IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 1 2 Electronically Filed CRYSTAL YVONNE AUSTIN 3 Dec 22 2021 09:47 a.m. Supreme Court Chasbeth: #3845wn Appellant, 4 Clerk of Supreme Court 5 VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA, 6 Respondent. 7 8 **RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF** 9 ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ATTORNEYS FOR RESPONDENTS 10 DAVID H. NEELY III, ESQ. 11 CHRISTOPHER ARABIA NV Bar No. 3891 NYE COUNTY DISTRICT **ATTORNEY** 12 3520 E. Tropicana Ave. Suite D-1 520 E. Basin Road, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89121 Pahrump, NV 89041 13 (775) 751-7080 14 JOHN J. FRIEL, JR. 15 DISTRICT ATTORNEY P. O. Box 593 101 Radar Road 16 Tonopah, NV 89049 17 AARON FORD **NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL** 18 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701 19 20

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STATEMENT OF CASE AND ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Appellant Austin alleges three instances of ineffective counsel.

The first claim is that trial counsel failed to inform the court of errors in the pre-sentence report that resulted in a longer sentence for Austin.

The second claim is that trial counsel failed to retain an investigator to investigate the case and interview witnesses prior to entry of the guilty plea.

The third claim is that trial counsel failed to impeach the victim witness at sentencing, resulting in a harsher sentence.

The first and third claims must be disregarded because they occurred after the plea was entered.

The only claim left is that trial counsel failed to retain an investigator that could have prepared counsel for the Motion to Exclude Blood Test Results.

Petition offers no specific facts that hiring an investigator could have changed the outcome of the Motion. Austin merely concludes that the investigator would have been an invaluable resource.

The court order denying that motion concluded the dispatcher logs showed the time of the accident was within two hours of the relevant blood draw. (Appx. 0154).

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ARGUMENT

The Appellant Crystal Austin entered a Guilty Plea Agreement to Driving
Under the Influence of Alcohol, with Prior Felony DUI. (Appx. 0181)

Both parties agreed to recommend the minimum sentence of 24-60 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections. Id.

The Guilty Plea Agreement stated that Austin shall be imprisoned for not less than 2 years but not more than 15 years. The Guilty Plea Agreement also stated that Austin was not guaranteed any particular sentence, and that Austin knew her sentence would be determined by the Court, regardless of any recommendations by the attorneys. Id.

Austin was ultimately sentenced to a maximum term of 15 years and a minimum of 4 years. (Appx. 0211)

Despite many pages of case law, Austin has failed to support her claims with any specific allegations that if true would entitle her to relief, none.

Ineffective assistance of counsel claims has two elements: (1) that counsel's performance was deficient; and (2) that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984); *Warden v. Lyons*, 100 Nev. 430, 432, 683 P.2d 504, 505 (1984).

To meet the first prong, the defendant would have to show that his

attorney's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688, 104 S. Ct. at 2064. To do that, he must first "identify the acts or omissions of counsel that are alleged not to have been the result of reasonable professional judgment." *Id.* at 690, 104 S. Ct. at 2066. When scrutinizing the attorney's performance, the reviewing court must be highly deferential and "indulge a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance; that is, the defendant must overcome the presumption that, under the circumstances, the challenged action 'might be considered sound trial strategy." *Id.* at 689, 104 S. Ct. at 2065 (citation omitted). "[C]ounsel is strongly presumed to have rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment." *Id.* at 690, 104 S. Ct. at 2066.

To meet the second prong, prejudice, the defendant would have to demonstrate "a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *Id.* at 694, 104 S. Ct. at 2068. Moreover, in order to prevail on such a claim, the defendant bears the burden of proving the disputed underlying factual allegations by a preponderance of the evidence. *Means v. State*, 120 Nev. 1001, 1012-13, 103 P.3d 25, 33 (2004).

To demonstrate prejudice regarding the decision to enter a guilty plea, a petitioner must demonstrate a reasonable probability, but for counsel's errors, petitioner would not have pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 58-59 (1985); Kirksey v. State, 112 Nev. 980, 988, 923 P.2d 1102, 1107 (1996).

A habeas petitioner who makes only "bare" or "naked" claims for relief, unsupported by specific factual allegations that would, if true, entitle the petitioner to relief, or makes only factual allegations belied or repelled by the record, will not even be entitled to an evidentiary hearing, much less relief on those claims. *See Hargrove v. State*, 100 Nev. 498, 502-03, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984).

