IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Electronically Filed Feb 06 2017 04:03 p.m. No. 71214Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Appellant,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

Appeal from a Judgment of Conviction in Case Number CR16-0323
The Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada
Honorable Janet J. Berry, District Judge

JOINT APPENDIX VOLUME ONE

JEREMY T. BOSLER Washoe County Public Defender CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS
Washoe County District Attorney

JOHN REESE PETTY Chief Deputy 350 South Center Street, 5th Floor P.O. Box 11130 Reno, Nevada 89520-0027 TERRENCE P. McCARTHY Chief Appellate Deputy One South Sierra, 7th Floor P.O. Box 11130 Reno, Nevada 89520

Attorneys for Appellant

Attorneys for Respondent

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CODE 1800 Christopher J. Hicks #7747 P.O. Box 11130 Reno, NV 89520 (775) 328-3200

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

V.

Dept. No.: D01

Case No.: CR16-0323

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Defendant.

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AMENDED INFORMATION

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS, District Attorney within and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the above entitled Court that RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, the defendant above named, has committed the crime(s) of:

<u>COUNT I. TRAFFICKING IN A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, a</u>

<u>violation of NRS 453.3385(2), a category B felony</u>, (51158) in the manner following:

That the said defendant on the 19th day of June, 2015, or thereabout, and before the filing of this Information, at and within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully,

knowingly, and/or intentionally, sell, manufacture, deliver, or be in actual or constructive possession of 14 grams or more but less than 28 grams of a Schedule I controlled substance or a mixture which contains a Schedule I controlled substance, to wit: methamphetamine and heroin, at 900 I Street, #218, Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada.

COUNT II. TRAFFICKING IN A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, a

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violation of NRS 453.3385(1), a category B felony, (51156) in the manner following:

That the said defendant on the 19th day of June, 2015, or thereabout, and before the filing of this Information, at and within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully, knowingly, and/or intentionally, sell, manufacture, deliver, or be in actual or constructive possession of 4 grams or more but less than 14 grams of a Schedule I controlled substance or a mixture which contains a Schedule I controlled substance, to wit: methamphetamine and heroin, at 900 I Street, #218, Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada.

NEAR A PUBLIC PARK, a violation of NRS 453.321 and NRS 453.3345, a category B felony, (55686) in the manner following:

That the said defendant on the 19th day of June, 2015, or thereabout, and before the filing of this Information, at and within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully, and knowingly, having possession of and dominion and control over a Schedule I controlled substance, namely, methamphetamine and/or heroin, sell, exchange, supply, and/or give away the said methamphetamine and/or heroin to a confidential informant acting at

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the direction of law enforcement officers, and such transaction occurring within 1,000 feet of a public park, namely, Ardmore Park, located at 1200 12th Street, Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada.

All of which is contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By: /s/ Darcy Cameron

DARCY CAMERON
12100
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The following are the names and addresses of such witnesses as are known to me at the time of the filing of the within Information:

RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT
SCOTT RASMUSSEN
SEAN GIBSON
JET UTTER
DEREK JONES
KEITH PLEICH
WES KELLER

The party executing this document hereby affirms that this document submitted for recording does not contain the social security number of any person or persons pursuant to NRS 239B.230.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By /s/ Darcy Cameron

DARCY CAMERON
12100
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PCN: RPD1504667C; SPPD0045119C; WCAS0002867C-ANDREWS

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CODE 2475
WASHOE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
DONALD WHITE, BAR# 10467
P.O. BOX 11130
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(775)337-4800
ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND

FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO: CR16-0323

v.

DEPT. NO.: 1

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

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Defendant.

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE COUNTS I AND II

Comes Now, RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, Defendant, by and through the Washoe County Public Defender's Office and Donald K. White, Deputy Public Defender, and hereby moves this Court to strike counts I and II of the Amended Information.

This Motion is made and based upon NRS 453.3385, relevant state and federal constitutional provisions, and the attached Points and Authorities.

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

The State has charged Mr. Andrews in an Amended Information with I. Trafficking in a Controlled Substance (2); Trafficking in a Controlled Substance (1); and Unlawful Sale of a Controlled Substance at or near a Public Park. It is alleged that on June 19, 2015, Mr. Andrews sold a controlled substance to a confidential informant (CI), who exited Mr. Andrews apartment at approximately 1831 hours. The CI reportedly told Detective Jones that there was additional methamphetamine and heroin inside the apartment, located in a kitchen drawer. At approximately 1836 hours, Mr. Andrews was seen leaving the apartment. At approximately 1842 hours, SET Detectives took Mr. Andrews into custody. Nearly an hour after Mr. Andrews' arrest, at approximately 1937 hours, SET Detectives served a search warrant for the apartment. Detective Rasmussen reports that Detective Jones located 9.1 ggw presumptive positive heroin and 5.7 ggw presumptive positive methamphetamine in a kitchen drawer.

II. ARGUMENT

NRS 453.3385 states in pertinent part "a person who knowingly or intentionally sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into this State or who is knowingly or intentionally in actual or constructive possession...or any controlled substance which is listed in schedule 1, except marijuana, or any mixture which contains any such controlled substance....(emphasis added).

In the case at bar, the State has charged Mr. Andrews in its Amended Information with Count I Trafficking (2) and Count II Trafficking (1) by combining methamphetamine and heroin in each count. As stated above in the recitation of facts, the methamphetamine and heroin were in separate bags and the bulk of the heroin and methamphetamine was found pursuant to a search of the apartment nearly an hour after Mr. Andrews' arrest. It appears the

State did this in order to inflate its charges against Mr. Andrews and for no other reason readily evident to the defense. The statute clearly prohibits trafficking a "controlled substance," but does not mention controlled substances within the body of the statute. Quite clearly, the statute does not permit the State to charge Mr. Andrews with an aggregate of completely separate controlled substances, i.e., combining heroin and methamphetamine from separate bags and separate searches. Moreover, the defense cannot see anywhere in the statute that permits the State to charge this case as it currently has even if the State tries to argue that it is charging for a mixture of the two separate alleged drugs. A charge like the one the State has made in this case for a mixture requires it to be exactly that, a mixture of drugs in one bag.

III. CONCLUSION

Given the above, Mr. Andrews respectfully requests an order striking counts I and II from the Amended Information.

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 13th day of May, 2016.

JEREMY T. BOSLER Washoe County Public Defender

By /s/ Donald K. White
DONALD K. WHITE
Deputy Public Defender

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Washoe County Public Defender's Office, Reno, Washoe County, Nevada; that on this 13th day of May, 2016, I electronically filed the foregoing documents with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

> **DISTRICT ATTORNEY** 1 SOUTH SIERRA STREET RENO, NV

> > /s/ Wendy Lucero WENDY LUCERO

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CODE 2645 Christopher J. Hicks #7747 P.O. Box 11130 Reno, NV 89520 (775) 328-3200 Attorney for Plaintiff

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE.

* *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Case No.: CR16-0323

v.

Dept. No.: 1

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Defendant.

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OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO STRIKE COUNTS I AND II

J. HICKS, Washoe County District Attorney and DARCY E. CAMERON,
Deputy District Attorney, and hereby opposes the defendant RYAN SCOTT
ANDREWS' ("the Defendant") Motion to Strike Counts I and II, filed
May 13, 2016. This Opposition is made and based upon the attached
Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all other pleadings and paper
on file herein, as well as any oral and/or documentary evidence that
may be presented at a hearing on this matter.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

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On June 19, 2015, a confidential informant (CI) acting at the direction of Reno Police Department (RPD) detectives was provided with \$390.00 in pre-recorded buy money to purchase methamphetamine and heroin from the Defendant. At approximately 2:50 p.m., the CI knocked and entered the apartment located at 900 I Street, #218, Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada. While inside the apartment, the Defendant sold the CI 3.596 grams net weight of methamphetamine and 0.986 grams net weight of heroin. At approximately 6:31 p.m., the CI exited the apartment and immediately provided law enforcement with the purchased narcotics. Additionally, the CI informed the police officers that additional methamphetamine and heroin was observed in a kitchen drawer.

At approximately 6:36 p.m., the Defendant exited the apartment and was taken into custody by RPD detectives. During a search of the Defendant's person incident to his arrest, the prerecoded buy money used during the sale was found in the Defendant's pants pocket.

At approximately 7:15 p.m., RPD Detective Scott Rasmussen applied for and was granted a search warrant to search apartment #218 for additional controlled substances and evidence of sales. At approximately 7:37 p.m., RPD detectives entered and executed the search warrant of the apartment. During the search, 8.459 grams net weight of heroin and 4.944 grams net weight of methamphetamine were located in a kitchen drawer as previously indicated by the CI as well

as an additional 0.992 grams net weight of methamphetamine were located in the bedroom.

The Defendant is currently charged by Amended Information with Trafficking in a Controlled Substance - Level II for possession of the narcotics found inside the residence during the search, Trafficking in a Controlled Substance - Level I for possession of the narcotics sold to the CI, and Unlawful Sale of a Controlled Substance at or Near a Public Park for the actual sale of the narcotics to the CI. It is only the two counts of Trafficking in a Controlled Substance as charged in Counts I and II of the Amended Information that are at issue in this motion.

II. ARGUMENT

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 453.3385 provides in pertinent part that "a person who knowingly or intentionally sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into this State or who is knowingly or intentionally in actual or constructive possession of... any controlled substance which is listed in schedule I, except marijuana, or any mixture which contains any such controlled substance, shall be punished" based upon the quantity involved. NRS 453.3385(1). In the instant motion, the Defendant argues that because the methamphetamine and heroin at issue in this case were packaged in separate baggies, the weights of each substance cannot be combined or aggregated in satisfying the weight limit thresholds required by NRS 453.3385 in charging trafficking in a controlled substance. However, the State is unaware and the Defendant does not cite to any binding legal authority that supports this contention. The issue appears to be a

matter of first impression and will ultimately be left to the sound discretion of this Court. Nevertheless, the Defendant's argument must fail as it goes against common sense and a rational understanding of the law.

