 happens to be located in San Bernardino County, in order to replenish its rolled
20 coin supply.

21 192. One or more deputies interrogated the Empyreal driver and searched the
22 Empyreal vehicle.

23 193. The Empyreal vehicle was not transporting cannabis proceeds. It was
24 transporting coins from a non-cannabis business (a rolled coin vendor).

25 194. Upon confirming that the coins were not related to cannabis, deputies did not
26 seize the coins.

1 195. Upon information and belief, had the coins been from a cannabis-related
2 business, deputies would have seized the coins.

3 196. When the Empyrean driver asked a deputy why Empyrean vehicles were being
4 stopped so frequently, the deputy told him it was “political” but declined to
5 elaborate further.

6 197. Stopping vehicles based on “political” reasons is a pretextual and invalid reason
7 for conducting a traffic stop.

8 198. Targeting Empyrean vehicles for stops, searches, and seizures for “political”
9 reasons is an improper government motive for enforcement that exceeds the
10 Sheriff’s statutory authority and violates Empyrean’s constitutional rights.

11 199. Deputies released the Empyrean driver and did not issue a traffic citation for the
12 January 6 stop.

13
14 *California’s Legal Cannabis Industry and Empyrean’s Business Model*

15 200. Cannabis has been legal in California for medical use since 1996, when
16 Californians voted to pass the Compassionate Use Act of 1996. Cal. Health &
17 Safety Code § 11362.5.

18 201. Later, in November 2016, California voters also approved the Adult Use of
19 Marijuana Act, which legalized the recreational use of cannabis.

20 202. In addition to protecting the use of cannabis, California law makes it legal for
21 state-licensed dispensaries to sell cannabis for medical and recreational (“adult
22 use”) sales. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 26000(b).

23 203. Under California law, local law enforcement is restricted from seizing and
24 forfeiting the assets of state-legal cannabis operations. *See, e.g., Granny Purps,*
25 *Inc. v. County of Santa Cruz*, 53 Cal. App. 5th 1, 9, 266 Cal. Rptr. 3d 752, 758
26 (2020).

1 204. As state-licensed dispensaries proliferated across the state, industry actors
2 recognized a need for protection for financial transactions associated with
3 cannabis businesses. *See* Assem. Com. on Banking and Finance, Analysis of
4 Assem. Bill No. 1525 (2019–2020 Reg. Sess.).

5 205. Specifically, entities were reluctant to provide financial services to cannabis
6 businesses because of the absence of a clear legal framework for providing
7 those services. *See id.*

8 206. As a result, dispensaries and other state-legal cannabis businesses were often
9 forced to keep large amounts of cash on hand, unable to deposit it with financial
10 institutions. *See id.*

11 207. To address this problem, the California Legislature passed, and Governor
12 Newsom signed, Assembly Bill 1525, which protects entities providing
13 financial services to the legal cannabis industry. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
14 § 26260(a).

15 208. Among other things, the new law made clear that “[a]n entity that . . . transports
16 cash or financial instruments, or provides other financial services does not
17 commit a crime under any California law . . . solely by virtue of the fact that the
18 person receiving the benefit of any of those services engages in commercial
19 cannabis activity as a licensee pursuant to this division.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
20 § 26260(a).

21 209. Empyreal’s business operations—transporting cash for financial institutions
22 and state-legal dispensaries with which they contract—fall squarely within this
23 statutory protection.

24 210. Financial service businesses like Empyreal are essential to the safety and
25 efficient administration of California’s state-legal cannabis industry.

26 211. The federal government still classifies cannabis as a Schedule 1 drug, but its
27 enforcement powers are limited in states in which it is legal.
28

1 212. One such restriction is an appropriations rider known as the Rohrabacher-Farr
2 Amendment. This Amendment prohibits the Department of Justice from
3 spending funds “to prevent [states that have legalized marijuana] from
4 implementing their own laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or
5 cultivation of medical marijuana.” Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, Pub.
6 L. No. 116-260, § 531, 134 Stat. 1283 (2020) (amended Dec. 3, 2021).

7 213. The Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment protects private entities operating cannabis
8 dispensaries under state law and empowers them to enjoin prosecutions on this
9 basis if they can show they were legally operating under state law. *United States*
10 *v. McIntosh*, 833 F.3d 1163 (9th Cir. 2016); *Sierra Club v. Trump*, 929 F.3d
11 670, 695–96 (9th Cir. 2019).

12
13 *The “Equitable Sharing” Partnership Between*
14 *the Sheriff and the Federal Defendants*

15 214. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff is working with one or more of the
16 Federal Defendants to seize and forfeit the proceeds of state-legal cannabis
17 businesses.

18 215. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff is participating in DOJ’s equitable
19 sharing program with one or more of the Federal Defendants.

20 216. The Sheriff’s decision to repeatedly seize money lawfully earned by
21 Empyreal’s clients and lawfully transported by Empyreal for its financial
22 institution clients is motivated solely or primarily by the prospect of
23 participating in DOJ’s equitable sharing program and the subsequent receipt of
24 direct payments to the Sheriff’s Department of up to 80% of the forfeiture
25 proceeds.

26 217. Under California law, the Sheriff would normally only be able to directly
27 receive 65% of forfeiture proceeds from civil forfeitures done under state law.
28

1 218. Under California law, the Sheriff cannot seize or otherwise participate in the
2 civil forfeiture of the cash proceeds of cannabis businesses operating legally
3 under California law.

4 219. Without participating in DOJ’s equitable sharing program, the Sheriff would be
5 unable to seize or keep any of the proceeds from forfeitures of cash proceeds
6 seized from Empyreal vehicles under California law because they are cash
7 proceeds from businesses operating legally under California law.

8 220. Unlike federal law, for a civil forfeiture of \$40,000 or more in currency,
9 California law requires proof by “clear and convincing evidence” that the
10 property is subject to forfeiture. This is a more stringent standard than federal
11 law.

12 221. Without participating in DOJ’s equitable sharing program, any seizure by the
13 Sheriff of \$40,000 or more in U.S. currency—including all of the seizures of
14 cash from Empyreal vehicles—would be subject to this higher burden of proof.

15 222. The DOJ’s equitable sharing program permits local or state law-enforcement
16 agencies to transfer seized property to a federal agency, which then processes
17 the forfeiture under federal law and distributes the proceeds of forfeitures to
18 cooperating state and local law enforcement agencies. Participating agencies
19 are eligible for payments of up to 80% of the forfeiture proceeds.

