IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JAY LESLIE JIM, A/K/A, JAY LEE JIM, A/K/A LITTLE JAY, A/K/A LITTLE J., Appellant,)))) NO. 81545	Electronically Filed Jan 26 2021 01:58 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court
v.		
THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.)))	

Appeal from the Judgment of Conviction Fourth Judicial District Court, Elko, Nevada The Honorable Porter, District Judge

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

JEFF KUMP, PLLC Nevada Bar Number 5694 217 Idaho Street Elko, NV 89801 Attorney for Appellant AARON D. FORD Attorney General, State of Nevada 100 North Carson St. Carson City, NV 89710 Nevada Bar Number 7701

TYLER INGRAM
Elko County District Attorney
540 Idaho St.
Elko, Nevada 89801
Nevada Bar Number 11819

JEFFERY C. SLADE, Deputy Elko County District Attorney 540 Idaho St. Elko, Nevada 89801 Nevada Bar Number 13249 Attorneys for Respondent

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2	
3	TABLE OF AUTHORITIESi
4	
5	ARGUMENT
6	CONCLUSION
7	
8	CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
9	
10	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Jeff Kump,PLLC Attorney at Law 217 Idaho Street Eiko, Nevada 89801 (775)738-9881

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Davis v. United States, 131 S.Ct. 2419, 180 L.Ed. 2d 285 (2011)3
Elkins v. United States 364 U.S. 206 (1960)4
Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961)4
<u>Nelson v. State,</u> 96 Nev.363 (1980)
<u>Phillips v. State</u> , 106 Nev 763,765 (1990)1
<u>State v. Greenwald,</u> 109 Nev 808 (1993)
<u>Weintraub v. State of Nevada,</u> 110 Nev. 289 (2011)3
Wong Sun v U.S., 371 U.S. 471, 487-88 (1963)

///

///

///

REPLY

- 1. The State argues that "[a]n inventory search is per se constitutional when it complies with police department policies."
- A. An inventory search is not per se constitutional.

In <u>Phillips v. State</u>, 106 Nev 763,765 (1990) this Court reasoned: "We emphasize the cardinal principal of search and seizure law: searches conducted outside the judicial process, without prior approval by magistrate or judge, are *per se* unreasonable."

"In the absence of a showing, by the State, of a true necessity

– that is, an imminent and substantial threat to life, health, or

property – the constitutionally guaranteed right to privacy must

prevail." Id. (citing Nelson v. State, 96 Nev. 363 (1980)).

B. The State did not follow Elko Police Department's impound policy.

Elko Police Department Policy does not require that keys be removed prior to impound. Furthermore, even if Sergeant Shelly entered to retrieve keys, upon his visual diversion to the crevasse between the seat and console and observation of what he thought might be a gun, he ought to have taped the doors and followed the vehicle to the impound shop and awaited a warrant. Sergeant Shelley stated that he began an inventory search. (App. Vol. 2 page 164 lines 22-23). However, no inventory was ever produced. (App. Vol. 2 page 176 lines 7-11) No inventory was ever completed, and consequently, Sergeant Shelley was not legally present in the vehicle when he saw the gun and drugs.

Elko Police Department Policy requires that when impounding a vehicle, the vehicle will be secured with evidence tape and the officer will follow the vehicle to the police garage where it we be secured for processing (App. Vol. 2 page 169 lines 4-0). Someont Shellow did not seems the relationship with avoid and to be secured.

9). Sergeant Shelley did not secure the vehicle with evidence tape

at the scene. The vehicle was secured in the garage after it was searched and moved. (App. Vol. 2 page 178 lines 11-18)

2. The State argues that "even if the search and seizure were unconstitutional, exclusion of the evidence is not an appropriate remedy." <u>Davis v. United States</u>, 131 S.Ct. 2419, 180 L.Ed. 2d 285 (2011).

In Davis the officer searching the vehicle was following good law. While the appeal was pending the law changed. The Court held that "[e]vidence obtained during a search conducted in reasonable reliance on binding precedent is not subject to the exclusionary rule." Id. This is not our situation.

Police must produce an actual inventory when conducting an inventory search. Weintraub, at 289 (citing State v. Greenwald, 109 Nev. 808, 858 P.2nd 36 (1993)). Sergeant Shelley's inventory search amounted to general rummaging to discover incriminating evidence. The exclusionary rule is a necessary deterrent to this specific type of search. (see Greenwald, at 810.)

NRS 48.025 provides that evidence obtained in violation of the Constitution is inadmissible. Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961) applies the exclusionary rule to the states for purposes of Fourth Amendment violation. The exclusionary rule is applied to those cases involving the violation of fundamental constitutional rights. "[The exclusionary rule's] purpose is to deter--to compel respect for the constitutional guaranty in the only effectively available way--by removing the incentive to disregard it. "Elkins v. United States, 364 U.S. 206, 217 (1960). Evidence obtained by means of an unlawful search and seizure is not admissible against an accused in a criminal prosecution. This includes the "fruit" of such illegal conduct. Wong Sun v. U.S., 371 U.S. 471, 487-88 (1963).

21

22

23

24 25

26

27

28 29

CONCLUSION

Sergeant Shelley's search did not follow Elko Police

Department impound policy, and in view of the above authorities,

1	all evidence obtained or derived from the unlawful search must be
2	analudad
3	excluded.
4	DATED this 12th day of January, 2021.
5	
6	Jeff Kump, PLLC
7	Nevada Bar # 5694
8	217 Idaho Street
9	Elko, NV 89801
10	775-738-9881
11	kump.jjk@gmail.com
12	<u>μ.μ</u>
13	CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
14	1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the
15	1. I fieldly that this bild compiles with the
16	formatting requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface
17	requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements o
18	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
19	NRAP 32(a)(6) because this brief has been prepared in a
20	AT THE PARTY OF TH
21	proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2013 in size
22	14 Century Schoolbook font.
23	
24	2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page or
25	type-volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because it is
26	
27	either:
28	leff Kump PLLC

[x] Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and contains 1003 words; or

[] Monospaced, has 10/5 or fewer characters per inch, and contains ____ words or ___ lines of text; or

- [x] Does not exceed 30 pages.
- 3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all the applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the matter relied on is found.

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.

4

5

8

9

17