IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN RE:)	Electronically Filed
DISCIPLINE OF:)	Jul 27 2017 01:22 p.m.
JAMES COLIN, ESQ.)	Elizabeth A. Brown
STATE BAR NO. 6257)	Cas Offerk 7% (Supreme Court
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STATE BAR OF NEVADA'S ANSWERING BRIEF

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1		TABLE OF CONTENTS
2		TABLE OF AUTHORITIESii
3	I.	STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW1
4	II.	STATEMENT OF THE CASE
5	1.	Statement of the Case
6	2.	Statement of Facts
7		A. Overview2
8		B. Procedural History3
9		C. The Panel's Findings and Recommendation for Discipline5
10	III.	STANDARD OF REVIEW8
1	IV.	ARGUMENT10
12	1.	Appellant's Opening Brief should be stricken as it contains information
13		outside of the record
۱4	2.	Appellant's failure to appear and make his objections at the Formal Hearing acts as a waiver to any appealable issues
15	3.	The Panel's Recommendation for Discipline was the appropriate sanction
16		to protect the public and the integrity of the bar in a disciplinary proceeding
17	V.	CONCLUSION13
18	VI.	CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE15
9	VII.	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
20		

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

2	Coses Cited
3	<u>Cases Cited</u> <u>Page(s</u>
4	In re Discipline of Schaefer, 117 Nev. 496, 25 P.3d 191 (1991), opinion modified on denial of rehearing by 31 P.3d 365 (2001), cert. denied by 534 U.S. 1131, 122 S.Ct. 1072 (2002)
5	
6	State Bar of Nevada v. Claiborne, 104 Nev. 115, 756 P.2d 464 (1988)9, 12
7	Ogawa v. Ogawa, 125 Nev. 660, 668, 221 P.3d 699, 704 (2009)8
·	Sowers v. Forest Hills Subdivision, 129 Nev., Adv. Op. 9, 294 P. 3d 427(2013)8
8	Carson Ready Mix, Inc. v. First National Bank of Nevada, 97 Nev. 474, 635 P.
9	2d 276, (1981)10
10	Old Aztec Mine, Inc. v. Brown, 97 Nev. 49, 623 P.2d 981 (1981)11, 12
11	Alderson v. Gilmore, 13 Nev. 84, 85 (1878)
12	Court Rules
13	Supreme Court Rule 102.56
14	Supreme Court Rule 105
15	Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(e)(1)10
16	Rule of Professional Conduct 3.5
17	Rule of Professional Conduct 8.2
18	Rule of Professional Conduct 8.4
19	
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I.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The issues presented for review are as follows:

- 1. Should Appellant's Opening Brief be stricken as it contains information outside of the record?
- 2. Should Appellant's failure to appear and make his objections at the Formal Hearing acts as a waiver to any appealable issues?
- 3. Was the Panel's Recommendation for Discipline the appropriate sanction to protect the public and the integrity of the bar in a disciplinary proceeding?

II.

STATEMENT OF CASE

1. Statement of the Case

As this Court may recall, this matter began when the Nevada Supreme Court referred Appellant James A. Colin ("Appellant") to the State Bar of Nevada ("State Bar") for investigation "based on the contemptuous tone and unsubstantiated allegations in the pleadings" he submitted. *See*, Record On Appeal ("ROA"), Volume I, Pages 00019-00020. It appears that Appellant is now coming forward to contest the discipline imposed against him after failing to appear at his own disciplinary hearing or request a continuance. He has yet

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to take responsibility for his actions, despite the Formal Hearing Panel ("Panel") of the Southern Nevada Disciplinary Board recommending the manner in which he should. Instead, it appears that Appellant is demanding that this Court void its prior orders and essentially dismiss any disciplinary proceedings against him. However, Appellant has had ample time and various avenues to request such relief, some of which he has already requested and has been denied. The time for such argument has clearly passed. Accordingly, no such relief should be granted in this matter as the Panel's recommendations are all clearly supported by the record.

2. Statement of Facts

A. Overview

Appellant clearly had actual notice of the violations alleged against him, as well as the date and time of the disciplinary hearing where he could present a defense in this matter. In fact, the Panel found that the State Bar went well beyond the notice requirements of the Supreme Court Rules ("SCR") and the Disciplinary Rules of Procedure ("DRPs") to inform Respondent about the time and date of his disciplinary hearing, his knowledge of which he confirmed in a Petition to the Supreme Court filed two weeks prior to his scheduled disciplinary hearing. ROA, Vol. I, Page 00248. Now, Appellant asks this Court to not only completely disregard the appropriate standard of review by considering his

unsubstantiated rationale long past the appropriate time for so doing, but to also essentially vacate the suspension the Panel recommended based on Appellant's non-appearance and lack of willingness to participate in the disciplinary process and proceeding. This Court should not be so inclined.