20 223. There are two primary ways for local law enforcement to qualify for equitable
21 sharing: by participating in a joint task force or investigation with federal law-
22 enforcement, or through adoption, a process by which a federal agency takes
23 control of property seized by state authorities, based on state law, and then
24 investigates and prosecutes the case under federal law.

25 224. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff is participating in a joint task force or
26 investigation with one or more of the Federal Defendants related to Empyreal,
27 which is how it qualifies for equitable sharing. This enables the Sheriff’s
28

1 Department to receive up to 80% of forfeiture proceeds related to the Emyreal
2 seizures.

3 225. Upon information and belief, the joint task force involved in the November 16
4 seizure, the December 9 seizure, and the January 6 stop was the Inland Regional
5 Narcotics Enforcement Team (“IRNET”), which is a joint task force lead by the
6 San Bernadino County Sheriff’s Department and composed of state and federal
7 agencies, including DEA and FBI.

8 226. In the alternative, the Sheriff has referred or transferred the Emyreal seizures
9 for adoption by one or more of the Federal Defendants. Although this would
10 qualify the Sheriff’s Department for equitable sharing under federal law, this
11 would violate California law, which prohibits California law-enforcement
12 agencies from participating in adoptive forfeitures. *See* Cal. Health & Safety
13 Code § 11471.2(a) (“State or local law enforcement authorities shall not refer
14 or otherwise transfer property seized under state law authorizing the seizure of
15 property to a federal agency seeking the adoption of the seized property by the
16 federal agency for proceeding with federal forfeiture under the federal
17 Controlled Substances Act.”).

18 227. In the alternative, by referring or transferring the Emyreal seizures for
19 adoption by one or more of the Federal Defendants, the Sheriff is violating Cal.
20 Health & Safety Code § 11471.2(a).

21 228. Every year, state and local law enforcement agencies collect hundreds of
22 millions through equitable sharing. In 2019 alone, the federal government made
23 \$333.8 million in payments to state and local law enforcement through the
24 program. From 2000 to 2019, that figure was \$8.8 billion nationwide.

25 229. According to data made available online by DOJ, in the last five years, the San
26 Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department has directly received more than \$4.2
27
28

1 million in equitable sharing proceeds, earned primarily through joint task
2 forces.

3 230. According to data made available online by DOJ, in the last five years, the
4 IRNET joint task force has received more than \$15.8 million in equitable
5 sharing proceeds.

6 231. Upon information and belief, San Bernardino County Sheriff's deputies
7 contacted FBI and/or one or more of the other Federal Defendants during or
8 after seizing Empyreal's vehicle on November 16, 2021.

9 232. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff's Department again alerted one or
10 more of the Federal Defendants during or after stopping another Empyreal
11 vehicle on December 9, 2021.

12 233. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff's Department stopped the Empyreal
13 vehicle on December 9 because—after the November 16 seizure—they were
14 aware that the vehicle might contain a large amount of cash.

15 234. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff's Department stopped the Empyreal
16 vehicle on January 6, 2022 because—after the November 16 seizure and
17 December 9 seizure—they were aware that the vehicle might contain a large
18 amount of cash.

19 235. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Federal Defendants and the
20 Sheriff are actively engaged in an ongoing effort to intercept or interdict
21 Empyreal vehicles, stop them pretextually, search them, seize their monetary
22 contents, and permanently keep the proceeds using civil forfeiture.

23 236. Upon information and belief, the IRNET joint task force facilitates coordination
24 between the Sheriff and the Federal Defendants to intercept or interdict
25 Empyreal vehicles, stop them, search them, seize their monetary contents, and
26 permanently keep the proceeds using civil forfeiture.

1 237. Upon information and belief, the Sheriff has an ongoing policy, pattern, or
2 practice of stopping Empyreal vehicles, searching them, seizing their cash
3 contents, and turning the seized property over to one or more of the Federal
4 Defendants for civil forfeiture, as described in the foregoing paragraphs of this
5 complaint.

6 238. Upon information and belief, the IRNET joint task force, led by the San
7 Bernardino Sheriff's Department, has an ongoing policy, pattern, or practice of
8 stopping Empyreal vehicles, searching them, seizing their cash contents, and
9 turning the seized property over to one or more of the Federal Defendants for
10 civil forfeiture

11 239. Upon information and belief, the Federal Defendants, coordinated by DOJ,
12 have an ongoing nationwide policy, pattern, or practice of coordinating with
13 state and local law enforcement, including the San Bernardino County Sheriff's
14 Department and the Dickinson County Sheriff's Department, through joint task
15 forces such as IRNET, in an ongoing campaign to stop, search, and seize of
16 Empyreal vehicles and their contents, and then pursue the civil forfeiture of
17 their cash contents, as described in the foregoing paragraphs of this complaint.

18
19 **INJURY TO PLAINTIFF**

20 240. Defendants' ongoing stops, searches, and seizures of Empyreal's vehicles and
21 their contents—including the stop and search on May 17, 2021, the stops,
22 searches, and seizures on May 18, 2021, November 16, 2021, and December 9,
23 2021, and the stop and search on January 6, 2022—have injured and continue
24 to injure Empyreal, as described below.

25 241. Defendants' continued retention of the seized cash since the seizures constitute
26 an ongoing injury to Empyreal, as described below.

27 242. Defendants' ongoing efforts to forfeit the seized cash constitutes an ongoing
28 injury to Empyreal, as described below.

1 243. Defendants’ ongoing policy, pattern, or practice of stopping and searching
2 Empyreal vehicles, and then seizing their contents, constitutes an ongoing
3 injury to Empyreal, as described below.

4 244. Defendants’ ongoing campaign targeting Empyreal vehicles for interception or
5 interdiction, followed by the seizure and attempted forfeiture of their contents,
6 constitutes an ongoing injury to Empyreal, as described below.

7 245. Empyreal is being injured by being regularly subjected to pretextual stops,
8 which unnecessarily delay and inconvenience its drivers and their vehicles,
9 subject its drivers to additional legal hazards and dangers from unnecessary
10 interaction with law enforcement, and violate the constitutional rights of both
11 Empyreal and its drivers.

12 246. Empyreal is being injured by being regularly subjected to warrantless searches
13 without reasonable suspicion or probable cause, which unnecessarily delay and
14 inconvenience its drivers and their vehicles, subject its drivers to additional
15 legal hazards and dangers from unnecessary interaction with law enforcement,
16 and violate the constitutional rights of both Empyreal and its drivers.

17 247. Empyreal is being injured by being regularly subjected to stops, searches, and
18 seizures for “political” reasons, which unnecessarily delay and inconvenience
19 its drivers and their vehicles, subject its drivers to additional legal hazards and
20 dangers from unnecessary interaction with law enforcement, and violate the
21 constitutional rights of both Empyreal and its drivers.