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First, even assuming arguendo that this Court is persuaded by and accepts the Defendant's argument that controlled substances packaged separately must be charged separately based upon the individual weights of the individual packages involved, there is absolutely no authority cited supporting the requested remedy of "striking" or dismissing the charged offenses. In fact, pursuant to NRS 173.095, the appropriate remedy, if any, would be amendment of the information - not dismissal.

Second, and again assuming arguendo that this Court is persuaded by and accepts the Defendant's argument, the resultant charges would be three counts of simple possession of a controlled substance for each of the baggies of controlled substances found that weighed less than 4 grams and two counts of level I trafficking in a controlled substance for the two baggies of controlled substances that weighed more than 4 grams. This particular set of charges would expose the Defendant to a maximum prison term of 24 years, as opposed to the current maximum term of 21 years allowed by the current offenses charged. Thus, the Defendant would be exposing himself to possible more prison term over and above what his current charges would allow if his argument were to be accepted.

Furthermore, all of the substances at issue in this case are Schedule I controlled substances with no marijuana involved,

albeit all of the substances found are subject to the same treatment and classification for sentencing purposes. Thus, if the Defendant's argument is accepted and taken to its logical conclusion, it would mean that if someone possessed 100 separate baggies of 100 separate controlled substances but all of the same schedule and all baggies weighed less than 4 grams, they would not be subject to the trafficking in a controlled substance statutes and penalties despite possessing illegal narcotics having a possible combined weight of over 300 grams. This result goes against common sense and what was clearly not the Nevada Legislature's intent in enacting the laws against trafficking in a controlled substances.

Court to consider. First, there is the Defendant's theory: every controlled substance packaged separately must be charged separately and, thus, Counts I and II of the information should be amended to three counts of PCS and two counts of Trafficking - Level I. Second, there is the inverse of the Defendant's theory: all of the controlled substances at issue in a case should be combined into just one charge regardless of type, packaging, or location found and, thus, Counts I and II of the information should be amended to just one count of Trafficking - Level II. Third, there is the State's theory and how the Defendant is currently charged: different controlled substances packaged separately but recovered or found in the same place at the same time can be combined and charged together and, thus, Counts I and II of the information would remain unchanged.

It is the State's contention that this Court disregard the Defendant's theory as unreasonable and just consider whether the Amended Information currently filed in this case should remain the same or if it would be appropriate and reasonable to amend Counts I and II to just one count of Trafficking - Level II alleging all of the drugs found and at issue in the case. Frankly, the State has no preference between these two alternatives and would leave it to this Court's sound discretion in deciding what would be fair and just.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, the State respectfully requests that the Defendant's Motion to Strike Counts I and II be denied.

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this 27th day of May, 2016.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By /s/ Darcy Cameron

DARCY CAMERON

Deputy District Attorney

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY E-FILING

I certify that I am an employee of the Washoe County

District Attorney's Office and that, on this date, I electronically

filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF

system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the

following:

DONALD WHITE, ESQ.
PUBLIC DEFENDER
350 SOUTH CENTER ST.
RENO, NV 89501

Dated this 27th day of May, 2016.

/s/Gladis Estrada GLADIS ESTRADA Code No. 4185

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JANET J. BERRY, DISTRICT JUDGE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

: Case No. CR16-0323

-vs-

Dept. No. 1

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

.

Defendant.

ORAL ARGUMENTS

June 1, 2016

Reno, Nevada

Reported by: Lesley A. Clarkson, CCR #182

APPEARANCES

FOR THE STATE:

DARCY CAMERON

Deputy District Attorney
One South Sierra Street

Reno, Nevada

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

DONALD K. WHITE

Deputy Public Defender 350 South Center Street

Reno, Nevada

THE DEFENDANT:

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS

RENO, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 2016, 1:40 P.M.

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drugs.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. This is State versus Ryan Scott Andrews. I have two motions I think filed by the defense. Is that correct, Mr. White?

MR. WHITE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MR. WHITE: Thank you. Your Honor, I'm going to start first with our motion to strike Counts 1 and 2, specifically those counts for trafficking in a controlled substance level 2, and trafficking in a controlled substance level 1. He's also charged in Count 3 with unlawful sale of a controlled substance at or near a public park. These allegedly happened June 19, 2015.

What had happened in this case is that a confidential informant set up a buy a couple of days ahead of time, I believe, and told SET police that he could do this buy. He went over allegedly to Mr. Andrews' apartment, where other people reside, or at least other people hung out occasionally, and proceeded to — he was wired, apparently he was searched, according to police reports, ahead of time, contained no contraband, drugs, or anything like that, and went over to buy drugs.

THE COURT: So the CI went to the apartment to buy

MR. WHITE: Correct. And he had a wire on him. And he was searched ahead of time, according to police reports, and he didn't have any drugs or anything. He was provided buy money. And then he was there for a little while, and he walks out with some drugs.

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According to the police reports he walks out with 4 grams gross weight presumptive positive for heroin. And that's gross weight. So it was still in the packaging at that point.

And 1.4 grams gross weight still in the packaging of presumptive positive methamphetamine.

THE COURT: In separate packets. That's what's sort of confusing about your motion. So these, when he bought these, these were in completely separate packages, like two different bags for one purchase?

MR. WHITE: I would have to assume they were. Because they did weigh them. The police would weigh them when they got to the lab, at least, just to get the gross weight to place in their report. So if it was all in one baggie, Your Honor, I would assume they would weigh all one thing. The heroin and methamphetamine would be mixed together in one baggie, making some sort of concoction, and it would weigh more than those two separately.

Then nearly an hour later, as Mr. Andrews has already been arrested and sitting in jail, they get a search warrant and go over and search the house.

Now, backing up just a bit. The confidential informant had told police after he was, I guess for lack of a better term, debriefed and re-searched, I guess searched again, and handing off the buy money that he had, excuse me, handing off the drugs that he had allegedly obtained from Mr. Andrews, he tells them there's more drugs in a kitchen drawer in the apartment.

So that's when they go back presumptively to go get those, they get a search warrant, and they go back and search the house, find more drugs in that kitchen drawer where the confidential informant said he saw those drugs. Presumably that's where the larger amounts come from.

In the lab report provided by the district attorney's office and the Washoe County Sheriff's Office lab they state that there was a — let's see. These are net weights, Your Honor, and they break it down. There's a total of five items weighed, and I'll just go in order. The first item is 1 gram, excuse me, .986, so not quite a gram, of net weight of a brown substance. And then item 2 is 3.596 grams net weight of a crystalline substance. Item 3 is 8.459 grams net weight of a brown substance. Item 4 is 4.94 grams of a crystalline substance. And item 5 is .992 grams of a crystalline substance.

Your Honor, the main crux of my argument here is that these appears to be all bagged separately. But more than that, I have never seen, ever, I have never seen two different kind of substances, controlled substances, combined into one charge and

made into a trafficking amount as has been done here. I would expect to see from there the three bags, there's three bags of a crystalline substance.

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And I will, Your Honor, for the record state that items 1 and 3, which were the brown substances, heroin was identified in the substance through their testing. And items 2, 4 and 5, methamphetamine was identified in the substance for items 2, 4, and 5 through their testing.

So going back to what I was just about to say, I would expect to see charges more similar to combining, if the State wants to charge this way, and of course it would be my job to defend Mr. Andrews against this, but I would expect to see charges of items 1 and 3 combined for heroin, and 2, 4, and 5 combined for methamphetamine. Again, I have never seen two different substances.

And I have looked in the history. I couldn't find anything in the history of all of the statutes that are relevant here, which is NRS 453.3385, that states that it can be done or that it's ever been amended from when it was done before or that it's been, there's just no history that I can see from looking at it that it's ever been done like that before or even allows for it. It specifically calls for, and all of them are like that, quite frankly, possession of a controlled substance, NRS 453.321, possession of a controlled substance, not substances. Same with trafficking, trafficking in a controlled substance.

There is a part of trafficking and there's a part of possession, well, mostly, we will stick to trafficking here because that's what we are talking about, that does allow, and I put it in the motion, that does allow obviously for a mixture. But that is mostly based on cutting. We are never seeing pure heroin or pure methamphetamine being sold or trafficked or possessed by people around. It's not pure. There's usually a cutting agent in it. And that stays in there as part of the weight.

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That is part of what my defendants have to deal with when they are charged with these crimes, is that whatever they are cutting it with, if it's cut with something completely innocuous, I don't know what it's with, let's just say it's baby powder for argument purposes, that baby powder gets weighed, and that weight becomes part of the whole amount. And if it goes above 4 grams, then we are looking at a trafficking amount of methamphetamine, if it's methamphetamine and baby powder, again for argument purposes.

But we don't see things where we say okay, there's meth and there's heroin combined in there, and you also don't see in the lab report where in these separate baggies that we saw heroin and methamphetamine in one of the baggies. It's either heroin, in the ones I described as reading this, or methamphetamine.

So, Your Honor, I would at least submit for the purposes of this trial that it shouldn't be allowed, the State

shouldn't be allowed to charge heroin and methamphetamine into combined weights into one charge. Again, what I was stating before, is I would expect to see the methamphetamine grouped together and the heroin grouped together, and then it's my job to defend him at trial as to whether the State can prove that it all belongs to Mr. Andrews or not.

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And I think what would come out of that is when you combine those weights, 1 and 3 combined together, which is the heroin, comes out to 8.459 plus 9.86, os roughly, rounding up even, to 9 and one gram, that's 10 grams. We are still, we are at a trafficking level one, between 4 and 14 grams, for heroin.

And then for the methamphetamine, I'll, just rounding up again, we have about 5 grams in item 4, 3.6 grams in item 2, so that's 7.6 grams, and then in item 5, about 1 gram. So that's 7.6 grams or 7.7 grams, again making it a level one.

So my argument here is if it was charged correctly, it would be two level one trafficking, not a level two and a level one and a sales. Sales I have no contention with. I just plan on defending that at trial.

THE COURT: So you want to --

MR. WHITE: And I did not have any, I didn't see any legal authority, I looked for it, I don't see any legal authority as far as that except for the statute, just saying, it doesn't say substances and it doesn't say that it's allowed to be combined and allowed to be a mixture.