"Trial management is the lawyer's province: Counsel provides his or her assistance by making decisions such as 'what arguments to pursue, what evidentiary objections to raise, and what agreements to conclude regarding the admission of evidence." *McCoy v. Louisiana*, 138 S. Ct. 1500, 1508, 200 L. Ed. 2d 821, 830 (2018) (citing *Gonzalez v. United States*, 553 U. S. 242, 248, 128 S. Ct. 1765, 170 L. Ed. 2d 616 (2008)). "Tactical decisions are virtually unchallengeable absent extraordinary circumstances." *Howard v. State*, 106 Nev. 713, 722, 800 P.2d 175, 180 (1990), *abrogated on other grounds by Harte v. State*, 116 Nev. 1054, 1072 n.6, 13 P.3d 420, 432 n.6 (2000). In the instant

case, the record supports neither a finding that trial counsel's performance was deficient, nor a finding that the defendant has been prejudiced.

In the instant case, the record supports neither a finding that trial counsel's performance was deficient, nor a finding that the defendant has been prejudiced.

The Opening Brief quotes the District Court's ruling that the issue of errors in the PSI was not perceivably related to a challenge of the guilty plea and must be dismissed. (Appx 0315).

Instead of responding to this ruling counsel quotes his own client's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed on 7/17/2020 which does not address the Guilty Plea Agreement.

The Opening Brief then quotes the District Court's lengthy discussion and ruling regarding the failure to retain an investigator.

"Petitioner's second argument appears to largely focus upon an investigation being an invaluable resource. Petitioner alleges that an investigator could have interviewed witnesses who saw the alleged altercation between the Petitioner and Ms. Cox prior to her arrest and the Petitioner's driving pattern at the time of the alleged incident; that an investigation of the time of her alleged driving prior to the blood draw would have been an invaluable resource in preparation of the Motion to Exclude the Blood results; and that an investigator would have assisted Trial Counsel into the allegations that as a result of the

accident, Ms. Cox's mother suffered an injury that caused her death" (Appx. 0317)

"Petitioner's arguments regarding the hiring of an investigator are bare, largely speculative, and she has not raised specific allegations as to what, if any, evidence that an investigator would have found that could have changed the outcome of the case." (Appx. 0317)

"Further, even if Counsel's actions fell below the objective standard of reasonableness, the Petitioner has not established that she suffered prejudice. While Petitioner claims an investigator would have been a valuable resource, nothing is offered as to how any discovered facts would have affected the outcome of the Motion to Exclude Blood Test Results. Further, to the extent the Petitioner concentrates on the reliability of Ms. Cox as a witness and an investigator would have Petitioner's recollection to be more accurate than Ms. Cox, the Petitioner plead to Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol, with Prior Felony DUI Conviction, which was supported by the record and the outcome of the Motion to Exclude Blood Test Results. The Motion itself did not turn upon Ms. Cox's testimony." (Appx. 0317-0318)

"As such, because the Petitioner's claims are bare and she cannot show that she suffered prejudice, this claim must be dismissed." (Appx. 0318)

Finally, Austin claims the Trial Counsel's failure to impeach the

testimony of the victim resulted in a harsher sentence. The District Court disagreed.

After review of the pleadings, this court finds that this ground is not perceivably related to a challenge of entering the guilty plea and it must be dismissed pursuant to NRS 34.810(1)(a) and the logic of Gonzales. (Appx. 0316)

CONCLUSION

The Opening Brief is merely a repeat of previous arguments that did not merit an evidentiary hearing. Based on that the State is requesting the appeal be denied.

DATED this 21st day of December 2021.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

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 applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular 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.

VERIFICATION

1

I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting 1. 2 requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) 3 4 and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because: 5 [X] This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word in Times New Roman, 14 pt. font; or 6 [] This brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using with [state number of characters per Microsoft Word in 7 inch and name of type style]. 8 2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page- or type-9 volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief 10 exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is either: 11 Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and [] contains approximately 1,595 words as per NRAP 32(a)(7)(A)(ii); 12 or 13 []Monospaced, has 10.5 or fewer characters per inch, and contains words or lines of text; or 14 Does not exceed 30 pages. 15 [X]16 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 17 interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies 18 with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 19 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the 20

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 to be 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

DATED this 21st day of December 2021.

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4	that on December 21, 2021, copies of the foregoing Respondent's Answering
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