22 248. Empyreal was injured by the seizure of approximately \$165,620 in cash on May
23 18, 2021, which rendered it unable to perform a service—transportation of
24 cash—for which it had been contracted by its clients.

25 249. Empyreal was injured by the necessity of reimbursing its clients for the
26 approximately \$165,620 in cash seized on May 18, 2021.
27
28

1 250. Empyreal is injured by the continued inability to complete this contracted-for
2 service as one or more of the Federal Defendants continue to retain the cash
3 seized on May 18, 2021.

4 251. Empyreal is and will continue to be injured by the cost of contesting the
5 forfeiture of the approximately \$165,620 in cash seized on May 18, 2021, in
6 order to secure its return.

7 252. Due to the May 18 seizure, Empyreal has re-routed its services for medical
8 cannabis dispensaries in Kansas City, Missouri in order to avoid traveling
9 through the State of Kansas, including Dickinson County, at substantial
10 expense. This is particularly inconvenient because Kansas City, Missouri sits
11 on the Kansas border, and is primarily served by I-70, which runs through
12 Kansas, for westbound travel.

13 253. Empyreal was injured by the seizure of approximately \$700,000 in cash on
14 November 16, 2021, which rendered it unable to perform a service—
15 transportation of cash—for which it had been contracted by its clients.

16 254. Empyreal was injured by the necessity of reimbursing its clients for the
17 approximately \$700,000 in cash seized on November 16, 2021.

18 255. Empyreal is injured by the continued inability to complete this contracted-for
19 service as one or more of the Federal Defendants continue to retain the cash
20 seized on November 16, 2021.

21 256. Empyreal was injured by the seizure and destruction of its property on
22 November 16, 2021, requiring Empyreal to repair the vehicle's severely
23 damaged security features.

24 257. Empyreal is and will continue to be injured by the cost of contesting the
25 forfeiture of the approximately \$700,000 in cash seized on November 16, 2021,
26 in order to secure its return.

1 258. Empyreal was injured by the seizure of approximately \$350,000 in cash on
2 December 9, 2021, which rendered it unable to perform a service—
3 transportation of cash—for which it had been contracted by its clients.

4 259. Empyreal was injured by the necessity of reimbursing its clients for the
5 approximately \$350,000 in cash seized on December 9, 2021.

6 260. Empyreal is injured by the continued inability to complete this contracted for
7 service as one or more of the Defendants continues to retain the cash seized on
8 December 9, 2021.

9 261. Empyreal is and will continue to be injured by the cost of contesting the
10 forfeiture of the approximately \$350,000 in cash seized on December 9, 2021,
11 in order to secure its return.

12 262. Empyreal is injured by the Sheriff and one or more Federal Defendants seizing
13 and covering the interior and exterior security cameras on its vehicles during
14 the November 16 and December 9 seizures, which improperly interferes with
15 Empyreal’s property, impairs Empyreal’s ability to protect and safeguard its
16 property, and inhibits Empyreal’s ability to gather facts about the incident to
17 both defend against the forfeiture of the seized property and to pursue
18 vindication of its statutory and constitutional rights, including through this
19 lawsuit.

20 263. Because of these five stops of Empyreal vehicles, three of which occurred in
21 the past eight weeks, Empyreal reasonably believes it is being targeted by the
22 Federal Defendants.

23 264. Because of the two recent seizures in San Bernardino County, and three stops
24 of Empyreal vehicles by Sheriff’s deputies in the past eight weeks, and the
25 comment by the Sheriff’s deputy regarding the “political” motivation for the
26 frequent stops, Empyreal reasonably believes it is being targeted by Sheriff
27 Dicus and the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department.
28

1 265. Being subject to repeated, ongoing stops, searches, and seizures by Defendants
2 unjustifiably infringes on Empyreal’s constitutionally protected rights and
3 liberty interests, including its right to be free from unreasonable searches and
4 seizures and its right to due process of law.

5 266. Being subject to repeated, ongoing stops, searches, and seizures by Defendants
6 is extremely disruptive and costly to Empyreal and seriously jeopardizes
7 Empyreal’s ability to serve its clients, including medical cannabis businesses
8 and non-cannabis clients.

9 267. For example, prior to the May 18 seizure, Empyreal had planned to start
10 offering services for non-cannabis clients in three Midwestern states. But, upon
11 information and belief, based on the May 18 seizure, law-enforcement agencies
12 in those states have begun to keep a lookout for Empyreal vehicles to stop,
13 search, and seize their contents. Because of this real risk of harassment and
14 property loss, Empyreal has been unable to start offering services for non-
15 cannabis customers in those three Midwestern states.

16 268. Being subject to repeated, ongoing stops, searches, and seizures by Defendants
17 causes reputational harm and makes Empyreal’s clients less likely to engage in
18 business with Empyreal in the future.

19 269. Empyreal has lost business opportunities and potential clients because of the
20 May 18 seizure in Kansas and reasonably expects the two California seizures
21 to have a similarly negative effect on its business.

22 270. For example, Empyreal lost a potential client—the Colorado franchisee of a
23 major fast-food chain—because of concerns the potential client had arising
24 from the May 18 seizure.

25 271. Empyreal’s competitors have used the May 18 seizure as a selling point for why
26 Empyreal’s clients and potential clients should do business with them instead,
27 including in posts on social media websites such as LinkedIn.
28

1 272. As a result of the reputational harm Empyreal has suffered from the May 18
2 seizure, and that it reasonably anticipates suffering from the two California
3 seizures, Empyreal is reasonably concerned that potential financial investors or
4 business partners will be reluctant to invest in or enter into business
5 relationships with Empyreal.

6 273. Being targeted for repeated, ongoing stops, searches, and seizures by
7 Defendants threatens the viability of Empyreal's entire cash-in-transit business
8 model.

9 274. Because of Defendants' actions against Empyreal vehicles in San Bernardino
10 County, Empyreal has been forced to suspend its business operations in San
11 Bernardino County and reroute other Southern California routes to avoid San
12 Bernardino County, at serious and unquantifiable financial loss.

13 275. Suspending business operations in San Bernardino County has been particularly
14 costly to Empyreal because Empyreal was building a vault and currency
15 processing facility in San Bernardino County and has had to suspend further
16 construction and planned operations from that facility. Empyreal had already
17 spent approximately \$100,000 on renovations to its planned location in San
18 Bernardino County and is incurring expenses of approximately \$21,000 per
19 month in rent and utilities.