1 THE COURT: Right now your client is charged with 2 unlawful sale of a controlled substance. 3 MR. WHITE: No, Your Honor. He's charged with level 4 one trafficking, level two trafficking, and --5 THE COURT: So what you are suggesting. 6 MR. WHITE: It should be two level ones. 7 It should be two level ones, instead of a THE COURT: level two and a level one. And it's because of separate bags and 8 9 not in the allegation of combining the weight. 10 There must have been a plea negotiation in here. 11 There was, Your Honor. I can look for it. MR. WHITE: 12 THE COURT: No. I have it. Because I'm just looking 13 for the amended -- do we have an amended information? 14 THE CLERK: It should be there, Your Honor. 15 MR. WHITE: You should, Your Honor. I have it. 16 printed it up again. We have it. It was filed on April 20, 17 2016, by Miss Cameron. 18 So you have the motion to strike Count 1 THE COURT: 19 and Count 2. 2.0 MR. WHITE: Correct, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: But I thought Count 1 already had a level 2.2. one. 23 Correct, Your Honor. MR. WHITE: 24 MS. CAMERON: Count 2 is a level one. 25 THE COURT: All right. So are you through with your

argument?

MR. WHITE: I am through with my argument on that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll allow the State to respond.

MR. WHITE: Thank you.

MS. CAMERON: The problem with the defense's argument is that where the different substances were found will have different legal issues at trial. And so that's why I chose to charge it the way I did, based upon the similarity in the substances and the similarities that they would face with regards to ownership, possession, dominion, and control, the legal issues that those substances would be subject to at trial.

THE COURT: Let me just stop you there so I understand.

Is it, the State's concern is that some of the heroin, some of the weight emanates from the CI purchase, and then some emanates from the kitchen drawer purchase?

MS. CAMERON: Count 1, the level two is the drawer. Count 2, the level one, is the sale. And so that's why I had charged it separately, because when the officers come into possession to those drugs, they are at separate times and by separate means.

The Count 1 is pursuant to a search warrant, and it's found in a kitchen drawer. Mr. White has already articulated whether other people lived there, whether other people have access to the drawer, whether it's a joint possession or somebody

else's drugs. So there's different legal issues as to the ownership, possession, control of the kitchen drawer. So that is Count 1.

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THE COURT: Let's stay with Count 1, the kitchen drawer. And you charged it as he had actual or constructive possession of 14 grams or more but less than 28 grams of a Schedule I controlled substance or a mixture which contains a Schedule I controlled substance, to wit: Methamphetamine and heroin.

Okay. And so as I understand Mr. White's argument, he's saying that the kitchen drawer was separately packaged.

MS. CAMERON: They were in two separate baggies, correct. There was a white crystalline methamphetamine package, and there was a brown chunky heroin package. They were sold separately and packaged separately.

THE COURT: Okay. But so within just the kitchen drawer, going back to that, we had, in the kitchen drawer we had 8.45 grams of heroin?

MS. CAMERON: 8.459 of heroin and 4.944 of meth.

THE COURT: And so one was in one bag and one was in another.

MS. CAMERON: Yes.

THE COURT: So what I have been sort of been focusing on is going back to the language that talks about a mixture of, because Mr. White's right, sometimes we will have, I mean

assuming arguendo that there was one ziplock bag that had a baggie of heroin and a baggie of meth, but it was in one bag. They weren't mixed together, but they were all together in one bag. It seems like the whole issue here is Mr. White is saying look, if they are different substances, then you have to weigh them differently and charge them differently. Is that right?

MS. CAMERON: They were weighed separately. There are the different weights.

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I quess my argument is, if this Court has seen it, somebody in their front pocket has 20 heroin balloons. balloon of heroin is weighed and tested separately, each balloon is packaged separately, but each balloon is found in the same location. And generally in that kind of situation we will just charge one because they are subject to the same legal kind of They are all found in the same place. Not because we charge them because they are the same substance, but because they are all Schedule I, they are all subject to the same penalties. One balloon isn't going to subject the defendant to higher or lesser penalties than a different balloon. They are all subject to the same consequences, and so they are charged together. don't charge 20 PCSs for 20 heroin balloons. I don't think there's any difference between whether somebody has 10 heroin balloons and then a small bindle of methamphetamine in the same pocket.

So the case law that I found when talking about

different controlled substances and how they are treated, really the only case law that I found was from the federal courts with regards to conspiracies, and they say well, it's one act of conspiracy. Doesn't matter how many different substances, because they are only going to be punished for conspiracy for whatever, but not possession of different controlled substances.

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I, with Mr. White, couldn't find anything that talked about weights and combining. What I did focus on was those courts that did address multiple controlled substances is how they were sentenced. Some jurisdictions will sentence by specific substances, not by schedule. They sentence by heroin, they sentence by cocaine base. We have seen out of California and the penalties that a defendant is going to be subject to is contingent upon the substance that you allege. So they require the district attorney and the prosecution to articulate with specificity what specific substance that they are alleging so that the defendant knows what penalties they are going to be exposed to.

But in this case Schedule I is lumped together.

Schedule II are lumped together. All of those 162 odd Schedule I controlled substances are treated the same for purposes of trafficking. All whatever hundred plus Schedule II are treated the same for trafficking purposes. So hypothetically, if Mr. White's argument is to be followed to its logical end, somebody could have a backpack on their person with three grams

of methamphetamine, separately three grams of heroin, separately three grams of cocaine, separately three grams of hydrocodone, three grams of codeine, whatever, 100 different Schedule I controlled substances, all package packaged under trafficking threshold and only be subject to 100 counts of PCS. That doesn't seem logical.

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I would certainly argue to the Court that that was not the legislature's intent. That somebody has on their person clearly with the intent to distribute or whatever 100 different controlled substances, all classified and scheduled under the same administrative code to be punished the same would obviate their exposure to trafficking as long as they package it separately. That does not make sense. It goes against common sense.

In this particular case the substances were found at the same time in different locations, so that's why I had charged it separately.

My other alternative I would posit to the Court, I had assumed Mr. White wanted each baggie charged separately. Because to me it didn't make sense that the heroin in the CI's possession and the heroin in the drawer would be combined into one count. But that's apparently what he was arguing today. So I had assumed that he was just, each baggie, three PCSs, two level ones. Again, I think that's entirely burdensome, and it ends up exposing the defendant to more possible prison time than I

already had it charged.

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THE COURT: I know. That's what I don't understand,

Mr. White, is how does this inure to the benefit of your client
to move it to the level one rather than the level two? How does
this benefit him?

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, if it's two level ones he's exposed to, in each of those he's exposed to one to six years. If Your Honor was to grant my argument, the defense's argument, then it would be two level ones, and those are each one to six years. Right now he's charge with the level two, which is two to 15 years, and a level one, which is one to six years.

MS. CAMERON: So it was my understanding that if we did it by each baggie, if you had three PCSs in two levels ones, it was one charge for each baggie, that would end up being more prison time. Under his theory, which is just two level ones based on substance, not location, then yes, it would be exposure of 12 years rather than the 15 and the six.

The other alternative, and what I would be perfectly comfortable with doing today, I think it would be easier for everybody, is just do one level two. They were, for argument's sake, right, they all came from the same drawer. And if rather than arguing location and, you know, or his argument is substance, they all came from the same apartment, from the same drawer, and the State would be fine doing just one level two.

THE COURT: Well, I think from an appellate perspective

we have got to address this. And I think it doesn't, it really doesn't make sense to the Court to, because all of the research that we could find, and you're right, there are no cases on this. But just from a commonsense, from a practical view, it doesn't make sense to say just because it's bagged separately, it's weighed separately, and prosecuted separately. Because, you know, as Miss Cameron says, what if your client had a backpack full of, you know, 20 different baggies. Then would they be allowed to charge 20 counts seeking consecutive time? Or why would the legislature and the federal authorities all include the word mixture?

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And that's the research that my law clerks and interns have been working on since, the last several days, trying to figure out, your argument is very unusual. We hadn't seen it.

But it's just like you say, why is it that, let's just, I've got everybody coming in now mixing heroin and meth.

Everybody. I call it hairy meth.

MR. WHITE: I've heard you say it, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So if I accept your argument that no, we don't weigh those together, and even though they are together, and hairy meth is in the bag, and the supermajority of defendants coming in are saying oh, yeah, I'm mixing the two all the time.

Then why do we have so many statutes and regulations that talk about the mixture? And right here it says, in 18 USC it says unless otherwise specified, the weight of a controlled

substance set forth in the table refers to the entire weight of any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of the controlled substance. If a mixture or substance contains more than one controlled substance, the weight of the entire mixture or substance is assigned to the controlled substance that results in the greater offense level.

And it looks like from the report that these were kept separate. And I don't know if there were cutting agents. But if they are in the same bag — I mean this kind of goes along with the cutting agent argument. I mean it seems somewhat unfair to say look, you poured, you know, a half pound of baking soda in there, but we are going to charge you for it.

MR. WHITE: But they do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I know they do.

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MR. WHITE: And they do, I just recently, you know, I just recently had a client that you probably remember, younger guy with, charged with LSD, which we don't see very often. Sugar cubes, same kind of thing. Those were weighed, that's a trafficking amount of LSD, because they weigh the entire sugar cube. They don't separate the LSD from the sugar. Probably impossible to do. I'm not a chemist.

THE COURT: I'm sure it can be done. We are Ameri-cans, not Ameri-can'ts.

The fact of the matter is when we talk about mixture, I think Miss Cameron's argument is very profound as it relates to

Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III narcotics. If this were the case, then you could, I mean the prosecution would have so much discretion to charge criminal defendants off the charts. Every tiny little bag, every little sugar cube.

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MR. WHITE: Yes, Your Honor, they do. I'm not saying they do charge it. They have the discretion.

THE COURT: I understand they have the discretion.

MR. WHITE: It could be a little bit of an amount for possession. It just has to be basically measurable.

THE COURT: I understand that. Here we have meth and heroin, which we know are combined and used by multiple parties, and we have it in one location. And just so I think I'm understanding your argument, your argument is as a matter of law the State is not allowed to takes those two Schedule I narcotics that are found together in the same location at the same time with the same warrant, they are not allowed to take those two substances that are in separate bags or that are already ready for sale and say these Schedule I narcotics, their gross weight takes it to a level two.

