IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

28

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Appellant/Cross Respondent,

v

GILBERT P. HYATT,

Respondent/Cross Appellant

Supreme Court Case No. 53264

District Court Castertronically Filed

Jan 11 2010 08:57 a.m.

Notice of Appear Filed Mechan

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PERMIT EXPANDED BRIEFING FOR RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF AND OPENING CROSS APPEAL BRIEF

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Pursuant to NRAP 27(a), as amended effective July 1, 2009, a party need not seek permission to file a reply to an opposition to a motion. However, this Court did not make the purely procedural changes to the Rules effective with respect to appeals docketed with the Court prior to July 1, 2009, see Order Amending the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, Filed December 31, 2008 ("these amendments shall be effective July 1, 2009, and shall apply to all appeals docketed in the Nevada Supreme Court on or after that date."). This appeal was docketed prior to July 1, 2009; therefore, it is governed by the old Rules, and leave of this Court is required to file a reply to opposition to a motion.

Consequently, respondent Gilbert P. Hyatt ("Hyatt"), by and through his attorneys of record, respectfully files this motion for leave to file a reply in support of his motion to permit expanded briefing for Respondent's Answering Brief and Opening Cross Appeal Brief, and in direct response to Appellant Franchise Tax Board of California's Opposition to Hyatt's motion to permit expanded briefing for Respondent's Answering Brief and Opening Cross Appeal Brief. Hyatt believes that his reply should be permitted to be sure that certain irrelevant allusions in the FTB's Opposition are corrected and certain incorrect arguments are refuted. A copy of Hyatt's /// ///

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proposed reply is attached, and if the Court grants leave to file it, Hyatt requests that it be deemed filed along with this motion.

DATED: January 8, 2010

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

- 1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE				
2	Pursuant to NRAP 25, I certify that I am an employee of HUTCHISON & STEFFEN				
3	LTD and that on this grad day of January, 2010, I caused the above and foregoing document				
4	entitled MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE LIMITED REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO EXTEND TIME FOR RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF to be served by the				
5					
6	method(s) indicated below:				
7 8	via U.S. mail, postage prepaid;				
9	X via Federal Express;				
10	via hand-delivery;				
11	via Facsimile;				
12	upon the following person(s):				
13	to the attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:				
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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FRANCHISE TAX BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Appellant,

v.

GILBERT P. HYATT,

Respondent

Supreme Court Case No. 53264

District Court Case No.: A382999

Notice of Appeal Filed March 4, 2009

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PERMIT EXPANDED BRIEFING FOR RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF AND OPENING CROSS APPEAL BRIEF

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO PERMIT EXPANDED BRIEFING FOR RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF AND OPENING CROSS APPEAL BRIEF

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Respondent-cross-appellant Gilbert P. Hyatt ("Hyatt"), by and through his attorneys of record, respectfully submits this reply in support of his motion to permit expanded briefing for Respondent's Answering Brief and Opening Cross Appeal Brief, and in response to the FTB's opposition to the motion.

In his motion, Hyatt demonstrated the need and justification for submitting for consideration an extended length brief. In a matter this complex and with a record as substantial as is the record in this case, Hyatt suggests that the reasons set forth are sufficient to demonstrate that the relief sought is warranted, and the proposed brief is well and carefully drafted, in compliance with the rules of this Court. The FTB, nevertheless, opposes Hyatt's motion for a variety of reasons, none of which has substance.

Contrary to the rather juvenile response of the FTB, Hyatt's motion is not based on any belief that he is special or that he is entitled to special privileges. On the contrary, Hyatt takes his responsibilities with respect to this appeal and his candor to this Court seriously, and he and his team of attorney's have made every effort over an extended period of time to present a brief that is not redundant, but that addresses all of the issues raised and alluded to by the FTB in its shot-gun Opening Brief and in the Briefs of the Amici. Great care and effort was taken to edit and re-edit the drafts, reducing them by many pages and removing every non-essential word, while still fully addressing all of the necessary issues. This matter has been in litigation for well over a decade. It has consumed the life and energies of Hyatt. The trial in this case lasted four months, the verdicts are substantial and the issues many and complex, and the record consists of tens of thousands of documents. Full and fair briefing should be allowed.