20 276. Losing the ability to open and operate the San Bernardino County currency
21 processing facility has impacted Empyreal's operations outside San Bernardino
22 County, because that location was to be Empyreal's currency processing facility
23 serving all of Southern California, and Empyreal has had to reroute Southern
24 California routes that would have delivered to that facility at considerable
25 expense.

26 277. Empyreal's ability to meet the demands of its existing clients to expand its
27 services in California is dependent on both being able to continue operations in
28

1 San Bernardino County and on being able to serve Southern California from its
2 San Bernardino County currency processing facility.

3 278. Empyreal’s projected future revenue growth in California is dependent on both
4 being able to continue operations in San Bernardino County and on being able
5 to serve Southern California from its San Bernardino County currency
6 processing facility.

7 279. If Empyreal continues to have its vehicles stopped, searched, and seized by
8 Defendants in California, Empyreal will have to suspend its business operations
9 in California, at serious financial loss.

10 280. Suspending business operations in California will be particularly costly to
11 Empyreal, because approximately 20% of Empyreal’s business—over \$3.5
12 million in 2021—originates in California, and Empyreal projects that revenue
13 to more than double in 2022.

14 281. If Empyreal continues to have its vehicles stopped, searched, and seized
15 nationwide by the Federal Defendants, and their task forces and partners in local
16 or state law enforcement agencies, Empyreal will have to cease lawful business
17 operations for financial institutions, and their customers, involved in state-legal
18 medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis operations. Ending these services
19 would severely impact Empyreal’s business.

20 **CLAIMS**

21 **Count I – *Ultra Vires* Actions by Sheriff Dicus**

22
23 **Sheriff Dicus Has No Statutory Authority to Seize, Retain, or Forfeit**
24 **Plaintiff’s Property or the Property Plaintiff is Transporting**

25 282. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-281 by reference.

26 283. Sheriff Dicus’s repeated searches and seizures of lawfully obtained property are
27 *ultra vires* because they not authorized by state law.

1 284. The authority vested in a sheriff in California is set out in Cal. Gov’t Code
2 §§ 26600–16.

3 285. Specifically, a sheriff is authorized to “preserve peace” and “to accomplish this
4 object may sponsor, supervise, or participate in any project of crime prevention,
5 rehabilitation of persons previously convicted of crime, or the suppression of
6 delinquency.” Cal. Gov’t Code § 26600.

7 286. In pursuit of this goal, a sheriff is authorized to “arrest and take before the
8 nearest magistrate for examination all persons who attempt to commit or who
9 have committed a public offense.” Cal. Gov. Code § 26601.

10 287. No provision of California law authorizes a sheriff to search and seize property
11 where there is no evidence of criminal activity.

12 288. No provision of California law authorizes a sheriff to stop vehicles or search
13 and seize property for “political” reasons.

14 289. “A governmental agency that acts outside of the scope of its statutory authority
15 acts *ultra vires* and the act is void.” *Cal. DUI Laws. Ass’n v. Cal. Dep’t of Motor*
16 *Vehicles*, 20 Cal. App. 5th 1247, 1264, 229 Cal. Rptr. 3d 787, 800 (2018).

17 290. Empyreal’s business operations—transporting cash for state-legal dispensaries
18 and financial institutions—are expressly protected by California law. *See* Cal.
19 Bus. & Prof. Code § 26260(a) (“An entity that . . . **transports cash** or financial
20 instruments, or provides other financial services **does not commit a crime**
21 under any California law . . . solely by virtue of the fact that the person receiving
22 the benefit of any of those services engages in commercial cannabis activity as
23 a licensee pursuant to this division.”) (emphasis added).

24 291. For both the November 16 seizure and the December 9 seizure, and the January
25 6 stop, Sheriff Dicus and his office had no reason to believe that Empyreal was
26 engaged in activity that is criminal under California law.

1 292. In fact, Sheriff Dicus and his office were presented with ample information
2 showing that Empyreal was engaged in lawful activity protected by California
3 law.

4 293. Sheriff Dicus and his office, working in conjunction with one or more of the
5 Federal Defendants, nevertheless seized and retained approximately \$1,050,000
6 in cash over the course of the two seizures.

7 294. Whenever Sheriff Dicus and his department act as they did during the
8 November 16 and December 9 seizures—seizing and retaining the proceeds of
9 state-licensed cannabis industry businesses that are operating lawfully under
10 California law—their conduct is *ultra vires* and unlawful.

11 295. Whenever Sheriff Dicus and his department act as they did during the
12 November 16 and December 9 seizures—seizing and retaining property while
13 it is being legally transported pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 26260(a)—
14 their conduct is *ultra vires* and unlawful.

15 296. Whenever Sheriff Dicus and his department act as they did during the
16 November 16 and December 9 seizures and the January 6 stop—stopping,
17 searching, and/or seizing vehicles that they believe are legally transporting
18 cannabis proceeds pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 26260(a)—their
19 conduct is *ultra vires* and unlawful.

20 297. Any future stops, searches, or seizures of Empyreal vehicles or their contents
21 by Sheriff Dicus and his department done on the same basis as the November
22 16 and December 9 seizures or the January 6 stop will also be *ultra vires* and
23 unlawful.

24 298. Sheriff Dicus’ stops, searches, and seizures of Empyreal vehicles for “political”
25 reasons are invalid and *ultra vires* Sheriff Dicus’ authority.
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1 299. As a direct and proximate result of Sheriff Dicus’ and his department’s ongoing
2 *ultra vires* acts, Empyreal’s property and the property of its clients was
3 unlawfully seized, causing Empyreal substantial injury.

4 300. As a direct and proximate result of Sheriff Dicus’ and his department’s ongoing
5 *ultra vires* acts, Empyreal has had to suspend its operations in San Bernardino
6 County.

7 301. Until Sheriff Dicus and his department cease acting in this *ultra vires* manner
8 toward Empyreal, and Empyreal can be assured that these stops, searches, and
9 seizures will no longer occur in San Bernardino County, Empyreal will be
10 unable to resume operations in San Bernardino County.

11 302. But for the ongoing *ultra vires* acts of Sheriff Dicus and his department,
12 Empyreal would resume its operations in San Bernardino County.

13 303. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from the ongoing *ultra vires* actions by the
14 Sheriff directed at its vehicles and their contents.

15 **Count II – Ultra Vires Actions by the Federal Defendants**

16 **The Federal Defendants Have No Statutory Authority to Seize, Retain, or**
17 **Forfeit Plaintiff’s Property or the Property Plaintiff is Transporting**

18 304. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-281 by reference.

