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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
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3	LUIS PIMENTEL,
4	Electronically Filed Appellant,) Aug 18 2016 10:12 a.m.
5) Case Tracie 4.1bindeman
6)
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)
8	Respondent.)
9	APPELLANT'S OPPOSITION TO RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO STRIKE AND
10	COUNTER-MOTION TO STRIKE PORTIONS OF
11	RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF
12	COMES NOW Appellant, LUIS PIMENTEL, by and through
13	Deputy Public Defender William M. Waters, hereby Opposes
15	Respondent's Motion to Strike and counter-moves to strike
16	portions of Respondent's Answering Brief.
17	This Opposition/counter-motion is based upon the
18	following Memorandum and all papers and pleadings on file
19	herein.
20	DATED this 18th day of August, 2016.
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22	PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
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24	By /s/ William M. Waters
25	WILLIAM M. WATERS, #9456
26	Deputy Public Defender 309 So. Third Street, Suite #226
27	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610 (702) 455-2685
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Respondent has filed a Motion to Strike portions of Appellant's Reply Brief. In its Motion, Respondent asks this Court to strike "offending" portions of Appellant's Reply Brief (RAB) because Appellant mentioned an unpublished decision of this Court and allegedly "invites this Court to look beyond the record to adjudicate questions of fact[.]" Respondent's Motion to Strike, p. 2.

1. Citation to Unpublished Authority

Appellant mentioned an unpublished decision in his Reply Brief. ARB 3. That unpublished decision was filed in 2012. Respondent asserts "Counsel for Appellant knew that it was inappropriate to cite the case but decided to do so anyway because he believed it supported his position. Such skullduggery cannot go unchecked." Respondent's Motion p. 2.

This Court repealed SCR 123 and amended NRAP 36 via ADKT 504 on November 12, 2015. Prior to its repeal, SCR 123 stated, "An unpublished opinion or order of the Nevada Supreme Court shall not be regarded as precedent and shall not be cited as legal authority except when the opinion or order is (1) relevant under the doctrines of law of the case, res judicata or

Although Attorney for Respondent, Jonathan Vanboskerck, chooses to resort to name-calling and personal attacks when making his argument, Appellant's Attorney will not behave in the same manner. Instead, Appellant's Counsel will respond to Vanboskerck's argument with a level of professionalism Vanboskerck apparently lacks.

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collateral estoppel; (2) relevant to a criminal or disciplinary proceeding because it affects the same defendant or respondent in another such proceeding; or (3) relevant to an analysis of whether recommended discipline is consistent with previous discipline orders appearing in the state bar publication." Post-amendment NRAP 36(c)(2)-(3) states:

- (2) An unpublished disposition, while publicly available, does not establish mandatory precedent except in a subsequent stage of a case in which the unpublished disposition was entered, in a related case, or in any case for purposes of issue or claim preclusion or to establish law of the case.
- (3) A party may cite for its persuasive if any, an unpublished disposition issued by this court on or after January 1, 2016. When citing an unpublished disposition to this court, party must cite an electronic database, if available, and the docket number and filing date in this court notation "unpublished (with the disposition"). Α party citing unpublished disposition must serve copy of it on any party not represented by counsel.

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SCR 123's repeal and NRAP 36's amendments applied prospectively. Accordingly, litigants can now cite unpublished decisions which were filed on or after January 1, 2016, as persuasive authority. However, as plainly stated within the rules' text, SCR 123 and the pre-amendment NRAP 36 did not prohibit the mere mention of an unpublished decision. The rules only prohibited the citation

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to unpublished decisions as mandatory precedent or as legal authority.

Here, while Appellant mentioned an unpublished decision from 2012 in his Reply Brief, Appellant did not claim the decision was mandatory precedent or legal authority supporting his argument. Instead, Appellant expressly disclaimed that the decision was precedent and expressly noted he was not citing it as precedent. ARB 4 fn.2. Moreover, after briefly mentioning the unpublished decision, Appellant specifically noted there was no precedent in Nevada supporting either his or Respondent's position regarding the issue and therefore, the issue was an issue of first impression in Nevada. Id. at 4.

Based upon the aforementioned, Appellant did not violate either SCR 123 or NRAP 36(c)(2)-(3). Appellant briefly mentioned an unpublished decision as proof there is no precedent in Nevada addressing Appellant's precise issue. Appellant did not, in any way, claim this Court was bound by the unpublished decision. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests this Court deny Respondent's Motion.

2. Alleged facts outside the record

Respondent argues that Appellant "twice asks this Court to rely upon facts outside this record in order to adjudicate factual disputes." Respondent's Motion p. 3 (emphasis added).

Respondent claims Appellant did this when he noted "the lower

court likely invoked the exclusionary rule off the record and that defense proffered an objection complete with a particular statutory basis during an unrecorded bench conference."

Id. (citing ARB p.15, 16).

A. Exclusionary Rule

In Appellant's Opening Brief he alleged State's witness Piasecki violated the exclusionary rule when she was present in the courtroom and listened to other witnesses testify before she testified herself. AOB 38-39. Appellant anticipated Respondent would argue Appellant never asked the Court to exclude witnesses per NRS 51.155. Therefore, Appellant noted "To the extent Respondent may claim neither Appellant nor the court invoked the exclusionary rule at the trial's commencement, the trial prosecutor noted the rule was in effect." AOB 39 fn. 24(citing AA X 2251).