The FTB complains, nevertheless, that Hyatt requested and received extensions of time to file the brief. The FTB states that it received only one extension of time before it submitted its 118 page brief, implying that Hyatt's motives have been dilatory. The FTB fails to

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recognize, however, that its comparison of the number of extentions obtained for filing of the briefs is not fair, since it is a comparison of apples to oranges. As the appellant, the FTB was initially afforded a longer period of time to prepare its brief, making extensions less necessary. Hyatt, on the other hand, was initially afforded a very short period of time for its brief, necessitating the first request for a modification of the briefing schedule. The FTB also fails to consider that Hyatt was required to prepare a substantial Respondent's Appendix, because the FTB flat-out refused to discuss the content of the Appendix with Hyatt or his attorneys before filing Appellant's Appendix. A more apt comparison would be the total time it took each party to prepare and file its brief, not the number of extensions. In any event, this point is irrelevant and intended only to cloud the issues. Hyatt's motions for extensions were granted; thus, this Court has already ruled that the extensions were warranted.

The FTB then complains that Hyatt did not inform this Court when it sought extensions of time that it would later seek permission to file a brief longer than the page limit already set by this Court. The FTB expressly argues that Hyatt was not candid with this Court in its motions for extensions of time, and impliedly argues that Hyatt has violated some prior Court edict regarding the length of the brief in bad faith. This argument lacks merit, and the implications are inappropriate.

Hyatt has followed the same procedure followed by the FTB in this case and by appellate litigants in hundreds of cases of which Hyatt's appellate counsel is personally aware. The FTB first drafted its 118 page brief, although it was limited to 30 pages by Rule, and then submitted it to the Court along with a motion to file it. Hyatt first drafted his 198 page brief, although he was limited to 138 pages by Order, and then submitted it to the Court along with a motion to file it. Both parties respectfully asked the Court to file their extra-length briefs, and

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made affirmative representations that the number of pages submitted was warranted by the complexity of the case and the issues.

In every case where an extra-length brief is submitted for consideration, a prior limit on the length of the brief has been exceeded; one set by rule or by court order. This Court's prior order allowing Hyatt 138 pages for his brief, which was filed before Hyatt began drafting his brief, was not a direction by the Court that Hyatt is not allowed to request additional pages if he can justify the request. It was a preliminary determination of how many pages would be allowed, just as the Rule generally sets a preliminary determination. Hyatt did not set out to disobey the order. He attempted diligently and in good faith to meet the page limit set by the Court, but found he was unable to do so, while still fairly and fully addressing the issues in this complex case. This issue now before this Court is not one of deception or non-compliance or contempt, as the FTB so wildly asserts; the issue before this Court is whether Hyatt has justified his request to file a brief 198 pages in length. The FTB's insinuations and arguments do not address this quintessential question.

The FTB complains that Hyatt's proposed brief uses a font size not in compliance with NRAP 32(a). The FTB notes correctly that the version of NRAP 32(a) that governs this appeal simply states that the font size must be "no smaller than 10 characters per inch. However, the FTB incorrectly asserts that the font size used by Hyatt "is approximately 14 or 15 characters" per inch." This argument is disingenuous, at best.

Hyatt has used a font size of 12 and style of Times New Roman. Times New Roman is a proportionally spaced typeface, as recognized by this Court's amended rule, NRAP 32(a)(5). The new rule allows a Times New Roman font size of 13, which equates to 12 (not 10) characters to the inch. If the FTB's argument were accepted, this Court's new rule would allow for a smaller, not a larger font.

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The old rule was silent with respect to the type of typeface, but the 10 characters per inch mandated by that rule apply to a monospaced typeface, as was commonly used when the rule was adopted. The new rule allows for a monospaced typeface containing 10 ½ character's per inch, only ½ a character more than the old rule. Clearly, the old rule did not address the size of proportionally spaced typeface.

Under the old rule, attorneys were often informed by the clerk of the Nevada Supreme Court that a font size of 11 or 12 in a proportionally spaced typeface was acceptable. Hyatt's appellate counsel has personally filed many briefs with this Court, and they have all been Times New Roman in 12 point font, just as is the presently submitted proposed brief. This font and typeface is in compliance with the version of the Rule that governs this appeal, and with the past practices of this Court.

Interestingly, the FTB's Opening Brief appears on inspection to be in a Roman style, probably Times New Roman or a variation of that style, and it is in 12 point font, containing 14 characters per inch. It is odd that the FTB would ascribe evil motive to Hyatt for producing a brief with the same font size as its own brief.

It is even more disingenuous for the FTB to accuse Hyatt of doing this in order to get more pages. The difference in the number of pages in a 12 point font as opposed to a 13 point font is not significant, when one is talking about 200 pages, and if Hyatt's brief were a few pages longer, Hyatt would be in the same position he is now: He would have to ask this Court for permission to file the extra-length brief. Hyatt does not imagine that this Court will resolve such an important motion based on something as inconsequential as the font size or the exact number of the pages, nor would Hyatt attempt to mislead this Court by such manipulations. Hyatt believes this Court will review the proposed brief, will see that it is well and professionally drafted and addresses the issues in this case concisely but fairly, and will

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determine based on such an analysis whether Hyatt's request to file the brief is justified. If the FTB believes this Court operates in some other manner, Hyatt does not share that belief.