Just so I'm clear, your argument is no, even though they are both Schedule I narcotics, one heroin and one methamphetamine, the State as a matter of law cannot charge the defendant because they don't individually meet the weight requirements.

Is that, am I getting it?

MR. WHITE: Yes. But can I add to that a little bit?

2 THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. WHITE: And I did not read, candidly, I did not read 18 USC. I did not refer to that federal code.

THE COURT: No, I'm just trying to find the concept of having multiple substances in one location. This statement says to implement the principle of penalties related to drug distribution, congress was looking at a market-oriented approach of punishing drug trafficking under the total quantity. And it says to implement the principle, congress set mandatory minimum sentences corresponding to the weight of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of the various controlled substances, including LSD. It intended that the penalties for drug trafficking be graduated according to the weight of the drugs in whatever form they were found.

So whether they were cut, uncut, pure, ready, packaged, they weren't so much concerned about the form that they are in, it's more the level and the quantity that they are in. And so, and that's why I think the word mixture keeps coming up.

MR. WHITE: Yes.

THE COURT: But you go ahead. You were going to add to your thought process of separate packaging, separate weight.

MR. WHITE: Well, my perspective on hearing you read that, Your Honor, is that that federal law also allows for a mixture. Yes, we have seen clients come in here that have

admitted to using two substances at the same time, using two substances at the same time, but not, I don't know how they do that. I honestly don't know how they do that, whether they take one at a time, and then the combined effects is what they are looking for. But yes, as you call it, hairy meth, I have seen a little bit more of that lately.

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That does talk about substances and a mixture. Our statute talks about a substance or a mixture containing the controlled substance, which allows for a cutting agent to be weighed, unfortunately to many of my clients, which brings it above the level.

That also, though, sounded like to me, after you read it, Your Honor, sounds like it allows for charging, if there's a mixture of two substances. A mixture of two substances. Here we don't have a mixture of two substances. We have a mixture in the charges of the two substances. We don't have a mixture.

Each bag was tested. There were five bags total here that I read off. Each bag was tested, and I don't know whether they were looking for other things. It doesn't — I'm not aware if they were looking for other things. But each bag, it says items 1 and 3 heroin was identified in the substance. But it does not say anything about meth in 1 and 3, just heroin. Items 2, 4, and 5, methamphetamine was identified in the substance in items 2, 4, and 5. No mixture, though.

There is no mixture here. There is nothing here from

the Washoe County crime lab that states there was heroin and methamphetamine in one bag and that it was tested that way.

That's my argument, Your Honor.

Location obviously is important to me in my defense. But what I'm stating here is that, and I don't want to keep repeating, but I do think Miss Cameron had a good argument as far as the Schedule I goes. But it seems that there's no statute that allows. So yes, as a matter of law I'm saying I don't think it can be charged that way, because our statute does not allow for the combining of substances when there has been no combination of substances. Each bag was tested separately, and each bag came out with its own substance and not a combination of those substances in it.

THE COURT: So if the Court were to accept your argument, then the State would amend to a level one, so how many more level ones would there be? How many charges?

MS. CAMERON: It sounds like Count 1 would just be reduced from a level two to one, it would still be three charges. He wants Count 1 to be a level one.

THE COURT: No, because there's separate -- if you accept that notion, then there would be the level one for heroin, and there would be another charge level one for methamphetamine.

MS. CAMERON: I would have to amend Count 2, then, striking meth, and it would stay a level one. That's correct, Your Honor.

If you take the notion that these are each 1 THE COURT: 2 packaged separately, won't that actually increase the number of 3 counts the State could bring? MS. CAMERON: That's what my argument was. 4 5 would have been three initial PCS charges for those baggies that didn't meet the trafficking threshold. 6 7 THE COURT: So there would be a level one for the 8.4. MS. CAMERON: In the drawer. 8 9 THE COURT: And then there would be a level one for the 10 4 point --11 MS. CAMERON: Of methamphetamine in the drawer. THE COURT: And then the CI purchase would be --12 MS. CAMERON: One PCS for .986 of heroin, a PCS for 13 3.596 of meth. And there was an additional methamphetamine 14 baggie found in the house of.992. So that's the fifth baggie. 15 16 That's our outlier. THE COURT: So what level is that? 17 18 MS. CAMERON: It's a PCS. 19 THE COURT: And then there would be the other count by 2.0 the school. 21 MS. CAMERON: Right. And then the sale. 2.2. THE COURT: So it would go from three counts to six 23 counts. 24 MS. CAMERON: Correct. THE COURT: And then each of the level ones are one to 25

six?

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MS. CAMERON: Correct.

THE COURT: Then what's the one by the school?

MS. CAMERON: It's a one to six, with a mandatory consecutive one to six for the enhancement.

THE COURT: So a total basically seven of one to sixes.

MS. CAMERON: Four one to sixes, three one to fours.

THE COURT: And then right now it's charged with a level two -- no. It was negotiated previously.

MS. CAMERON: And then he didn't plead, and so that's why it's the amended information of a level two. Two to 15 on Count 1, a one to six on Count 2, and a one to six with a consecutive one to six on Count 2.

THE COURT: And so what research did you do on the schedule of narcotics? Because I think, is there any case authority in Nevada as it relates to the schedule?

MS. CAMERON: No. I just found by analogy on how the jurisdictions were analyzing different controlled substance offenses and not necessarily the combining of weights, nothing with regards to this specific issue. But a lot of the courts focused on how were the drugs being treated, how were they penalized. And that was important to the Court in deciding if the State had appropriately charged it.

There were a couple of cases with regards, to there was a motion, I guess a motion to dismiss because there was a lack of

specificity, because the State had not articulated what substance. In that specific jurisdiction they needed to know what substance, because depending on the substance, it would expose the defendant to different penalties, not just by schedule, which is how the Nevada statutes are written.

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THE COURT: But, you know, I mean the term mixture is defined as portion of matter consisting of two or more components that does not bear a fixed proportion to one another, however thoroughly commingled, are regarded as retaining a separate existence.

But I think the more profound consideration is the schedule of narcotics, whether it's a one or a two. Because I mean if you accept Mr. White's argument that, you know, there's three grams of meth and three grams of heroin and three grams of oxycodone, and you are walking around with your pharmacy on your back with a ton of product in there, then the argument is no, no, we just have three grams. So then it puts the State in the position of saying okay, we are going to charge you with possession times a hundred.

And I think, we did look for legislative history and the intent, and that's what we, there just isn't a lot of law on this in Nevada. But I mean I could see where the State will, you know, if you accept the defense argument, the State's going to say fine, we are going to charge everything, we are seeking consec. And it just doesn't make any sense to say that if you

find a group of Schedule I narcotics that are capable, particularly these drugs, of causing death or serious injury, or these are the types of drugs that the legislature says we don't want on the streets, we don't want them out there, and people who are packaging them and have large quantities are necessarily drug dealers, and people who cause a disproportionate amount of problems to the citizens of the community.

So I think what we will do -- when is this trial scheduled?

MS. CAMERON: The 13th.

THE COURT: The 13th of June?

THE CLERK: That is correct. June 13.

THE COURT: Well, let me take this under advisement. I want to look at the issue of the schedule, the schedule on the narcotics. I will tell you I'm inclined to deny the defense motion, but I want them to be able, if they want to take it up, that's fine. I'm inclined to deny it only because of the scheduling of the drugs and the location. We have two separate locations of drugs. And I would be more inclined to grant the motion if the drugs weren't found in the same location.

But as I understand it — do you have any witnesses here? Do you have the lab person or the officer?

MS. CAMERON: No. No witness. We were relying on the facts as they are, because I think the argument was really more of a legal one. So no testimony for today's hearing, no.

1 THE COURT: Okay. But you both agree that the heroin 2 and the meth were found together in a kitchen drawer. 3 MS. CAMERON: Yes. There's a photograph of that. 4 THE COURT: Can I see the photographs? Do you have 5 them with you? 6 MS. CAMERON: Yes. May I approach, Your Honor? 7 THE COURT: Please. 8 MS. CAMERON: So it would be these two photographs, 9 page 11 and 12, are of the kitchen drawer. 10 THE COURT: Okay. (Reviewing document.) 11 A lot of heroin there. 12 So these picture depict how it was found? 13 MS. CAMERON: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Is that a gun? 15 MS. CAMERON: No gun was recovered, although ammunition 16 was. 17 THE COURT: So this drawer looks like a little 18 laboratory. Got the lighters, the spoons, the, it looks like 19 pipes. I don't know what that is. I thought that was a gun. 20 And then it's got the meth and the heroin, clearly in separate 21 bags. 22 So if he had both of these bags in his front pocket 23 when he was arrested, how would he be charged? 24 MS. CAMERON: With a level two trafficking. 25 THE COURT: Okay. But because they are in separate

27 bags, Mr. White's argument is they have to be charged as level 1 2 one. 3 MS. CAMERON: That's the argument, yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay. And then the CI buy, how did that go 5 down? 6 MS. CAMERON: The CI went into his apartment, exited, 7 handed the narcotics that were purchased to the detectives. Five 8 minutes after the CI left Mr. Andrews left, and he was 9 apprehended with the buy money in his pocket. So it was five minutes after the CI exited his apartment. 10 11 THE COURT: How much did the CI buy? 12. MS. CAMERON: He bought .96 of heroin and 3.596 of 13 meth. So a level one. Four and a half. 14 THE COURT: And then he has the buy money, they arrest 15 him, and then they go get a search warrant, and they secure the 1.6 property? 17 There's a female sleeping in a back MS. CAMERON: Yes. 18 bedroom. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So they take her out or they secure 2.0 it. 21 MS. CAMERON: Yes. 22

THE COURT: I gotcha. Well, I will take it under submission, Mr. White, but I'm inclined to deny that motion to strike because it just doesn't make common sense. I see the argument, it's interesting. I'll go ahead and write an order on

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it. And I won't preclude you from renewing your motion after all the testimony and all the evidence are in, as that might affect the Court's judgment.