B. Procedural History

On September 12, 2014, this Court filed an Order which referenced various pleadings Appellant filed on behalf of a client. ROA, Vol. I, Page 00247. In that Order, this Court also referred the appellate matter to the State Bar for investigation "based on the contemptuous tone and unsubstantiated allegations in the pleadings" submitted by Respondent. *Id.* Thereafter, the State Bar filed a disciplinary Complaint regarding Appellant on April 16, 2015. *Id.* at 00003-00149. After the State Bar filed a Notice of Intent to Proceed on a Default Basis on May 26, 2015, Appellant filed a Verified Answer on June 17, 2015. *Id.* at 00155-00156, 00159-00169.

Appellant made various objections to the Panel Chairs appointed in this matter, which were heard and denied by the Chair of the Southern Nevada Disciplinary Board, Luke Puschnig. *Id.* at 00215-00216. An Initial Case Conference was held on November 21, 2016. *Id.* at 00172-00173. During the telephonic Initial Case Conference, Appellant hung up, but the Conference continued and various dates were selected as required by the DRPs, including

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the time and date of the Formal Hearing, all of which were approved by The Scheduling Order, which included the Chairman Sheets. Id. at 00245. various dates referenced above, was prepared, filed on November 28, 2016, and then sent to Appellant via the email address he and the State Bar had been using to communicate, as well as the mailing address Appellant is required to maintain with the State Bar pursuant to SCR 79. Id. The State Bar subsequently sent a Disclosure of Documents and Witnesses, an Order Appointing Formal Hearing Panel, and a Notice of Formal Hearing to Respondent pursuant to SCR 105 to Appellant's above-referenced mailing and/or email addresses. Id. A final prehearing conference, which is required by DRP 25, was held telephonically at 2:00 p.m. on March 23, 2017. Id. at 00246. It had been noticed in the Scheduling Order and the State Bar's reminders to Appellant, all of which provided Appellant with the telephone number and access passwords necessary to connect to the telephone conference. Id. Appellant did not participate in the conference. Id.

On March 21, 2017, a mere two weeks prior to his scheduled disciplinary hearing, Appellant filed his Petition for Writ of Prohibition (or Mandamus) to Forever End the Intentionally Illegal & Unconstitutional Bar Proceeding Against State Bar Member James A. Colin, Motion to Stay Illegal Proceeding of the State Bar of Nevada, and Motion to Disqualify Justice Mark Gibbons in Case

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No. 72628. The same remains pending before this Court, yet Appellant inappropriately combines many of the same arguments in his current Opening Brief.

C. The Panel's Findings and Recommendation for Discipline

The Formal Hearing in this matter went forward as scheduled on April 6, 2017, at the State Bar's offices in Las Vegas, Nevada. ROA, Vol. I, Page 00248. Appellant was not present at the hearing, but the Panel found that the State Bar went well beyond the notice requirements of the Supreme Court Rules and Rules of Disciplinary Procedure to inform Respondent about the time and date of his disciplinary hearing. *Id.* at 00244, 00246, 00248. The Panel found that it had jurisdiction over Appellant and the subject matter of the proceedings under SCR 99 and the hearing moved forward despite Appellant's chosen absence. *Id.*

At the proceeding, the Panel concluded that:

• Appellant acted in a consistent and persistent course of conduct, over an extended period of time, which denigrated or attempted to denigrate both the institution of judicial administration of justice, and then devolved into an attack on those who attempted to administer justice.

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- Appellant's attack on seven separate Supreme Court justices devolved into bile that has bubbled up in the context of those attacks on these justices and the Supreme Court itself.
- The general tone and tenor of Respondent's diatribes with respect to the Supreme Court are unacceptable. Attorneys must treat the institution with the respect that it deserves, even if he or she has no personal respect for the justices sitting on the court.
- Appellant's acts constitute improper conduct for an attorney who is practicing law in Nevada.

Id. at 00248.

Furthermore, the Panel considered the following SCR 102.5 factors:

AGGRAVATION

- Refusal to acknowledge the wrongful nature of conduct. SCR 102.5(1)(g).
- Vulnerability of victim (SCR 102.5(1)(h).
- Substantial experience in the practice of law. SCR 102.5(1)(i).