The FTB complains that the footnotes in Hyatt's proposed brief are not the same font size as the text, and suggests that Hyatt has done this to save a few more pages. The FTB even suggests that Hyatt has chosen to use footnotes for citations as a method of saving pages. The FTB is wrong.

The footnotes are in a smaller font. They are in Times New Roman 11, and such a type face and font is appropriate under the applicable rule. Briefs with footnotes in this style have commonly been filed at the Nevada Supreme Court, and until just recently, this Court even preferred this style of citation, and used this style in its own published Opinions. Hyatt's proposed brief followed, in great part, the style from renowned expert on appellate briefing. Brian Garner. Using this style of footnotes for citations is a style issue, not a page saving issue. In fact, use of footnotes for citations of a single sentence may cost Hyatt pages. It takes more space to cite in this style than to include citation sentences in the text. Hyatt used footnotes as a matter of style preference, not to save pages, and not to attempt to mislead this Court.

The FTB states that "the rule does not allow a party to use a smaller font size in footnotes." This language is carefully selected and is intended to mislead. FTB's counsel knows that the old rule, which governs this appeal, is silent on this issue. The new rule addresses the font to be used in footnotes, but the old rule did not, and using a slightly smaller font size for footnotes is not uncommon in appellate briefing. The old rule simply addresses the size of monospaced typeface generally, and does not mandate that text and footnote typeface must be the same. The font used in Hyatt's footnotes is not non-compliant with the old rule.

Finally, the FTB complains that Hyatt has not properly referenced factual statements in the brief to the appendices. This is laughable in light of the comprehensive citations to the

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record contained in Hyatt's proposed brief, and the abuses in the FTB's Opening Brief with respect to its citations to the record.¹

In taking issue with Hyatt's citations to the record, the FTB misrepresents Hyatt's statement regarding citations from Hyatt's proposed brief. Footnote 12 on page 10 states in relevant part: "In the Statement of Facts, Hyatt places his supporting citations from the record in a single footnote after several sentences or an entire paragraph where there are related subject matters in order to avoid further lengthening the brief by inserting a footnote after each sentence." The FTB in its argument leaves out the key phrase "where there are related subject matters." Hyatt grouped cites together that were related by subject matter, but Hyatt did not make any factual statement that is not immediately and appropriated cited to the record. Making a single footnote containing all the record cites to a related subject matter is consistent with the requirement for making a citation for every assertion in the brief. Nothing in NRAP 28(e) requires a citation for every sentence in a brief. The rule requires that "[e] very assertion in briefs regarding matters in the record shall be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of appendix where the matter relied on is to be found." When an assertion is made in several sentences, and that assertion has been properly cited to the appendix, the Rule has been satisfied. Hyatt's proposed brief fully complies. ///

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¹ The FTB's brief was hardly a model for citing to the record to support each factual assertion. Not only did the

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FTB consistently cite its own pleadings and arguments as authority for factual statements, it entirely ignored the facts found by the jury. Also, the FTB often makes 2 or 3 assertions in one sentence, and then cites a single document as support for the entire sentence, even though the citation might not support the assertion or might only support one of the multiple assertions. (E.g., The FTB claims that the first FTB protest officer Anna Jovanovich waited to start the protest due to a request from Hyatt's tax attorney to consolidate the protests, with no evidentiary cite supporting the asserted fact (FTB Brief, at 20:17-20), when Jovanovich point blank admitted she was too busy to work on the Hyatt protest and apologized for her delay. See discussion on pages 44:5-6, 47:1-21.).

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For the foregoing reasons, Hyatt respectfully requests that the Court grant his Motion to Permit Expanded Briefing for Respondent's Answering Brief and order that Respondent's proposed Answering Brief be filed.

DATED: January $\frac{\mathcal{L}}{2}$, 2010.

HUTÇHISƏN, & STEFFEN, LLÇ.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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2	Pursuant to NRAP 25, I certify that I am an employee of HUTCHISON & STEFFEN				
3	LLC and that on this day of January, 2010, I caused the above and foregoing document entitled MOTION TO PERMIT EXPANDED BRIEFING FOR RESPONDENT'S				
4					
5	ANSWERING BRIEF AND OPENING CROSS-APPEAL BRIEF to be served by the				
6 7	method(s) indicated below:				
8	via U.S. mail, postage prepaid;				
9	X via Federal Express;				
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15	Reno Nevada 89501				
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