3 Electronically Filed Feb 03 2022 12:40 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA MICHAEL L. COTA, 9 Appellant, vs. Case No. 2018-CR-00116 10 2018-CR-00116BD THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Respondent, 12 13 14 RECORD ON APPEAL 15 VOLUME 2 16 COPIES OF ORIGINAL PLEADINGS 17 PAGES 232-313 18 19 MICHAEL L. COTA INMATE #1206075 20 ELY STATE PRISON P.O. BOX 1989 21 ELY, NEVADA 89301. 22 IN PROPER PERSON. 23 24 THE STATE OF NEVADA 25 DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY 26 27 28

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IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Petitioner,

ORDER SEALING EXHIBITS TO SENTENCING MEMORANDUM

vs.

MICHAEL LUIS COTA JR.,

Respondents.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the exhibits to the sentencing memorandum are hereby ordered to be sealed and not be made public except pursuant to further court order.

DATED this 27th day of August, 2018.

THOMAS W. GREGORY District Court Judge

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2	John E. Malone, Esq. State Bar No. 5706 209 N. Pratt Ave. Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 461-0254	SEP - 6 2018 Douglas County District Court Clerk	FILED 2010 SEP-6 AM 10: 56 BOBBIER WILLIAMS
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5	IN AND FOR THE CO		•
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7	7 STATE OF NEVADA,		
8	8 Plaintiff,		
9	9 vs.	CASE N	O. 18-CR-0116/18-CR-0084
10	10 MICHAEL LUIS COTA,	DEPT NO	O. II
11	11 Defendant.		
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14	11		es this Court for an Order to file
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that service of the foregoing MOTION TO STRIKE EXHIBITS was made this date by depositing a true copy of the same for mailing in Carson City, Nevada, and/or hand delivery addressed to each of the following:

Deputy District Attorney PO Box 218 Minden, NV 89423

DATED this Lott day of Sept , 2018.

Kelly Atkinson

RECEIVED FILED John E. Malone, Esq. Douglas County State Bar No. 5706 Diemici Court Clerk 2 209 N. Pratt Ave. Carson City, NV 89701 3 (775) 461-0254 4 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COUR 5 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, STATE OF NEVADA 6 STATE OF NEVADA, 7 Plaintiff. 8 CASE NO. 18-CR-0116/18-CR-0084 VS. 9 DEPT NO. II MICHAEL LUIS COTA, 10 Defendant. 11 12 13 ORDER TO FILE UNDER SEAL PURSUANT to the Motion to File Under Seal and good cause appearing, 14 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Motion to Strike the State's Sentencing Memorandum 15 and Attached Exhibits be filed under seal. 16 day of Septender, 2018. 17 18

Respectfully Submitted By: John E. Malone, Esq.

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Douglas County District Attorney Post Office Box 218 Minden, Nevada 89423 (775) 782-9800 Fax (775) 440-4403

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Douglas County

District Court Clerk

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IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO STRIKE THE STATE'S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM AND ATTACHED EXHIBITS

MICHAEL LUIS COTA JR.

Defendant.

The State of Nevada, by and through Matthew Johnson, Deputy District Attorney, of the Douglas County District Attorney's Office, opposes defendant Michael Luis Cota Jr.'s (Cota) motion to strike its sentencing memorandum and attached exhibits.

ARGUMENT

Cota has failed to demonstrate that this Court should strike any portion of the State's sentencing memorandum or the documents attached thereto. This Court granted the State's motion to seal the State's sentencing memorandum and the attached records. Therefore, any juvenile justice information contained in those records and governed by NRS 62H.025(1) remains confidential. This Court is not restricted from considering any reliable and relevant evidence at the time of sentencing, NRS 176.015, and its exercise of discretion at sentencing will not be reversed unless its sentencing decision is supported solely by impalpable and highly suspect evidence. *Denson v. State*, 112 Nev. 489, 492, 915 P.2d 284, 286 (1996). "Few

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limitations are imposed on a judge's right to consider evidence in imposing a sentence, and courts are generally free to consider information extraneous to the presentencing report." Denson, 112 Nev. at 492, 915 at 286. "Possession of the fullest information possible concerning a defendant's life and characteristics is essential to the sentencing judge's task of determining the type and extent of punishment." Id. "Further, a sentencing proceeding is not a second trial, and the court is privileged to consider facts and circumstances that would not be admissible at trial." Id.; see also NRS 47.020(3)(c) (explaining the scope of Title 4 of NRS with respect to sentencing).

Cota's juvenile record is relevant to his character, revealing a pattern of escalating violent behavior. See Johnson v. State, 122 Nev. 1344, 1354, 148 P.3d 767, 774 (2006) (explaining that defendant's juvenile record revealing a escalating pattern of violent behavior has significant probative value showing not only his propensity for violence and gang involvement but also his amenability to rehabilitation). Police reports and other documents like those attached to the State's sentencing memorandum are not impalpable or highly suspect evidence. See Silks v. State, 92 Nev. 91, 94 n.2, 545 P.2d 1159, 1161 n.2 (1976) ("(W)e believe that other criminal conduct may properly be considered, even though the defendant was never charged with it or convicted of it. Its relevance . . . is apparent.").