19 305. The Federal Defendants’ participation in any law enforcement activity that
20 results in the seizure of cash in transit in Empyreal’s possession that was
21 collected from state authorized medical marijuana businesses is *ultra vires* and
22 unlawful.

23 306. The Federal Defendants may not “draw[] [Money] from the Treasury, but in
24 Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.” U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 7.

25 307. Congress has explicitly limited the Federal Defendants’ authority to enforce the
26 Controlled Substances Act as it applies to state authorized medical marijuana
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1 use by exercising its appropriations power in the Consolidated Appropriations
2 Act of 2021, via a rider known as the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment.

3 308. Through its constitutional power, Congress has withheld all funding for any
4 activities that interfere with a state’s implementation of their medical marijuana
5 laws. Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, § 531, 134
6 Stat. 1283 (2020) (amended Dec. 3, 2021) (“None of the funds made available
7 under this Act to the Department of Justice may be used, with respect to any of
8 the [listed states] to prevent any of them from implementing their own laws that
9 authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical
10 marijuana.”); *United States v. McIntosh*, 833 F.3d 1163, 1172 (9th Cir. 2016)
11 (“Congress has enacted an appropriations rider that specifically restricts DOJ
12 from spending money to pursue certain activities.”).

13 309. The Federal Defendants are prohibited from spending funds for law
14 enforcement activities against those engaged in conduct permitted by state
15 medical marijuana laws and who fully complied with such laws. *McIntosh*, 833
16 F.3d at 1177.

17 310. Moreover, prospective relief is available against DOJ and DOJ agencies for
18 actions that violate the spending prohibition of the Rohrabacher-Farr
19 Amendment. *See Sierra Club v. Trump*, 929 F.3d 670, 695–96 (9th Cir. 2019)
20 (“Appellants . . . can seek—and have sought—to enjoin [an agency] from
21 spending funds’ contrary to Congress’s restrictions.” (emphasis omitted)
22 (quoting *McIntosh*, 833 F.3d at 1172)).

23 311. California and Missouri have both authorized the use of medical marijuana and
24 the establishment of businesses to distribute and sell medical marijuana to
25 customers.

26 312. Empyrean’s cash-in-transit business provides a financial infrastructure for the
27 depositing of cash proceeds that is essential to implementing the medical
28

1 marijuana laws in California and Missouri and has been expressly authorized
2 by California law.

3 313. Missouri only licenses medical cannabis businesses, so all of the cash proceeds
4 in the May 18 seizure were from state-legal medical cannabis businesses.

5 314. By participating in the May 18 seizure, and the subsequent forfeiture of the
6 seized cash, the Federal Defendants have violated the spending prohibition of
7 the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment.

8 315. Seven of the eight cannabis businesses whose proceeds were seized in the
9 November 16 and December 9 seizures in San Bernardino County hold medical
10 cannabis licenses.

11 316. By participating in the November 16 and December 9 seizures, and any
12 subsequent forfeiture of the seized cash, the Federal Defendants have violated
13 the spending prohibition of the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment.

14 317. Most of Empyrean's clients who operate in the cannabis industry hold medical
15 cannabis licenses, so there is a high likelihood that any future seizure of cash
16 proceeds being transported by Empyrean vehicles will involve funds from state-
17 legal medical cannabis businesses.

18 318. The Federal Defendants' participation in the seizure and/or forfeiture of
19 proceeds from state-legal medical marijuana businesses being transported by
20 Empyrean causes federal funds to be spent without congressional appropriation.

21 319. Any time spent on any activity by the Federal Defendants incurs a cost to the
22 United States, no matter how de minimis, and there is no good faith and mistake
23 exception to the Appropriations Clause. *U.S. Dep't of Navy v. Fed. Lab. Rels.*
24 *Auth.*, 665 F.3d 1339, 1347 (D.C. Cir. 2012) ("The Appropriations Clause
25 prevents Executive Branch officers from even inadvertently obligating the
26 Government to pay money without statutory authority.").

1 320. For instance, any time spent conducting interdiction or traffic stops on vehicles
2 suspected of containing cash proceeds from state-legal medical marijuana
3 businesses by federal agents or task force officers, or any time spent processing
4 the seizures or forfeitures of such funds, is an expenditure of federal funds.

5 321. Any direct costs spent by federal agencies or task forces—including the fuel
6 cost of traveling to seizure locations, or the costs of transporting, counting, and
7 storing any seized cash proceeds from state-legal medical marijuana
8 businesses—is also the expenditure of federal funds.

9 322. Neither the Attorney General nor any other federal official can take an action
10 that exceeds the scope of their constitutional and/or statutory authority.

11 323. Each time the Federal Defendants—including federal task force officers and
12 any joint task forces or investigations—participate in activities that result in the
13 seizure or forfeiture of proceeds that originated from state-legal medical
14 marijuana transactions, this violates Congress’ command in the Consolidated
15 Appropriations Act 2021 and is thus *ultra vires* and unlawful.

16 324. Any future participation by the Federal Defendants—including federal task
17 force officers and any joint task forces or investigations—in the seizure or
18 forfeiture of proceeds that originated from state-legal medical marijuana
19 transactions, this violates Congress’ command in the Consolidated
20 Appropriations Act 2021 and is thus *ultra vires* and unlawful.

21 325. Any future seizures of Empyreal vehicles or their contents involving the Federal
22 Defendants on the same basis as the May 18, November 16, or December 9
23 seizures will also be *ultra vires* and unlawful.

24 326. As a direct and proximate result of the Federal Defendants’ ongoing *ultra vires*
25 acts, Empyreal’s property and the property of its clients was unlawfully seized,
26 causing Empyreal substantial injury.

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1 327. As a direct and proximate result of the Federal Defendants’ ongoing *ultra vires*
2 acts, Empyreal has stopped operating in Kansas and has had to find other routes
3 to transport proceeds from state-legal medical cannabis businesses in Missouri.

4 328. As a direct and proximate result of the Federal Defendants’ ongoing *ultra vires*
5 acts, Empyreal’s ability to resume operating in San Bernardino County, and to
6 continue operating in California, in Missouri, and nationwide, is seriously
7 jeopardized.

8 329. If the Federal Defendants continue their ongoing *ultra vires* actions toward
9 Empyreal, Empyreal will be forced to suspend operations not just in San
10 Bernardino County, but in California, Missouri, and possibly nationwide.

11 330. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from the ongoing *ultra vires* actions by the
12 Federal Defendants directed at its vehicles and their contents.