But looking at the pictures and just thinking about it logically, it, because they are both Schedule I, it would be I think certainly different if it were heroin and, you know, marijuana or something that, you know, where they are not of the same schedule. But these are of the same schedule. Right? There's no dispute about that.

MR. WHITE: No.

THE COURT: I want to see if we can get a little more research on that. But I just want you to know I'm inclined, I just don't see that that's what our legislators intended, that if you have got it in separate packages but it's at the same level that you don't get charged at the trafficking level.

MR. WHITE: Thank you.

THE COURT: So now we have also got a motion in limine for something else?

MS. CAMERON: If I may have one moment with defense counsel.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

(Discussion off the record between

counsel.)

THE COURT: So we still have the motion in limine regarding prior bad acts.

MR. WHITE: Correct, Your Honor. Defense did this motion. I'll just let what I wrote speak for itself. I did not write a reply really. I just wanted to protect him from anything, any prejudicial, being prejudiced in front of the jury. I certainly understand that if Mr. Andrews exercises his right to take the witness stand and we open the door to something like that, that the prosecution can question him on older prior convictions or felonies. I think there are two burglaries from 2009.

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I just want Your Honor to grant our motion, obviously, that as long as he doesn't take the witness stand, there's no other reason to bring these up if he doesn't open the door. There's no, we are not saying there's a mistake or anything like that. And certainly the State is not bringing up any exceptions to this, either. And it is heavily disfavored, presumptively admissible under Rossi versus State as I put in my motion.

And should Mr., as I stated before, should Mr. Andrews decide to take the witness stand, we certainly would understand that if we opened the door to that, that the prosecution could question him on that. But we don't want it out there to prejudice him during trial.

THE COURT: Then I can't grant or deny the motion, because I can't presume what the defense will be. But I will explain, Mr. Andrews, because you have felony convictions, if you choose to, at the end of the State's case in chief, with the

advice of your attorney, you will make a decision as to whether you want to testify. I will canvass you at that time. If you choose to testify, I will explain to you the State has the right to cross-examine you, and they can cross-examine you about your felony criminal history. Those felony convictions remain fresh enough that they are going to be subject to examination should you choose to testify. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

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THE COURT: Any questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So again, I think the motion in limine puts, and I don't see from the State that you intend to present in your case in chief any other Petrocelli matters; is that correct?

MS. CAMERON: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you indicate there was a woman in the apartment?

MS. CAMERON: Yes.

THE COURT: Is she going to be a witness in this case?

MS. CAMERON: I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay. Because if there are any witnesses or the CI, anybody who's going to be called as a witness who may be referencing other criminal conduct, then we need to address that pretrial.

MS. CAMERON: I will put on the record that in meeting

with the CI, he is aware of the defendant's prior criminal history, and actually knew him kind of through, his brother knew him from prison. So I have specifically admonished him to not make any reference to prison, him ever being in prison, knowing anything about him having gone to prison or his prior criminal history, and he did acknowledge that he understood that.

THE COURT: So if you will just remind him.

And then again, Mr. White, in your cross-examining him and within the course of your questioning you pose a question that, so how were you friends with Mr. Andrews, how do you know him, then that's on you. Okay?

MR. WHITE: Yeah. And Your Honor, I will speak to him, too. And if Miss Cameron has any other things that she knows about that history from speaking with the CI already, I'd certainly like to be noticed of those. I don't want to step down that road either obviously.

THE COURT: I'm sure your client will share with you as well what's known and what's not. And I can always give a limiting instruction if necessary.

So now we are scheduled for trial. Have we already confirmed?

THE CLERK: No, we are confirmed, Your Honor. We confirmed at the last hearing.

THE COURT: Do we have an exhibit marking?

THE CLERK: Yes, on Monday. That will be June 6 at

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nine a.m.

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THE COURT: Anything else we need to take up?

MR. WHITE: Not that I can think of, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will try to get an order out on this forthwith. As I said, my inclination is to deny the defense motion to strike Counts 1 and 2. I think you have made a thorough record, but there is really no case authority that supports the position either way.

And I do think that if you want to do further research, Mr. White, as it relates to the fact that these are Schedule I narcotics, I think that would have probably been a more powerful argument than the fact, and again the record should reflect in looking at the photographs of where the drugs were found, how the drugs were found, it does not make sense to the Court that the legislature intended that if you had these drugs ready for sale, and in point of fact the sale included heroin and meth, it included both of those substances, and the circumstance presented to all the courts right now is everybody is mixing heroin and meth. That is their main fun drug, I guess.

So I think we, I'm going to look for additional research related to the schedule of the narcotic versus how it's packaged or found or weighed. Because I agree with the State that had it been in your client's pocket, just because it's in two bags, it's, you know, because it hasn't touched one another or it hasn't been cut with something else, that's two different

charges.

Further, in this particular instance if the Court accepted your argument, then the State could still turn around and charge six different felonies, which the consequence of placing charges in that perspective could also place a person as a habitual offender if you get six felony convictions. So I think it's a slippery slope to go down the road that you are suggesting. But an interesting slope.

So thank you very much. We will stand in recess. (2:30 p.m., proceedings concluded.)

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STATE OF NEVADA SS COUNTY OF WASHOE I, LESLEY A. CLARKSON, Official Reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, DO HEREBY CERTIFY: That I was present in Department No. 1 of the within-entitled Court on Wednesday, June 1, 2016, and took stenotype notes of the proceedings entitled herein and thereafter transcribed them into typewriting as herein appears; That the foregoing transcript is a full, true and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said hearing. Dated this 15th day of September, 2016. /s/ Lesley A. Clarkson Lesley A. Clarkson, CCR #182 2.1

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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5555528

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Case No. CR16-0323

Dept. No. 1

VS.

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Defendant.

ORDER

On May 13, 2016, Defendant Ryan Scott Andrews ("Defendant"), by and through counsel, Deputy Public Defender Donald White, filed a *Motion to Strike Counts I and II*. On May 27, 2016, the State of Nevada ("the State"), by and through Deputy District Attorney Darcy Cameron, filed an *Opposition*. The matter came before the Court for oral argument on June 1, 2016 at 1:00 p.m. Having reviewed the pleadings and the record in its entirety, and upon consideration of the parties' respective oral arguments, the Court finds as follows.

FINDINGS OF FACT

This case arises out of an alleged illegal sale of Schedule I narcotics, including methamphetamine and heroin, to a confidential informant ("CI") on June 19, 2015. The State alleges Defendant met with the CI in the Defendant's apartment and, while in the apartment, allegedly sold him approximately 3.596 grams net weight of methamphetamine, and 0.986 grams net weight of heroin, both schedule I narcotics. (*Opp.* at 2: 8-10). The State alleges that after the CI

exited the apartment, he told the police officers that he saw additional methamphetamine and heroin 2 in the Defendant's kitchen drawer. (Opp. at 2: 12-14). Defendant later exited the apartment, at which point he was taken into custody. During a search of the Defendant's person incident to his arrest, police found the pre-recorded buy money used by the CI in the Defendant's pants pockets. (Id. at 2:15-19). Thereafter, RPD Detective Scott Rasmussen applied for and was granted a search 5 warrant to search the apartment for additional controlled substances and evidence of sales. RPD 6 7 detectives then entered and executed the search warrant of the apartment. (Id. at 2:20-24). Police officers found approximately 8.459 grams net weight of heroin and 4.944 grams net weight of 8 methamphetamine in the kitchen drawer, and 0.922 grams net weight of methamphetamine in the 9 10 bedroom (Id. at 2: 8-26).

Defendant is currently charged by the Amended Information with the following counts:

- (1) Trafficking in a Controlled Substance, a violation of NRS 453.3385(2), a category B felony;
- (2) Trafficking in a Controlled Substance, a violation of NRS 453.3385(1), a category B felony; and
- (3) Unlawful Sale of a Controlled Substance at or Near a Public Park, a violation of NRS 453.321 and NRS 453.3345, a category B felony.1

Defendant filed a motion to strike counts I and II from the Amended Information.

DISCUSSION

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NRS 453.3385 provides in pertinent part that "a person who knowingly or intentionally sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into this State or who is knowingly or intentionally in actual or constructive possession of ... any controlled substance which is listed in schedule I, except marijuana, or any mixture which contains any such controlled substance, shall be punished" based upon the quantity involved. NRS 453.3385(1).²

Defendant argues that because the methamphetamine and heroin at issue in this case were packaged in separate baggies, the weights of each substance cannot be combined or aggregated to satisfy the weight limit thresholds required by NRS 453.3385 to charge trafficking in a controlled

¹ Amended Information, filed Apr. 20, 2016.

² Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 453.3385.

substance. Defendant avers "the statute does not permit the State to charge Mr. Andrews with an aggregate of completely separate controlled substances, i.e., combining heroin and methamphetamine from separate bags and separate searches ... A charge like the one the State has made in this case for a mixture requires it to be exactly that, a mixture of drugs in one bag." (*Mot.* at 3: 1-10.)

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In response, the State notes the Defendant does not cite to any persuasive legal authority to support his contention, and "[t]he issue appears to be a matter of first impression..." (*Opp.* at 3: 26, 4: 1.) Nevertheless, the State contends Defendant's argument "must fail as it goes against common sense and a rational understanding of the law." (*Id.* at 3: 2-4.)

The State avers "if this Court were to accept the Defendant's argument, the resultant charges would be three counts of simple possession of a controlled substance for each of the baggies of controlled substances found that weighed less than 4 grams, and two counts of level I trafficking in a controlled substance for the two baggies of controlled substances that weighed more than 4 grams ... for a maximum prison term of 24 years, as opposed to the current maximum term of 21 years allowed by the current offenses charged." (*Id.* at 4:13-22).³ Furthermore, the State argues that all of the substances at issue are Schedule I controlled substances, and are therefore subject to the same treatment and classification for sentencing.