True to form, in its Answering Brief, Respondent claimed this Court should review the exclusionary rule issue for plain error because "Pimentel did not object to Piasecki's presence below." RAB 33. Furthermore, "Pimentel has not cited to any instance in the record where the State or Pimentel invoked the exclusionary rule." Id.

In Reply, Appellant merely made the commonsense pronouncement that NRS 51.155 is typically invoked before trial begins as a preliminary matter and therefore this **may** explain why there is no instance in the record explicitly demonstrating

who invoked the exclusionary rule. ARB 15. Appellant did not state, as fact, nor ask this court to assume, that the exclusionary rule had been invoked prior to trial, off the record. Indeed, Appellant immediately noted the actual proof that the rule was in effect was the prosecutor's acknowledgment that the rule was in effect. See Id. (citing AA X 2251).

Accordingly, Appellant did not make a factual assertion belied by the record.

B. Objection during unrecorded bench conference

Next, Respondent claims Appellant improperly argued "that defense proffered an objection complete with a particular statutory basis during an unrecorded bench conference."

Respondent's Motion p. 3.

In his Opening Brief Appellant argued Piasecki violated the exclusionary when she was present in the courtroom and listened to other witnesses testify before she testified herself. AOB 38-39. In its Answering Brief, Respondent argued this Court should apply plain error review because Appellant did not object to Piasecki's violation of the exclusionary rule. RAB 34.

In Reply, Appellant asserted he objected when the State first asked Piasecki's to compare Appellant's answers during his court-ordered evaluation to his trial testimony. ARB 16 (citing AA XII 2931). Appellant also noted that he explained the basis for his objection at an unrecorded bench conference. Id. Finally, Appellant argued he perfected his record later outside

the jury's presence by noting Piasecki's testimony was improper. Id. at 16(citing AA XII 2978-81).

Appellant did mention in his Reply Brief, "[i]t is likely during the conference Appellant objected based upon NRS 50.155."

ARB 16. However, this suggestion was not an assertion of fact or a request that this court consider a fact outside the record.

At most, it is commentary meant to simply express confidence in Appellate Counsel's colleague who participated in trial.

Indeed, Appellant immediately pivoted from this commentary and asserted that the record indicates Appellant later tried to perfect his record regarding his earlier objection, thus preserving the issue.

This Court can certainly disagree with Appellant that this objection adequately preserved the issue for appeal. However, one cannot credibly argue, as Respondent attempts to do, that Appellant is asking this Court "to rely upon facts outside this record in order to adjudicate factual disputes." Accordingly, this Court should deny Respondent's Motion.

a. Counter-motion to strike

Respondent commits the same transgression it complains of in the instant Motion by claiming, as fact, that the State's acknowledgement that the exclusionary rule was in effect was

² Appellant's references, which Respondent finds so offensive, totals two fleeting sentences within a Reply Brief totaling 40 pages and close to 7,000 words. Meanwhile, Respondent's reference to facts outside the record comprises the heart of its argument that the exclusionary rule had not been invoked.

instead a "[reference] to the exclusionary rule's purpose as the basis for the objection." <u>Id</u>. at 34. However, at trial the prosecutor never explained the aforementioned as the basis for his objection. Instead, the prosecutor stated, "This violates the -- this violates the exclusionary rule, Your honor. State would object to the --." AA X 2251. The court then asked the parties to approach the bench. <u>Id</u>. As noted, the bench conference was unrecorded. Therefore, there is absolutely no record whatsoever that the prosecutor's objection was based upon "the exclusionary rule's purpose" rather than simply an acknowledgment that the rule was in effect.

If this Court agrees with Respondent's argument, then based upon the aforementioned, Respondent is also asking this court to "rely upon facts outside this record in order to adjudicate factual disputes." Accordingly, if this Court is inclined to strike portions of Appellant's Reply Brief, it must also strike the aforementioned argument in Respondent's Answering Brief.

CONCLUSION

Appellant did not violate any Supreme Court Rule or Rule of Appellate practice which would necessitate striking any portions of his Reply Brief. Appellant did not make any <u>factual</u>

<u>assertions</u> which were not in the record nor cite an unpublished order as legal authority. Moreover, the portions of Appellant's Reply Brief which Respondent finds so offensive are de minimus.

Nevertheless, if this Court disagrees and chooses to strike the

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inconsequential portions of Appellant's Reply Brief, Appellant respectfully requests this Court also strike the far more consequential portion of Respondent's answering brief for the same reasons Respondent asserts in the instant Motion.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP J. KOHN
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

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2		CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
3		I hereby certify that this document was file
4	electronio	cally with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 18th day o
5	August, 2	2016. Electronic Service of the foregoing documer
6	shall be	made in accordance with the Master Service List a
7	follows:	
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9	ADAM LAXAI	
10		I further certify that I served a copy of this
11	document h	by mailing a true and correct copy thereof, postage
12		
13	pre-paid,	addressed to:
14		LUIS PIMENTAL NDOC No: 1144889
15		c/o Ely State Prison
16		P.O. Box 1989 Ely, NV 89301
17		BY /s/ Carrie M. Connolly
18		Employee, Clark County Public
19		Defender's Office
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