13
14
15 **Count III – Fourth Amendment Violations by Sheriff Dicus**

16 **42 U.S.C. § 1983; U.S. Const., Amends. IV, XIV**
17 **Sheriff Dicus and the Sheriff’s Department Are Violating the Fourth**
18 **Amendment**

19 331. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-281 by reference.

20 332. The Fourth Amendment generally requires a warrant to stop, search, or seize an
21 individual or their property.

22 333. Even when a warrant is not required, the Fourth Amendment prohibits officers
23 from conducting stops, searches, or seizures without articulable, individualized
24 reasonable suspicion or probable cause of criminality.

25 334. Pretextual vehicle stops violate the Fourth Amendment.

26 335. The stops of Empyreal vehicles were pretextual and were really for the purpose
27 of searching the vehicles and seizing their cash contents for forfeiture.

1 336. The pretextual nature of the stops is demonstrated by the fact that not a single
2 traffic citation was issued to an Empyreal driver for any of the traffic stops.

3 337. The pretextual nature of the stops is also demonstrated by the fact that a deputy
4 told the Empyreal driver during the January 6 stop that the reason Empyreal’s
5 vehicles were being stopped so frequently was “political.”

6 338. By definition, traffic stops made for “political” reasons are pretextual.

7 339. Sheriff Dicus’ stops, searches, and seizures of Empyreal vehicles for “political”
8 reasons are pretextual, invalid, and do not serve a legitimate government
9 interest.

10 340. Even when an officer lawfully stops a vehicle for a valid traffic violation, the
11 stop may not be prolonged beyond the time needed for that traffic-violation stop
12 without at least reasonable suspicion.

13 341. Even when an officer lawfully stops a vehicle for a valid traffic violation, the
14 officer may not search or seize any property in the vehicle without probable
15 cause.

16 342. No warrant was obtained for the December 9 search and seizure of the Empyreal
17 vehicle or its contents.

18 343. No warrant was obtained for the January 6 stop and search of the Empyreal
19 vehicle.

20 344. The sale of cannabis and the transport of cannabis proceeds (including in
21 localities where dispensaries are prohibited) are lawful under California law.

22 345. Empyreal lawfully transports the lawful proceeds of lawful product sales, and
23 its business is expressly legal under California statute. *See* Cal. Bus. & Prof.
24 Code § 26260(a).

25 346. The Fourth Amendment prohibits the Sheriff from stopping, searching, or
26 seizing Empyreal’s personnel or property without reasonable suspicion or
27

1 probable cause to believe that the property is associated with or is the proceeds
2 of cannabis sales that violate state law.

3 347. The Fourth Amendment prohibits the Sheriff from stopping, searching, or
4 seizing Empyreal’s personnel or property for “political” reasons.

5 348. The Sheriff has no reasonable suspicion or probable cause that Empyreal’s
6 property is associated with or is the proceeds of cannabis sales that violate state
7 law.

8 349. The Sheriff is engaged in ongoing violations of the Fourth Amendment by
9 stopping, searching, and seizing Empyreal’s personnel and property without
10 reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that the property is associated
11 with or is the proceeds of cannabis sales that violate state law.

12 350. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from any future stops, searches, and seizures
13 by the Sheriff without reasonable suspicion or probable cause to believe that
14 the property is associated with or is the proceeds of cannabis sales that violate
15 state law.

16
17 **Count IV – Fourth Amendment Violations by the Federal Defendants**

18 **U.S. Const., Amend. IV**
19 **The Federal Defendants are Violating the Fourth Amendment**

20 351. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-281 by reference.

21 352. The Fourth Amendment generally requires a warrant to stop, search, or seize an
22 individual or their property.

23 353. Even when a warrant is not required, the Fourth Amendment prohibits officers
24 from conducting stops, searches, or seizures without articulable, individualized
25 reasonable suspicion or probable cause of criminality.

26 354. The Fourth Amendment prohibits conducting stops, searches, or seizures for
27 “political” reasons.
28

1 355. The Fourth Amendment’s reasonableness requirement constrains officers’
2 discretion, and their conduct is judged by balancing intrusions on individuals’
3 security in their persons, property, and privacy against legitimate government
4 interests.

5 356. The Fourth Amendment’s reasonableness requirement imposes a minimum of
6 reasonable suspicion or probable cause for officers’ stops, searches, or seizures,
7 and in some instances additional or other safeguards are also necessary to
8 ensure that individuals’ Fourth Amendment rights are not subject to officers’
9 discretion.

10 357. The reasonableness of warrantless searches depends on the specific
11 enforcement needs and privacy interests at issue.

12 358. Conducting stops, searches, or seizures for “political” reasons does not satisfy
13 the Fourth Amendment’s reasonableness requirement.

14 359. No warrant was obtained for the search and seizure of Empyreal’s vehicles or
15 their contents for the May 18 seizure or the December 9 seizure.

16 360. No warrant was obtained for the May 17 stop and search or the January 6 stop
17 and search of Empyreal’s vehicles.

18 361. Federal law prohibits Federal Defendants from spending funds “to prevent [all
19 states that have legalized medical marijuana use] from implementing their own
20 laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical
21 marijuana.” Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, §
22 531, 134 Stat. 1283 (2020) (amended Dec. 3, 2021).

23 362. Federal law protects private entities operating medical cannabis businesses
24 under state law and empowers them to enjoin prosecutions on this basis if they
25 can show they were legally operating under state law.

26 363. The Federal Defendants’ conduct invades Empyreal’s security in its persons,
27 property, and privacy and does not serve any legitimate government interest.
28

1 364. Stops, searches, and seizures of Empyreal vehicles for “political” reasons do
2 not serve a legitimate government interest.

3 365. The Federal Defendants’ conduct is unreasonable, and thus violates the Fourth
4 Amendment, because even if the Federal Defendants did have probable cause
5 to seize the cash contents of Empyreal’s vehicles for violation of federal
6 controlled substances laws, actually seizing or forfeiting that property would
7 exceed Federal Defendants’ authority because that conduct would improperly
8 “prevent [states] from implementing their own laws that authorize the use,
9 distribution, or cultivation of medical marijuana.”

10 366. It is not reasonable for Federal Defendants to coordinate and/or participate in
11 the stop, search, and seizure of vehicles transporting state-legal medical
12 cannabis proceeds that Federal Defendants are forbidden from spending any
13 federal funds to interfere with. Therefore, those stops, searches, and seizures
14 violate the Fourth Amendment.

15 367. It is not reasonable for Federal Defendants to coordinate and/or participate in
16 the stop, search, and seizure of vehicles when the motivation for that conduct is
17 “political” in nature.