Finally, the State argues that "if the Defendant's argument is accepted and taken to its logical conclusion, it would mean that if someone possessed 100 separate baggies of 100 separate controlled substances but all of the same schedule and all baggies weighed less than 4 grams, they would not be subject to the trafficking in a controlled substance statutes and penalties despite possessing illegal narcotics having a possible combined weight of over 300 grams." (*Id.* at 5:2-9). Further, under the Defendant's interpretation of the law, the State would be allowed to charge 100 felony counts and seek consecutive prison sentences for each count. The State suggests this result

³ (1) Trafficking in a controlled substance- Level I for the 8.459 grams net weight of heroin; (2) Trafficking in a controlled substance- Level I for the 4.944 grams net weight of methamphetamine; (3) Possession of a Schedule I controlled substance for the 0.986 grams net weight of heroin; (4) Possession of a Schedule I controlled substance for the 3.596 grams net weight of methamphetamine; (5) Possession of a Schedule I controlled substance for the 0.992 grams net weight of methamphetamine; and (6) Unlawful Sale of a controlled substance at or near a public park for the actual sale of the narcotics to the CI.

"goes against common sense" and was clearly not the Nevada Legislature's intent in enacting laws against trafficking in a controlled substance.

It is incumbent upon the Court to focus on the packaging of the controlled substances in this case, the lethality of the substances, the schedules, and the amounts of the substances to decide this motion. The Court finds the statute and the law contemplate that when a seller of illegal drugs sells heroin and methamphetamine, which are both Schedule I products, both sold together, and located together, the total weight of said Schedule I narcotics appropriately forms the basis for the changes before this Court.

Accordingly, and good cause appearing, the Defendant's Motion to Strike Counts I and II is hereby DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I

DATED this 94 day of June, 2016.

JANET J. BERRY District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this 9 day of June, 2016, I deposited in the County mailing system for postage and mailing with the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached document addressed the individuals listed herein and/or electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

VIA ECF

Derek Dreiling, Esq.

Darcy Cameron, Esq.

Travis Lucia, Esq.

Donald White, Esq.

Division of Parole and Probation

DA #15-7241

RPD RP15-014576

CODE 1800

P.O. Box 11130

Reno, NV 89520 (775) 328-3200

#7747

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Christopher J. Hicks

Plaintiff,

Case No.: CR16-0323

Dept. No.: D01

V.

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Defendant.

SECOND AMENDED INFORMATION

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS, District Attorney within and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the above entitled Court that RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, the defendant above named, has committed the crime(s) of:

violation of NRS 453.3385(2), a category B felony, (51158) in the manner following:

That the said defendant on the 19th day of June, 2015, or thereabout, and before the filing of this Information, at and within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully,

knowingly, and/or intentionally, sell, manufacture, deliver, or be in actual or constructive possession of 14 grams or more but less than 28 grams of a Schedule I controlled substance or a mixture which contains a Schedule I controlled substance, to wit: methamphetamine and heroin, at 900 I Street, #218, Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada.

NEAR A PUBLIC PARK, a violation of NRS 453.321 and NRS 453.3345, a category B felony, (55686) in the manner following:

That the said defendant on the 19th day of June, 2015, or thereabout, and before the filing of this Information, at and within the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully, and knowingly, having possession of and dominion and control over a Schedule I controlled substance, namely, methamphetamine and/or heroin, sell, exchange, supply, and/or give away the said methamphetamine and/or heroin to a confidential informant acting at the direction of law enforcement officers, and such transaction occurring within 1,000 feet of a public park, namely, Ardmore Park, located at 1200 12th Street, Sparks, Washoe County, Nevada.

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All of which is contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By: /s/ Darcy Cameron

DARCY CAMERON
12100
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The following are the names and addresses of such witnesses as are known to me at the time of the filing of the within Second Amended Information:

RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT
SCOTT RASMUSSEN
SEAN GIBSON
JET UTTER
DEREK JONES
KEITH PLEICH
WES KELLER

The party executing this document hereby affirms that this document submitted for recording does not contain the social security number of any person or persons pursuant to NRS 239B.230.

CHRISTOPHER J. HICKS District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

By /s/ Darcy Cameron

DARCY CAMERON
12100
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PCN: RPD1504667C; SPPD0045119C; WCAS0002867C-ANDREWS

Code No. 4185

COPY

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JANET J. BERRY, DISTRICT JUDGE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Defendant.

: Case No. CR16-0323

Dept. No. 1

ARRAIGNMENT

June 13, 2016

Reno, Nevada

Reported by: Lesley A. Clarkson, CCR #182

APPEARANCES

FOR THE STATE:

DARCY CAMERON

Deputy District Attorney
One South Sierra Street

Reno, Nevada

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

DONALD K. WHITE

Deputy Public Defender 350 South Center Street

Reno, Nevada

THE DEFENDANT:

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS

RENO, NEVADA, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 2016, 9:23 A.M. 1 2 -0000-3 4 THE COURT: Good morning. We are, the record should 5 reflect we are outside the presence of the venire. This is State 6 versus Ryan Scott Andrews, CR16-0323. 7 We have a second amended information. Do you have a 8 copy of that, Mr. White? 9 MR. WHITE: I do, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Go ahead. 11 MR. WHITE: It was filed on June 10, 2016. Mr. Andrews 12 indicates to me that his name is correctly spelled at line 12. 13 We are familiar with the contents, Your Honor. I don't think we 14 need to have a formal reading. He understands now that the 15 change has been made to Count 1, which is trafficking in a 16 controlled substance, a violation of NRS 453.3385. It's a level two where he faces a possible two to 15 years. It is a Category 17 18 B felony. And then for Count 2, that remains the same, I 19 believe, as far as unlawful sale of a controlled substance at or 20 near a public park. 21 THE COURT: And Mr. Andrews, you waive formal reading 22 of the information. 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I waive the reading, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: And how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Not quilty.

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MS. CAMERON: I just want to make a brief record as to why it was filed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

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MS. CAMERON: A second amended information was filed by the State Friday in agreement and discussions with counsel. We discussed Counts 1 and 2 in light of the Court's ruling denying the defense motion to strike, and I offered to combine both the charges into just one count. And Mr. White did indicate to me that was his preference, and so that there's no, it was filed based on an agreement and understanding. That's why it was filed.

THE COURT: Mr. White.

MR. WHITE: That's correct, Your Honor. We did kind of chat about it. I think it was right after the motions hearing ended. We were kind of standing right here where we are standing right now. And that's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm looking, was there a waiver of the preliminary hearing?

MS. CAMERON: Yes, there was.

MR. WHITE: Yes.

THE COURT: Was there an offer in this case?

MS. CAMERON: Yes, Your Honor. And you did do the Lafler canvass back on April 12. He was thoroughly canvassed regarding the original offer, the rejection of that offer, the original charges that he would be facing. And that occurred on

April 12.

THE COURT: Okay. Because originally he waived his preliminary examination and agreed to plead guilty to sales of a controlled substance with a stipulated recommended sentence of 24 to of 60 months, and the State would not pursue transactionally-related charges or enhancements.

MS. CAMERON: That's correct.

THE COURT: Do you recall we went over that,

Mr. Andrews?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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STATE OF NEVADA SS COUNTY OF WASHOE I, LESLEY A. CLARKSON, Official Reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, DO HEREBY CERTIFY: That I was present in Department No. 1 of the within-entitled Court on Monday, June 13, 2016, and took stenotype notes of the proceedings entitled herein and thereafter transcribed them into typewriting as herein appears; That the foregoing transcript is a full, true and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said hearing. Dated this 20th day of September, 2016. /s/ Lesley A. Clarkson Lesley A. Clarkson, CCR #182

Case No. CR16-0323 STATE OF NEVADA VS. RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS

> Exhibit 28Admitted June 14, 2016..

JACQUELINE BRYANT, CLERK

By: 1 Dawns

Deputy Clerk





WASHOE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE CHUCK ALLEN, SHERIFF FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION 911 PARR BLVD. RENO, NV 89512-1000 PHONE (775) 328-2800 FAX (775) 328-2831





FORENSIC REPORT

LABORATORY NUMBER:

AGENCY:

AGENCY CASE #:

SUSPECT:

VICTIM:

PERSON REQUESTING: DATE OF SUBMISSION:

OFFENSE:

L0336-16-0

RENO P.D.

15-14576 ANDREWS, RYAN

STATE OF NEVADA S. RASMUSSEN

2/3/2016

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

I, BRAD L. TAYLOR, hereby declare:

That I am employed as a Criminalist by the Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO) Forensic Science Division; that in this capacity I have qualified as an expert witness before a District Judge of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, and 10th Judicial District Courts of the State of Nevada, to detect the presence and identity of controlled substances, the use or possession of which is regulated by Chapter 453 of NRS. That on 2/11/2016 certain evidence, described as

W291085, P86344, Bar Code 150001117, Item 1

A sealed envelope containing

a plastic bag containing 0.986 (± 0.005) gram net weight of a brown substance

W291084, P86345, Bar Code 150001117, Item 2

A sealed envelope containing

a plastic bag containing 3.596 (± 0.005) grams net weight of crystalline substance

W291049, P86341, Bar Code 150001117, Item 3

A sealed envelope containing

a plastic bag containing 8.459 (± 0.048) grams net weight of a brown substance

W291050, P86342, Bar Code 150001117, Item 4

A sealed envelope containing

a plastic bag containing 4.944 (± 0.048) grams net weight of crystalline substance

W291086, P86343, Bar Code 150001117, Item 5

A sealed envelope containing

a plastic bag containing 0.992 (± 0.005) gram net weight of crystalline substance

was received by the said Forensic Science Division from the WCSO Evidence Section under the above agency case number(s); that the above Lab Number was assigned to such evidence; that on 2/12/2016 this evidence was examined and analyzed by me to be as follows:

Item 1, Item 3

1.0

The brown substance in these exhibits was analyzed using color tests and gas chromatography with a mass selective detector (GC/MS). HEROIN was identified in the substance in Item 1 and Item 3.

Item 2, Item 4, Item 5

The crystalline substance in these exhibits was analyzed using color tests and gas chromatography with a mass selective detector (GC/MS).

METHAMPHETAMINE was identified in the substance in Item 2, Item 4, and Item 5.

