1 2 3 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF THE STA 4 Nov 14 2022 10:43 AM Supreme Court Clerk of Supreme Court 5 JUAN MILLAN ARCE, AN 6 INDIVIDUAL, District Court Case No. A-19-796822-7 Appellant, 8 vs. 9 10 PATRICIA SANCHEZ, AN INDIVIDUAL, 11 12 Respondent. 13 14 **APPELLANT'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING** 15 16 Ryan M. Venci, Esq. DESERT RIDGE LEGAL GROUP 17 3037 East Warm Springs Road, Suite 300 18 Las Vegas, Nevada 89120 Telephone: (702) 765-0976 19 Facsimile: (702) 765-0981 20 Email: rvenci@keyinsco.com Attorneys for Appellant, Juan Millan Arce 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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1	NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE
2	No corporation that is the subject of NRAP 26.1 exists. Appellant is a natural
3	person. However, the appeal is from a District Court Order directing Key Insurance
4	Company, Inc., Appellant's automobile liability insurer, to make monetary
5	payment to Respondent.
6	Desert Ridge Legal Group, formerly Storm Legal Group, appeared for
7	Appellant Juan Millan Arce in proceedings in the District Court and has appeared
8	for Appellant before this Court.
9	DATED this 14 <sup>th</sup> day of November, 2022.
10	
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1	I.
2	ISSUES PRESENTED IN ORDER FOR SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING
3	ISSUES PRESENTED IN ORDER FOR SUPPLEMENTAL DRIEFING
4	By Order dated November 3, 2022, the Court asked the parties to submit
5	supplemental briefing on whether the application of NAR 19(C) affects the ability
6	of the district court to set aside a judgment confirming an arbitration award under
7 8	NRCP 60(b).
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## II.

## ARGUMENT

Nevada Arbitration Rule 19(C) is exceedingly clear that the only changes the Court is allowed to make to a Judgment, entered after an Arbitration Award is issued and the Commissioner has advised the prevailing party that a Judgment shall be submitted, is to correct "clerical mistakes in judgments and errors therein from oversight or omission." It further, specifically, provides that "no other amendment of or relief from a judgment entered pursuant to this rule shall be allowed." The Motion granted by the District Court was entitled "Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from Judgment and to Enforce Settlement." By its very title, the Motion was

seeking relief from a judgment which is strictly prohibited by the very words in

Rule 19(C). In granting the Motion, the District Court Judge's action directly

<sup>7</sup> violated the language of Rule 19(C).

Further, the language of Rule 19(C) is in no way ambiguous. "When interpreting a statute, we give words their plain meaning unless attributing the plain meaning would violate the spirit of the statute. If the statute is unambiguous, we are 'not permitted' to look beyond the statute itself when determining its meaning" (internal citations omitted). *Torres vs. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, 130 Nev. 22, 25, 317 P.3d 828 (2014).

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This language has been extended by the Court to includes rules. "The rules of statutory interpretation apply to Nevada's Rules of Civil Procedure.

Unambiguous language in a rule 'is given its ordinary meaning unless it is clear this meaning was not intended" (internal citations omitted). Dornbach v. Tenth Judicial Dist. Ct., 130 Nev. 305, 310, 324 P.3d 369, 372 (2014). The language of Rule 19(C) is clear and unambiguous. As such the Court must give the Rule's language its "ordinary meaning." In this instance, "no other amendment of or relief from judgment entered pursuant to this rule shall be allowed" means exactly that, the District Court cannot grant the relief requesting in the underlying motion. The Rule could not be any clearer and there are no exceptions. Any other interpretation of that language would go against its direct language. In addition, given the use of the word "shall" makes it even clearer the District Court has no ability to grant relief from a judgment entered under Rule 19. "Further this court has stated that use of 'shall' is mandatory unless a rule's construction demands a different interpretation to carry out the rule's purpose." 19 Moseley v. Eight Judicial Dist. Ct., 124 Nev. 654, 665, 188 P.3d 1136, 1143-1144 20 21 (2008). 22 The very purpose of the arbitration program is to more quickly and cost 23 efficiently resolve cases filed in the District Court. The entire process is 24 25 streamlined to that end with a very straight-forward set of rules. It makes sense that 26 no amendments would be allowed to judgment entered as part of that process 27 because such amendments would slow the process and defeat its very purpose. 28

1	In addition, the Rules also allow for a very easy way for a party to not have a
2	judgment entered against it under Rule 19. Namely, that part can file a request for
3	trial de novo under Nevada Arbitration Rule 18. If Respondent had simply taken
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5	this step, she could have sought to have the settlement enforced by the Court. By
7	not doing so, she divested the Court of the ability to grant her relief from the
8	judgment entered in favor of Appellant. There is no reason, at this time, to allow
9	her to unwind that decision in light of how crystal clear the Rules are in terms of
10	what a Court can do with a judgment entered under Rule 19(C).
11	
12	III.
13	CONCLUSION
14	Rule 19(C) is in no way ambiguous. It does not allow a District Court to
15 16	modify or grant relief from a judgment entered under the Rule other than to correct
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18	clerical mistakes or errors. That is not what the District Court did. The District
19	Court granted Respondent relief from a judgment (as Respondent's own motion
20	specifically requested) which is explicitly not allowed by Rule 19.
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## **ATTORNEY 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 Microsoft Word in 14-point Times New Roman type style.

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)(C), it is either: Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points
or more and contains 4220 words; or

15 3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the best of my 16 knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any 17 improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable 18 19 Nevada Rules of appellate procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires 20 every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by 21 appropriate references to page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or 22 23 appendix where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I May be 24

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1	subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity
2	
3	with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.
4	Dated this 14 <sup>th</sup> Day of November, 2022.
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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 14 <sup>th</sup> day of November, 2022, I served a true and
3	complete copy of the foregoing APPELLANT'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING addressed to
4	the parties below as follows:
5	[X] by placing a true and correct copy of the same to be deposited for mailing in the U.S. Mail,
6	enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid; and /or
7	[] via facsimile; and or
8	[] by hand delivery to parties listed below; and or
9	[X] by electronic service via EFlex through the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada.
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