This Court is not precluded from considering hearsay at sentencing as Cota contends. NRS 47.020(3)(c); Cf. Memorandum at 5. The attached documents are highly relevant to Cota's character and directly relate to the likelihood that he will commit future acts of violence and his suitability for probation. Nevada courts routinely consider acts and/or convictions that occurred less than nine years ago as part of their sentencing determinations. The fact that Cota's acts occurred when he was a juvenile does not prohibit this Court from considering them. The Nevada legislature had this is mind when they authorized this Court to inspect even sealed juvenile records of a person who is less than 21 years of age for the purposes of sentencing. See NRS 62H.170(3). In this case Cota's records have not been sealed and he is

¹Contrary to Cota's claim, the State did not include Cota's "complete juvenile record" as part of his sentencing memorandum. Memorandum at 2.

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nineteen years old. Cota has failed to demonstrate that the sentencing memorandum and exhibits are "made up of highly suspect and untrustworthy allegations and claims." Memorandum at 2.

Exhibit 8 is not protected by the psychologist-patient privilege. NRS 49.209. The privilege, of course, only protects communications between the psychologist and the patient and the report only appears to contain a single sentence that discloses the actual communications between Cota and a psychologist at all, rather than some other source. See Exhibit 8 at 2, paragraph 3. That psychologist is not the author of Exhibit 8 but one who had Cota has failed to demonstrate that the communication is evaluated him previously. "confidential" within the meaning of NRS 49.207. The previous communication was part of a psychological evaluation that was done while he was under the supervision of the juvenile court and Cota fails to demonstrate that he did not intend it to be disclosed to a third person as part of his supervision. Cota also waived any privilege he could have asserted with respect to communications in the report by failing to object during the more than five years that have elapsed between when the evaluation, which included the communication(s), was provided to his juvenile probation officer, the district attorney's office, and the Juvenile Division of the Ninth Judicial District Court, and when the State attached it to its sentencing memorandum for this Court's review. In the event that this Court determines that any communication in the evaluation is privileged under NRS 49.207, and Cota can still assert his privilege, this Court can certainly strike the sentence or sentences containing those communications and still consider the rest of the evaluation.

A violation of NRS 62H.025 is not grounds for striking the State's memorandum or the attached exhibits. This Court has been given the authority by the Nevada Legislature to inspect any juvenile record of a person like Cota who is less than 21 years of age for the purposes of sentencing even when that record is sealed. NRS 62H.170(3). This includes records that are not in possession of the juvenile court. See NRS 62H.100 (defining records). It can certainly consider the unsealed records of Cota that were attached as exhibits to the State's sentencing memorandum.

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The State did not violate any subsection of NRS 62H.025 including subsection 5. First, a violation of NRS 62H.025(5) only occurs when a person is "provided with juvenile justice information pursuant to [NRS 62H.025]." (Emphasis added). Exhibits 1-13 could not have been released to the State "pursuant to [NRS 62H.025]." NRS 62H.025(5). At the time the State obtained Exhibits 1-13, NRS 62H.025 only governed "written request[s]," for juvenile justice information. 2013 Nev. Stats. ch. 155, at 519 amended on July 1, 2015 by 2015 Nev. Stats. ch. 297, at 1495. No written request was made to obtain Exhibits 1-13. Only after those exhibits were obtained was the written request requirement dropped by the Nevada legislature. Id. Therefore, even if Exhibits 1-13 contain "juvenile justice information" within the meaning of NRS 62H.025(6)(b), they were not "provided [to the State] pursuant to [NRS 62H.025]," and subsection 5 is inapplicable to those exhibits. Second, NRS 62H.025 only governs the release of juvenile justice information by a juvenile justice agency. Most of the documents obtained by the State were not provided by a "juvenile justice agency." Exhibits 1-6, 10-12, and 14-16 were released by the Douglas County Sheriff's Office, not a juvenile justice agency. Third, NRS 62H.025 did not even exist when Exhibits 1 to 7 were obtained by the State. Because Cota fails to demonstrate that any document attached to the State's sentencing memorandum was provided to the State "pursuant to [NRS 62H.025]," his allegation that the State violated any subsection of NRS 62H.025 is meritless. NRS 62H.025(5).

This Court should not strike any portion of the State's sentencing memorandum and the attached exhibits. Cota's motion should be denied.

DATED this ____ day of September, 2018.