18 368. Upon information and belief, one or more of the Federal Defendants was aware
19 of the Sheriff’s “political” reasons for the stops, searches, and seizures of
20 Empyreal’s vehicles.

21 369. In the alternative, one or more of the Federal Defendants was the source of the
22 “political” motivation for the stops, searches, and seizures of Empyreal’s
23 vehicles.

24 370. The Federal Defendants are engaged in ongoing violations of the Fourth
25 Amendment by coordinating and/or participating in the unreasonable stops,
26 searches, and seizures of Empyreal’s personnel and property, and the seizure
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1 and forfeiture of property entrusted to Empyreal for transport to financial
2 institutions.

3 371. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from any future Fourth Amendment violations
4 by the Federal Defendants arising from their coordination of, or participation
5 in, unreasonable stops, searches, and seizures of Empyreal vehicles, and the
6 seizure and forfeiture of their contents, as described above.

7
8 **Count V – Due Process Violations by Sheriff Dicus**

9 **42 U.S.C. § 1983, U.S. Const., Amend. XIV**

10 **The Sheriff’s Seizure of Plaintiff’s Property was Motivated by an**
11 **Unconstitutional Profit Incentive in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment**

12 372. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-281 by reference.

13 373. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
14 requires that government deprivations of property occur only through neutral
15 and objective actors.

16 374. It is a violation of due process for enforcement processes to be infected with
17 personal or institutional financial interests.

18 375. The Sheriff has a significant financial incentive in stopping, searching, and
19 seizing Empyreal’s vehicles and the money transported within them, creating
20 actual bias, the potential for bias, and/or the appearance of bias.

21 376. The Sheriff receives up to 80% of the money forfeited through civil forfeiture
22 following seizures processed through DOJ’s equitable sharing program.

23 377. On information and belief, these profits are used to pay for Sheriff’s Department
24 salaries, equipment, facilities, and/or other benefits.

25 378. These financial interests distort the Sheriff’s decision-making in investigating
26 potential wrongdoing and enforcing the laws of the State of California.

27 379. The financial interests incentivize the Sheriff to stop, search, and seize
28 Empyreal’s vehicles and the money transported within them for reasons other

1 than enforcing the laws of the State of California and regardless of equities or
2 justice.

3 380. For instance, the financial interests incentivize the Sheriff to stop, search, and
4 seize Empyreal vehicles and the money transported within them even though
5 Empyreal's business is in full compliance with California's cannabis laws.

6 381. Because Empyreal's business is in full compliance with California laws, the
7 Sheriff does not have any law-enforcement purpose for stopping, searching, and
8 seizing Empyreal's vehicles or the money transported within them.

9 382. In fact, the Sheriff would be unable to seize and pursue civil forfeiture of the
10 cash proceeds transported by Empyreal's vehicles absent DOJ's equitable
11 sharing program because the cash proceeds come from businesses operating
12 lawfully under California law.

13 383. If the Sheriff's intent is to investigate and pursue cannabis-related operations
14 out of compliance with state law, then he would investigate accordingly, but
15 instead, the Sheriff's interest in these stops, searches, and seizures is the profits
16 his department receives after the funds are forfeited through civil forfeiture.

17 384. If the Sheriff were motivated by proper law-enforcement objections, instead of
18 profits, he would simply investigate the dispensaries themselves to ensure their
19 compliance with California's cannabis laws, instead of stopping, searching, and
20 seizing Empyreal's vehicles and the money transported within them.

21 385. Because of these financial incentives, the only "enforcement" effort the Sheriff
22 is taking against the state-legal cannabis businesses whose cash proceeds
23 Empyreal is transporting is seizing and forfeiting those proceeds.

24 386. Absent these financial incentives, the Sheriff would have no reason to behave
25 in this manner.

26 387. Absent DOJ's equitable sharing program, the Sheriff would be unable to behave
27 in this manner.
28

1 388. Absent these financial incentives, the Sheriff would not stop, search, and seize
2 Empyreal’s vehicles and the money transported within them.

3 389. In other words, these financial incentives are the sole motivation for the
4 Sheriff’s Department to conduct actual highway robberies—where Empyreal’s
5 armored vehicles are pulled over on threat of force, their vaults are forcibly
6 opened, and the cash contents are forcibly taken—in cooperation with federal
7 agencies and task forces.

8 390. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from highway robberies, regardless of whether
9 they are conducted by criminals or by the Sheriff and federal law-enforcement
10 agencies acting under color of law.

11 391. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from these profit-incentivized stops, searches,
12 and seizures and to relief for the harms Plaintiff has already endured as a result
13 of the profit-incentivized stops, searches, and seizures it has been subjected to
14 until now.

15
16 **Count VI – Due Process Violations by the Federal Defendants**

17 **U.S. Const., Amend. V**

18 **Federal Defendants’ Seizure of Plaintiff’s Property was Motivated by an**
19 **Unconstitutional Profit Incentive in Violation of the Fifth Amendment**

20 392. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-281 by reference.

21 393. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
22 requires that government deprivations of property occur only through neutral
23 and objective actors.

24 394. It is a violation of due process for enforcement processes to be infected with
25 personal or institutional financial interests.
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1 395. The Federal Defendants have a significant financial incentive in stopping,
2 searching, and seizing Empyreal’s vehicles and the money transported within
3 them, creating actual bias, the potential for bias, and/or the appearance of bias.

4 396. The Federal Defendants retain at least 20% of the money forfeited through civil
5 forfeiture following seizures made under DOJ’s equitable sharing program.

6 397. On information and belief, these profits are used to pay for Federal Defendants’
7 salaries, equipment, facilities, and/or other benefits.

8 398. These financial interests distort the Federal Defendants’ decision-making in
9 investigating potential wrongdoing and enforcing the laws of the United States.

10 399. The financial interests incentivize the Federal Defendants to coordinate the
11 stop, search, and seizure of Empyreal’s vehicles and the money transported
12 within them for reasons other than enforcing the laws of the United States and
13 regardless of equities or justice.

14 400. For instance, the financial interests incentivize the Federal Defendants to
15 coordinate the stop, search, and seizure of Empyreal vehicles and the money
16 transported within them instead of simply investigating or taking enforcement
17 action against businesses that might be operating unlawfully, if they genuinely
18 believe them to be operating in violation of federal law.

19 401. Because of these financial incentives, the only “enforcement” effort the Federal
20 Defendants are taking against the state-legal cannabis businesses whose cash
21 proceeds Empyreal is transporting is seizing and forfeiting those proceeds.