That on 2/12/2016 the said evidence was re-packed in substantially the same condition as when it was first obtained by the Division and was sealed with an evidence seal bearing my initials -BLT- and on 2/12/2016 returned in this condition to WCSO Evidence; that such evidence was in the sole care and custody of the Washoe County Sheriff's Office Forensic Science Division until it was returned.

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

BRAD L. TAYLOR

CRIMINALIST

Date

The net weights listed above represent a level of confidence of approximately 99%.

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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5563728

CODE 4245 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, Case No. CR16-0323 V. Dept. No. 1 RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, Defendant. VERDICT We, the jury in the above-entitled matter, find the defendant, RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, GUILTY of COUNT I. TRAFFICKING IN A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. DATED this 15 day of June, 2016.

FOREFERSON Varquey

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2016-06-15 02:34:17 PM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5563732

CODE 4245 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, Case No. CR16-0323 V. Dept. No. 1 RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, Defendant. VERDICT We, the jury in the above-entitled matter, find the defendant, RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, GUILTY of COUNT II. UNLAWFUL SALE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE AT OR NEAR A PUBLIC PARK. DATED this 15 day of June, 20/6. FOREPERSON Chaquey

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE BEFORE THE HONORABLE JANET J. BERRY, DISTRICT JUDGE THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, : Case No. CR16-0323 : Dept. No. 1 v. RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, Defendant. : SENTENCING THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 2016 Reno, Nevada Reported by: Carol Hummel, CCR #340

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RENO, NEVADA; THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 2016

-000-

THE COURT: State versus Ryan Scott Andrews,
CR16-0323. This is a sentencing.

MS. GROSENICK: Thank you, your Honor. Evie Grosenick on behalf of Mr. Andrews who appears in custody.

We have received copies of the presentence investigation report in this case, and there are no changes, additions or corrections.

Your Honor may be actually more familiar with this case than I am having witnessed the trial. However, I think it's important for your Honor to keep in mind in consideration some of the mitigating factors in Mr. Andrews' life and in the case.

First, the facts in this case. The trafficking charge arises from what started out as a confidential informant buy organized by the SET team. The confidential informant, I guess he testified about going into Mr. Andrews' home and purchasing drugs, given buy money. However, I believe he may have testified at trial that he owed money for a car.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. GROSENICK: I will note that then -- so the SET team came in after the alleged buy and arrested Mr. Andrews, obtained a search warrant for the apartment, searched it and found trafficking level drugs there.

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Regarding the unlawful sale of a controlled substance at or near a park. I would just like to point out I think that enhancement, really the purpose of that, was to keep drug deals out of parks and away from children. The apartment was near a park, yes. But many residences throughout the city are somewhere near a park. However, if a buy did occur, it occurred inside an apartment, not at a park. So I would note, your Honor, I think we can escape the enhancement here.

It was charged, and the jury found him guilty. However, I think it's important to note that the purpose, allegedly the purpose of that enhancement, is really to punish and to deter people from conducting drug sales inside a park or near a park where children could be present. And that fact is not present here.

Mr. Andrews' criminal history is not extensive. He does have one prior felony for burglary in 2009. And I would note that this is his first drug-related conviction.

He also has suffered childhood abuse,

--

something that's never been treated. His father was a very violent person toward himself and his mother. His mother would leave sometimes for several days to get away from the violence, and I think that was very hurtful to Mr. Andrews as well.

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He was also abused by a relative and a family friend, and that abuse was not disclosed until later.

What you see is Mr. Andrews actually suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of that trauma, and that's something that's never been treated for him. Your Honor's been doing this for, I think, over 20 years, so you know how co-occurring disorders can complicate treatment and can complicate the time it takes for somebody to actually get sober.

Many people who have mental health issues will turn to drugs, and they're predisposed to addiction anyway, that makes the problem that much worse.

These are issues that Mr. Andrews has been struggling with. I think that he is very aware of the issues he needs to deal with. As you can see, he's a little bit teary-eyed right now.

I would call his addiction severe in light of his history and in light of the report from Janice Fung.

I will note he started using cocaine around the age of 12

or 13, used it heavy during his 20s. That in turn led to heavy drinking. Often people that use cocaine will use the alcohol to come down off that high.

2.0

He also started using methamphetamine around the age of 15. That's something that he used on and off, but I believe he was using that prior to his arrest in this case.

In 2008 to 2009, somewhere in there, he began taking pain medication for some injuries, I think an injury to his shoulder and also he was assaulted during a home invasion in his house. Someone took a crowbar to his head, so he has suffered a traumatic head injury as well. I imagine that contributes to his post-traumatic stress disorder as well as the issues of the home invasion, having someone try to rob him using violence.

But the pain pill use led him to Dr. Rand, who I believe freely dispensed the medication to him. And when he was no longer able to get those pills, that led to his heroin addiction.

I guess you can really see chronologically how his addiction started and how it became deeper and deeper.

He was using at the time of his arrest in this case.

I will note that Mr. Andrews has not had treatment, significant treatment, to address these issues,

especially the co-occurring situation. However, Janice

Fung indicates that he was open and honest with her and

feels he needs treatment, and he's very eager to get that

treatment.

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He understands, your Honor, that this is a mandatory prison case. However, he is looking forward to taking advantage of any program that he can within the prison system and also continuing that clean and sober life when he is released.

On top of that, your Honor, although he's not very close with all of his family he does have some good relationships and a lot of support in his life. Today in court his brother is here supporting him. His brother wrote a letter that was filed with the Court. I believe I emailed it to the Court and counsel.

THE COURT: Yes, I have it.

MS. GROSENICK: You have that. Okay.

In addition, his friend Sara is here. She wrote a letter as well. She is a great friend, a great source of support. And finally his girlfriend Misty is here. She is clean and sober, and also a wonderful source of support for him. So he does have good people who care about him, want him to get the treatment he needs.

His mother could not be here today. She has

been suffering from some heart problems. She had open
heart surgery following a heart attack and has been very,
very ill. I think she wanted to be here today but was not
able to make it. Mr. Andrews is incredibly worried about
her condition, and I think the possibility of losing her
while he's serving his prison term.

mandatory prison charges.

person. Not at all. But none of us are. And he's got some real issues that he's burdened with that he needs to address, and he knows that, he realizes that.

Unfortunately, it just might be a little bit too late to get straight programming right now since these are

So, your Honor, Mr. Andrews is not a perfect

So, your Honor, in light of that I would ask for your Honor to show some leniency toward Mr. Andrews.

I'm requesting on Count 1 a sentence of 24 to 60 months.

And on Count 2 a sentence of 12 to 30 months concurrent to Count 1.

Also, I believe as to Count 2 there is a mandatory consecutive term that cannot exceed the first one of 12 to 30 for the park enhancement, so I'm requesting the 12 to 30 enhancement be -- I think it has to be consecutive to the 12 to 30 that I'm requesting on that charge. So those two, the two 12 to 30 will be

consecutive to each other, but I'm requesting that they
run concurrent to Count 1.

THE COURT: Mr. Andrews, did you wish to make a statement before sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. I apologize to the Court for having a jury trial. I never really wished that. I asked all along to get a program. I was accepted into a few, to even have a suspended sentence, what have you. I just need help with my addiction.

I did do an eight-week course at the jail, a couple hours each week, which I learned a great deal, but there's so much more that I need to learn about my addiction.

I was out there doing a lot of drugs, screwing up, doing other stupid stuff that I'm very ashamed of. I apologize to the D.A., and I appreciate any leniency the Court can show me.

I will ask for help for my addiction. I never have had it. I realize all this time I've really gotten in trouble really is based on that. Looking back on it, it all revolves around drugs. When I wasn't doing drugs, there were good times in my life. I've been straight and sober, good jobs, beautiful life. Being a great son to my mother. My brother is sober now.

THE COURT: You did pretty well from 1993 to 2001. And then 2001 then you went off the rails. What made you stay sober between '93 and 2001? Or did you just not get caught?

THE DEFENDANT: No, it was not getting caught:

THE COURT: You were sober?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: What helped you then?

THE DEFENDANT: I was married. Well, I don't know if it was help, but that's my personal training. I love to help other people with their lives. I was always very against drugs, although I did do drugs younger in my life, but I decided if I got away from them different things would happen in my life.

And some people come into life doing drugs, going that route. Even this time here when I first was released in June, then I got -- I was doing drugs, got put back in jail. I failed to appear. I was out there getting high. I went in for a couple weeks, was able to get in at least like 2 1/2, three weeks clean. So when I got out I didn't want to go back to the opiates.

I wasn't sick at the time, helped my girlfriend at the time, not my girlfriend no more. I helped her get sober for seven or eight days. I was proud

of her. On the eighth day she took a shower, smiled, and asked me to go get some drugs for her. She couldn't handle it, she needed to get high. I gave in. Said okay, a little bit. In the restroom she's doing it in front of me. I grabbed the pipe from her, methamphetamine, got high.

I was up all night, then it led back to opiates, led back to the worst time of my life.

As you remember probably on the stand the confidential informant was asked did he ever buy drugs from you? No. Ever try? No. Came over, got high.

Absolutely guilty of that. I was ashamed because I felt like I did treat him like a little brother. I liked him.

I'll never really understand exactly why he did what he did, owing a little money for a car that he delivered. Not that big of a deal. The reason why I didn't try to contact him was -- actually, I never called him, never tried to contact him. I just -- all in all, just making my mom, doing stuff that I never would have done.

Drug addiction is just something else. I'm a good hearted person, I love people and always want to try to help. This stuff just took me down. I don't know any other way to explain it.

I see -- I felt very guilty and ashamed of my 2 mom looking down on me making it worse. I just wanted to get more high, led me to the worst part of my life. 3 not -- if anyone is in here from Sun Valley, I ended up 4 5 out in Sun Valley with her with a friend in a trailer with holes in the ground of the trailer, sitting in a little room smoking methamphetamine and heroin, tin foil, the 8 people around --

That's a tough disease, that's for THE COURT: sure.

State's position.

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MR. LUCIA: Your Honor, the State's recommendation with respect to Count 1 is that the Court impose the 36 to 96 months as outlined in the PSI.