MITIGATION

Absence of prior disciplinary record. SCR 102.5(2)(a). Id. at 00250.

Based on the above, the Panel found that and that Appellant violated three Rules of Professional Conduct ("RPC"): RPC 3.5(d) (Impartiality and Decorum of the Tribunal: Engaging in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal), RPC 8.2(a) (Judicial and Legal Officials: Making a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with a reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge), and RPC 8.4(d) (Misconduct: Engaging in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice). *Id.* at 00250-00251. As such, the Panel made the following recommendations for discipline:

- Appellant be suspended from the practice of law for a term of one year.
- Appellant be required to take and successfully pass the Multistate
 Professional Responsibility Exam ("MPRE") as a condition
 precedent to any filing of a Petition or request for reinstatement to
 the practice of law; and
- Appellant be required to pay costs of his disciplinary hearing in the amount of \$2,500, plus the costs of court reporting and transcripts, and any associated hard costs pursuant to SCR 120 (Costs). Such payment would be made within thirty days of receiving a Bill of Costs from the State Bar, and the payment also would be a

condition precedent to any filing of a Petition or request for reinstatement to the practice of law.

Id. at 00251.

The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommendation memorializing the same were filed on May 4, 2017. *Id.* at 00244-00251. Thereafter, Appellant filed his Opening Brief on June 23, 2017.

III.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

This Court has held, in regard to a disciplinary hearing conducted pursuant to SCR 105, that "[a]lthough the recommendations of the disciplinary panel are persuasive, this court is not bound by the panel's findings and recommendation, and must examine the record anew and exercise independent judgment." *In re Schaefer*, 117 Nev. 496, 515, 25 P.3d 191, 204, *modified by* 31 P.3d 365 (2001), *cert. denied*, 534 U.S. 1131 (2002). However, this Court has also set forth that they will use a deferential standard of review with respect to the hearing panel's findings of fact, SCR 105(3)(b), will not set them aside unless they are clearly erroneous or not supported by substantial evidence, *See generally, Sowers v. Forest Hills Subdivision*, 129 Nev., Adv. Op. 9, 294 P. 3d 427, 432 (2013); *Ogawa v. Ogawa*, 125 Nev. 660, 668, 221 P.3d 699, 704 (2009).

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The State Bar is required to establish allegations of professional misconduct by clear and convincing evidence. See, SCR 105; see also, Schaefer, 117 Nev. at 515, 25 P.3d at 204. This Court has described clear and convincing evidence as "evidence which need not possess such a degree of force as to be irresistible, but there must be evidence of tangible facts from which a legitimate inference...may be drawn." Id.

The purpose of attorney discipline is not to punish the attorney, but to protect the public and the integrity of the bar. See, State Bar of Nevada v. Claiborne, 104 Nev. 115, 129, 756 P.2d 464, 473 (1988) ("paramount objective of bar disciplinary proceedings is not additional punishment of the attorney, but rather to protect the public from persons unfit to serve as attorneys and to maintain public confidence in the bar as a whole"). Furthermore, the Formal Hearing Panel may only find violations of the Supreme Court Rules of Professional Conduct as charged in the Complaint. Schaefer, 117 Nev. at 515, 25 P.3d at 204.

In this matter, the Panel found that the State Bar demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that Appellant violated RPC 3.5(d) (Impartiality and Decorum of the Tribunal: Engaging in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal), RPC 8.2(a) (Judicial and Legal Officials: Making a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with a reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning

the qualifications or integrity of a judge), and RPC 8.4(d) (Misconduct: Engaging in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice). As such, the recommended discipline is appropriate and warranted.

IV.

ARGUMENT

1. Appellant's Opening Brief should be stricken as it contains information outside the record.

Appellant improperly attempts to supplement the record with Appellant's Opening Brief, despite his decision to not participate in his own disciplinary hearing. This Court has repeatedly stated that, "We cannot consider matters not properly appearing in the record on appeal. As this Court stated long ago in Alderson v. Gilmore, 13 Nev. 84, 85 (1878), [w]e have no power to look outside the record of a case. We have consistently recognized this limitation." Carson Ready Mix, Inc. v. First National Bank of Nevada, 97 Nev. 474, 476, 635 P. 2d 276,277 (1981) (quotation marks and internal citations omitted). Appellant's Opening Brief contains a majority of matters outside the record and is an attempt to retry his Formal Hearing by circumventing the Nevada Supreme Court Rules regarding attorney discipline.

Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(e)(1) requires that, "[e]very assertion in the briefs regarding matters in the record shall be supported by a

reference to the page and volume, if any, of the appendix where the matter relied upon is to be found." *Id.* Appellant's Opening Brief continues his pattern of misconduct and includes an abundance of unsupported allegations regarding the events surrounding the underlying disciplinary charges as well as the disciplinary proceedings. These allegations are a not part of the Record On Appeal or cited as such, but are made in the same "contemptuous tone" as the unsubstantiated allegations Appellant made the pleadings that caused this Court to refer this matter to the State Bar in the first place. Accordingly, Appellant's untimely and unsupported arguments should be disregarded by this Court in their entirety.

Appellant had notice of his Formal Hearing, yet he chose not to attend. The Formal Hearing went forward as scheduled and the Panel made its recommendation as to the corresponding discipline. Now, through his appeal, Appellant is attempting to improperly enter and challenge evidence that he had every opportunity to challenge but did not. Such actions should not be permitted by this Court as allowing such would contradict the very purpose of disciplinary proceedings.

2. Appellant's failure to appear and make his objections at the Formal Hearing acts as a waiver to any appealable issues.

Furthermore, Appellant's failure to attend and object to the Formal Hearing waives any appealable issues. In *Old Aztec Mine, Inc. v. Brown*, 97 Nev. 49, 623

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P.2d 981 (1981), the Nevada Supreme Court held "A point not urged in the trial court, unless it goes to the jurisdiction of the court, is deemed to have been waived and will not be considered on appeal." *Id.* at 983. Appellant had ample notice of the Formal Hearing, which went forward as scheduled without him as he chose not to participate. In fact, Appellant acknowledged the existence of the upcoming Formal Hearing on March 21, 2017, two weeks prior to his scheduled disciplinary hearing, in the documents he filed in Case No. 72628. Appellant's attempt to submit evidence and argument regarding the merits at this time is improper as the appropriate time for the same has long since passed. Accordingly, Appellant has waived any appealable issues in this matter.

3. The Panel's Recommendation for Discipline was the appropriate sanction to protect the public and the integrity of the bar in a disciplinary proceeding.

The purpose of attorney discipline is not to punish the attorney, but to protect the public and the integrity of the bar. See, State Bar of Nevada v. Claiborne, 104 Nev. 115, 129, 756 P.2d 464, 473 (1988).

Here, the Panel found that the duties violated included RPC 3.5(d) (Impartiality and Decorum of the Tribunal: Engaging in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal), RPC 8.2(a) (Judicial and Legal Officials: Making a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with a reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge), and RPC 8.4(d)

(Misconduct: Engaging in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice). See, ROA, Vol. I, Page 00249. The Panel found that such violations warranted a one-year suspension and retaking the MPRE, among other things. Id. at 00251. The Panel's recommendation to impose the suspension and accompanying conditions was appropriate and warranted to protect the public and the integrity of the bar.

V.

CONCLUSION

Appellant failed to participate in the disciplinary process, including the Formal Hearing after being served the Notice and accompanying documents. The Panel unanimously recommended that Appellant be suspended for a period of one year; that Appellant retake and pass the MPRE as a condition precedent to any filing of a Petition or request for reinstatement to the practice of law; and that Appellant pay \$2,500 in disciplinary costs, plus the costs of court reporting

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and any hard costs pursuant to SCR 120 (Costs) within thirty days of receiving a Bill of Costs from the State Bar, and such payment would be a condition precedent to any filing of a Petition or request for reinstatement to the practice of law. The State Bar submits that the Panel's recommendation is appropriate.

DATED this 27th day of July, 2017.

STATE BAR OF NEVADA

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VI.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- 1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5), and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because this brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Word 2010 in Times New Roman 14 point font size.
- 2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page or type volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7), it is proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and contains 3,141 words.

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3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing Answering Brief of the State Bar of Nevada, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this brief is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, including the requirement of NRAP 28(e), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by appropriate references to the record on appeal. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED this 27th day of July, 2017.

STATE BAR OF NEVADA

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VII.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing **STATE BAR OF NEVADA'S ANSWERING BRIEF** was served on the following parties by placing a copy, postage fully prepaid for regular mail, and deposited in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed to::

James A Colin, Esq. 2560 S. Maryland Parkway, #175 Las Vegas, NV 89109

Dated this 27th day of July, 2017.

An employee of the State Bar of Nevada