22 402. Absent these financial incentives, the Federal Defendants would have no reason
23 to behave in this manner.

24 403. Absent these financial incentives, the Federal Defendants would not coordinate
25 the stop, search, and seizure of Empyreal’s vehicles and the money transported
26 within them.

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1 404. These financial interests incentivize the Federal Defendants to interfere with
2 state-legal medical cannabis industries, even though they have been forbidden
3 by Congress from spending any federal funds on such activities.

4 405. These financial interests incentivize the Federal Defendants to focus only on
5 seizing and forfeiting the legitimate cash proceeds of state-legal cannabis
6 proceeds generated by sales at legitimate, state-licensed dispensaries and
7 transported by a legitimate cash-in-transit service in a means expressly
8 legalized by state statute rather than pursuing genuine criminal activity that
9 actually poses a danger to public safety.

10 406. In other words, these financial incentives are the sole motivation for Federal
11 Defendants to coordinate actual highway robberies—where Empyrean’s
12 armored vehicles are pulled over on threat of force, their vaults are forcibly
13 opened, and the cash contents are forcibly taken—in conjunction with state and
14 local law-enforcement agencies and task forces.

15 407. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from highway robberies, regardless of whether
16 they are conducted by criminals or by Federal Defendants and other law-
17 enforcement agencies acting under color of law.

18 408. Plaintiff is entitled to protection from any future profit-incentivized stops,
19 searches, and seizures coordinated by the Federal Defendants.

20
21 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

22 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

23 A. Issue declaratory relief against Defendant Sheriff Dicus in his official capacity
24 declaring void as *ultra vires* his detention, search, and seizure of vehicles
25 believed to be involved in the lawful transportation of proceeds from state-legal
26 cannabis businesses, and his seizure of those proceeds, in contravention of
27 California statutes permitting the licensed medical and adult-use sale of cannabis,
28 and California’s express statutory protection of Plaintiff’s business operations.

1 B. Issue injunctive relief against Defendant Sheriff Dicus in his official capacity
2 enjoining him stopping, searching, and seizing vehicles believed to be involved
3 in the lawful transportation of proceeds from state-legal cannabis businesses, and
4 his seizure of those proceeds, in contravention of California statutes permitting
5 the licensed medical and adult-use sale of cannabis and California’s express
6 statutory protection of Plaintiff’s business operations.

7 C. Issue declaratory relief against Federal Defendants declaring void as *ultra vires*
8 their participation in the detention, search, and seizure of vehicles believed to be
9 involved in the transportation of proceeds from state-legal medical cannabis
10 businesses, and the seizure and attempted forfeiture of those proceeds, for
11 violating Congress’ command against spending funds on such activities
12 contained in the appropriations rider known as the Rohrabacher-Farr
13 Amendment.

14 D. Issue injunctive relief against Federal Defendants enjoining them from
15 participating in the detention, search, and seizure of vehicles believed to be
16 involved in the transportation of proceeds from state-legal medical cannabis
17 businesses, and the seizure and attempted forfeiture of those proceeds, for
18 violating Congress’ command against spending funds on such activities
19 contained in the appropriations rider known as the Rohrabacher-Farr
20 Amendment.

21 E. Issue declaratory relief against Defendant Sheriff Dicus in his official capacity,
22 declaring unconstitutional under the Fourth Amendment, as incorporated by the
23 Fourteenth Amendment, his policy, pattern, or practice of unreasonably stopping
24 and searching Plaintiff’s vehicles and seizing or retaining the contents of those
25 vehicles, based solely on the actual or suspected presence of cash earned by state-
26 legal cannabis dispensaries.

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1 F. Issue injunctive relief against Defendant Sheriff Dicus in his official capacity
2 enjoining him from unreasonably stopping, searching, seizing, retaining, or
3 forfeiting Plaintiff’s vehicles or their contents based solely on the actual or
4 suspected presence of cash earned by state-legal cannabis dispensaries without
5 reasonable suspicion or probable cause.

6 G. Issue declaratory relief against the Federal Defendants declaring unconstitutional
7 under the Fourth Amendment their policies, patterns, or practices of
8 unreasonably stopping and searching Plaintiff’s vehicles, and seizing, retaining,
9 or forfeiting the contents of those vehicles, based on the actual or suspected
10 presence of cash earned by state-legal cannabis dispensaries.

11 H. Issue injunctive relief against Federal Defendants enjoining Defendants from
12 stopping, searching, seizing, retaining, or forfeiting Plaintiff’s vehicles or their
13 contents based on the actual or suspected presence of cash earned by state-legal
14 cannabis dispensaries without reasonable suspicion or probable cause.

15 I. Issue declaratory relief against Defendant Sheriff Dicus in his official capacity
16 declaring unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States
17 Constitution his seizure of Plaintiff’s property—including property being
18 transported by Plaintiff in which it has a possessory interest as a bailee or in which
19 it has a property interest through indemnification of its clients—for the purpose
20 of participation in the DOJ’s equitable sharing program because the Sheriff is
21 motivated by an improper financial incentive, and thus deprives Plaintiff of due
22 process of law.

23 J. Issue injunctive relief against Defendant Sheriff Dicus in his official capacity
24 enjoining him from seizing Plaintiff’s property—including property being
25 transported by Plaintiff in which it has a possessory interest as a bailee or in which
26 it has a property interest through indemnification of its clients—for the purpose
27 of participation in the DOJ’s equitable sharing program because the Sheriff is
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1 motivated by an improper financial incentive, and thus deprives Plaintiff of due
2 process of law.

3 K. Issue declaratory relief against the Federal Defendants declaring unconstitutional
4 under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution their seizure and
5 forfeiture of Plaintiff's property—including property being transported by
6 Plaintiff in which it has a possessory interest as a bailee or in which it has a
7 property interest through indemnification of its clients—because their actions are
8 motivated by an improper financial incentive, and thus deprives Plaintiff of due
9 process of law.

10 L. Issue injunctive relief against Federal Defendants enjoining their seizure and
11 forfeiture of Plaintiff's property—including property being transported by
12 Plaintiff in which it has a possessory interest as a bailee or in which it has a
13 property interest through indemnification of its clients—because their actions are
14 motivated by an improper financial incentive, and thus deprives Plaintiff of due
15 process of law.

16 M. Enter an award against all Defendants allowing Plaintiff to recover its attorney
17 fees, costs, and expenses in this action under 28 U.S.C. § 2412 and any other
18 applicable provisions of law or equity.

19 N. Award any further equitable or legal relief the Court may deem just and proper.
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Dated: January 14, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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