As to Count 2, I agree that the enhancement must be applied to that count and that count only. the State would argue is for 12 to 48 for the sale with a consecutive 12 to 48 for the enhancement being near a public park.

We'll ask the sentence on Count 2 run concurrently with Count I, effectively bring it right around the same final moment, I guess, for lack of a better word.

I think that's a fair recommendation at the

end of the day, your Honor. This isn't Mr. Andrews' first time in the criminal justice system. When I looked back through his PSI the thing that was most striking to me was his prior offenses, the arrests at least, were all for violent crimes. There's an armed robbery offense that was resolved for a burglary conviction.

And I would note if you look at the disposition on that charge there is at least two prior misdemeanors where the court attempted to intervene and address Mr. Andrews' substance abuse problem, the first being when he was rearrested on September the 29th, 2011. It was for controlled substance issues. He was ultimately paroled, and I would have to guess that as a condition of his parole treatment was somehow a component of that.

Notwithstanding that opportunity he was arrested again five months later for another parole violation related to controlled substances. Had his parole reinstated. Again, under the obvious assumption that at some point that was one of the conditions that the parole office decided to place on this man.

Notwithstanding that fact, Judge, he ultimately was revoked from his parole on September the 9th, 2014, and picked up these charges basically eight months later, just about June. So he couldn't even go a

year without falling back into the same trap, the same repeating circle.

Going back to the other point that I was making with respect to the nature of his prior offenses.

Again, there are arrests for these things that are concerning to the State nonetheless.

The first one on Page 5 is a robbery with a deadly weapon on a victim over the age of 60. Burglary with the use of a deadly weapon. In 2009 there's a burglary arrest. There is an arrest for an ex-felon in possession of a firearm, and another count of preventing a witness from testifying. Two counts. Both felonies.

Those were resolved for something lesser, but

I think it underscores a pattern of behavior here that is

concerning to the State, and hence the justification

behind arguing for something other than what effectively

would be a minimum recommendation.

With respect to the enhancement for the park.

It says within a thousand feet for a reason. If the legislature intended to further enhance an offense for somebody selling drugs inside of a park they wouldn't have included the language within a thousand feet.

As your Honor has known, anybody who has done this job for six months can tell you when there is drugs,

there is guns, there is violence, and that kind of stuff
shouldn't be within a hundred thousand miles of any place
where people take children.

So it's a fair enhancement. It's applicable in this case. So for those reason, your Honor, that's the State's recommendation. I think it's fair.

THE COURT: Sir, you're sentenced as follows.

You're ordered to pay the \$25 administrative assessment fee, the \$3 DNA assessment fee, and \$500 attorney fees, his DNA has already been taken in previous felonies.

Count 1 you're sentenced to a maximum term of 96 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 36 months in the Nevada State Prison. And you're ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000.

Count 2 you're sentenced to a maximum term of 30 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 12 months in the Nevada State Prison with a like enhancement for the sale of the drug near a public park, the maximum term of —— consecutive maximum term of 30 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 12 months.

And Count 2 will run concurrent with Count 1, but the enhancement on Count 2 must run consecutive.

That's my understanding. Is that correct, counsel?

MS. GROSENICK: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: I have evaluations here. I will 3 make an affirmative recommendation that you be classified into a substance abuse mental health treatment program. If you would like those evaluations sent to the prison, I 5 6 will be happy to do so. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, please. THE COURT: Then, Mr. Andrews, what you may want to consider, somebody in your circumstances with a 10 number of felonies and violent felonies, is you may want to consider after you complete your time to contact the 11 12 Delancy Street program in San Francisco and see if you can 13 live there for a number of years to hopefully stay out of 14 the system. 15 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 16 THE COURT: Good luck to you, sir. 17 Credit for time served? 18 MR. PEREZ: 193 days. 19 20 21 22 23

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STATE OF NEVADA) COUNTY OF WASHOE) I, CAROL HUMMEL, Official Reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, DO HEREBY CERTIFY: That I was present in Department No. 1 of the within-entitled Court on August 4, 2016, and took stenotype notes of the proceedings entitled herein and thereafter transcribed them into typewriting as herein appears; That the foregoing transcript is a full, true and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said hearing. Dated this 13th day of September 2016. s/s Carol Hummel, CCR #340

FILED Electronically CR16-0323 2016-08-05 03:50:\$3 PM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 5645621

CODE 1850

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS,

Case No. CR16-0323

Dept. No. 1

Defendant.

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION

The Defendant having been found guilty by a jury on June 15, 2016, and no legal cause being shown as to why judgment should not be pronounced against him, the Court rendered judgment as follows:

- That Ryan Scott Andrews is guilty of the crimes of Trafficking in a Controlled Substance, a violation of NRS 453.3385(2), a category B felony, as charged in the Count I of the Second Amended Information and Unlawful Sale of a Controlled Substance At or Near a Public Park, a violation of NRS 453.321 and NRS 453.3345, a category B felony, as charged in Count II of the Second Amended Information.
- That Ryan Scott Andrews be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada 2. Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 36 months to a maximum term of 96 months and by payment of a fine in the amount of \$10,000.00, as to Count I, with credit for time served in the amount of 193 days. As to Count II, the Defendant is punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum

term of 12 months to a maximum term of 30 months, with a consecutive sentence of imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 30 months, for the enhancement under N.R.S. 453.3345, to run concurrently with Count I.

- 3. It is further ordered that Ryan Scott Andrews shall pay an administrative assessment fee of \$25.00, the \$3.00 administrative assessment for obtaining a biological specimen and conducting a genetic marker analysis and reimburse the County of Washoe the sum of \$500.00 for legal representation.
- 4. Court makes an affirmative recommendation that Ryan Scott Andrews be classified into a mental health treatment program within the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- 5. Court orders, with the authorization of the Defendant, the evaluations filed in the matter be forwarded to the Nevada Department of Corrections.
 - 6. Ryan Scott Andrews is hereby advised that:

Any fine, fee or administrative assessment imposed today (as reflected in this judgment of conviction) constitutes a lien, as defined in Nevada Revised Statutes 176.275. Should you not pay these fines, fees, or assessments, collection efforts may be undertaken against you.

Dated this 5 day of August, 2016, nunc pro tunc to August 5, 2016.

DISTRICT JUDGE

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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5655369

Case No. CR16-0323

Dept. No. 1

CODE 1850

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS.

Defendant.

CORRECTED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION

The Defendant having been found guilty by a jury on June 15, 2016, and no legal cause being shown as to why judgment should not be pronounced against him, the Court rendered judgment as follows:

- 1. That Ryan Scott Andrews is guilty of the crimes of Trafficking in a Controlled Substance, a violation of NRS 453.3385(2), a category B felony, as charged in the Count I of the Second Amended Information and Unlawful Sale of a Controlled Substance At or Near a Public Park, a violation of NRS 453.321 and NRS 453.3345, a category B felony, as charged in Count II of the Second Amended Information.
- 2. That Ryan Scott Andrews be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada

 Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 36 months to a maximum term of

 96 months and by payment of a fine in the amount of \$10,000.00, as to Count I, with

 credit for time served in the amount of 193 days. As to Count II, the Defendant is

 punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum

term of 12 months to a maximum term of 30 months, with a consecutive sentence of imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 30 months, for the enhancement under N.R.S. 453.3345, to run concurrently with Count I.

- 3. It is further ordered that Ryan Scott Andrews shall pay an administrative assessment fee of \$25.00, the \$3.00 administrative assessment for obtaining a biological specimen and conducting a genetic marker analysis and reimburse the County of Washoe the sum of \$500.00 for legal representation.
- 4. Court makes an affirmative recommendation that Ryan Scott Andrews be classified into a mental health treatment program within the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- 5. Court orders, with the authorization of the Defendant, the evaluations filed in the matter be forwarded to the Nevada Department of Corrections.
 - 6. Ryan Scott Andrews is hereby advised that:

Any fine, fee or administrative assessment imposed today (as reflected in this judgment of conviction) constitutes a lien, as defined in Nevada Revised Statutes 176.275. Should you not pay these fines, fees, or assessments, collection efforts may be undertaken against you.

Dated this _____ day of August, 2016, nunc pro tunc to August 4, 2016.

DISTRICT JUDGE

FILED Electronically CR16-0323 2016-09-02 10:26:05 AM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 5690758 : viloria

CODE NO. 2515 WASHOE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER JOHN REESE PETTY, State Bar Number 10 350 South Center Street, 5th Floor P.O. Box 11130 Reno, Nevada 89520-0027 (775) 337-4827 5 Attorney for Defendant 6 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 VS. Case No. CR16-0323 12 RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, Dept. No. 1 13 Defendant. 14 15 NOTICE OF APPEAL 16 RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS, the defendant above named, appeals to the Supreme Court of 17 Nevada from the judgment of conviction entered in this action on August 5, 2016. This is not a 18 Fast Track Appeal. 19 The undersigned hereby affirms, pursuant to NRS 239B.030, that this document does not 20 contain the social security number of any person. 21 DATED this 2nd day of September 2016. 22 JEREMY T. BOSLER 23 WASHOE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 24 By: /s/ John Reese Petty JOHN REESE PETTY, Chief Deputy 25

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1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 2 3 I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Washoe County Public Defender's Office, 4 Reno, Washoe County, Nevada, and that on this date I forwarded a true copy of the foregoing 5 document addressed to: 6 RYAN SCOTT ANDREWS (#1080725) 7 Northern Nevada Correctional Center P.O. Box 7000 8 Reno, Nevada 89702 9 TERRENCE P. McCARTHY Chief Appellate Deputy 10 Washoe County District Attorney's Office 11 (E-mail) 12 ADAM LAXALT Attorney General State of Nevada 13 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701 14 15 16 DATED this 2nd day of September 2016. 17 18 /s/ John Reese Petty JOHN REESE PETTY 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 6th day of February 2017. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

> Terrence P. McCarthy, Chief Appellate Deputy Washoe County District Attorney's Office

I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

Ryan Scott Andrews (#1080725 Southern Desert Correctional Center P.O. Box 208 Indian Springs, Nevada 89070-0208

> John Reese Petty Washoe County Public Defender's Office