MARK B. JACKSON DISTRICT ATTORNEY

MATTHEW JOHNSON Deputy District Attorney P.O. Box 218

Minden, Nevada 89423

(775) 782-9800

FILED Case No. 18-CR-0084/18-CR-0116 2010 SEP 10 PM 2: 53 2 Dept. No. II RECEIVED 3 SEP 10 2018 4 Douglas County 5 Dietroi Court Clerk б IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff. 11 vs. ORDER SETTING HEARING MICHAEL L. COTA, 12 13 Defendant. 14 The above-entitled matter is set for: 15 16 (XX) Continued Sentencing Hearing TO COMMENCE on Monday, October 8, 2018 at the hour of 9:00 a.m. 17 DATED this day of September, 2018. 18 19 20 DISTRICT OUDGE 21 22 Copies served by hand delivery/mail on September 10 addressed to: Douglas County District Attorney's Office (Hand 23 Delivery), John Malone, Esq., 209 North Pratt Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701 (Mail); Douglas County Jail (Hand Delivery); 24 Division of Parole and Probation (Hand Delivery) 25 26 Eun C. Prate 27

THOMAS W. GREGORY DISTRICT JUDGE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT P.O. BOX 218 MINDEN, NV 89423

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FILED

Case No. 1 18-CR-0116/18-CR-0084 RECEIVED 2010 SEP 13 AM 10: 21 2 Dept. No. II BODBIER, WILLIAMS 3 SEP 13 2018 4 **Douglas County** Diespici Court Clerk 5 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 vs. DISCLOSURE 12 MICHAEL LUIS COTA JR., 13 Defendant. 14 Both of these criminal matters are scheduled for sentencing. 15 The State recently filed a sentencing memorandum and exhibits 16 17 referencing conduct of Defendant as a juvenile. Some of the referenced conduct occurred during the Court's prior employment 18 with the Douglas County District Attorney's Office. 19 undersigned does not recollect having prosecuted Defendant for the 20 21 delinquent offenses referred to in the State's exhibits. an abundance of caution, the State is directed to review the 22 State's juvenile files to determine what role, if any, the 23 24 111 25 /// 26 ///

THOMAS W. GREGORY DISTRICT JUDGE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT P.O. BOX 218 **MINDEN, NV 89423**

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15 on 10

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1	undersigned played in those cases and to inform Defendant's
2	counsel of the findings.
3	IT IS SO ORDERED
4	DATED this 13th day of September, 2018.
5	
6	= pls.p
7	THOMAS W. GRECORY DISTRICT JUDGE
8	Copies served by hand delivery/mail and
9	addressed to:
10	Douglas County District Attorney's Office (Hand Delivery)
11	P.O. Box 218 Minden, Nevada 89423
12	
13	John Malone, Esq. 209 North Pratt Street (Mail)
14	Carson City, Nevada 89701
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17	Eun C. Plante
18	Erin C. Plante
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HOMAS W. GREGORY DISTRICT JUDGE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT P.O. BOX 218 MINDEN, NV 89423

****	FILED
1	18CP 011U / Case No. 18-CR-02008 18-CR-020116
2	Department No. IIEOBBIE R. WILLIAMS CLERK
3	BY ANDWARD 25 2018
4	ST THE TOURS
5	IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
6	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS
7	THE HONORABLE THOMAS W. GREGORY
8	-000-
9	STATE OF NEVADA,
10	Plaintiff,
11	vs.
12	MICHAEL L. COTA JR.,
13	Defendant.)
14	
15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
16	SENTENCING HEARING
17	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2018
18	MINDEN, NEVADA
19	
20	For the State: Matthew Johnson, Deputy District Attorney
21	For the Defendant: John Malone, Public Defender
22	ror the belendant. John Patone, Fubilc belender
23	·
24	Reported by: Michel Loomis, RPR Nevada CCR #228, California CSR #6863
	GRATMOT BEROEMERG (FIEL COO FOOD

1 MINDEN, NEVADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2018, A.M. SESSION 2 -000-3 4 THE COURT: The Court next calls the State of Nevada versus Michael Louis Cota. That there are two cases 5 6 involving Mr. Cota. They are case numbers 18-CR-00116 and 7 18-CR-00084. 8 Show the appearance of Matthew Johnson on behalf 9 of the State. 10 Good morning, Mr. Johnson. 11 MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: John Malone is appearing on behalf of 13 the Defendant. 14 Good morning, Mr. Malone. 15 MR. MALONE: Good morning, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And also appearing in lawful custody 17 is Mr. Cota. 18 Good morning, Mr. Cota. 19 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, sir. 20 THE COURT: We're here today for a sentencing 21 hearing on both of these cases. The Court has received a motion from the Defense to strike the State's sentencing 22 23 memorandum and its exhibits. 24 The State filed an opposition to that motion, I

believe, on the 7th. And I'd like to know if that motion is 1 2 ready to be heard here today. 3 Mr. Malone, were you going to be filing a reply? 4 MR. MALONE: No, Your Honor, we won't be filing a reply, but I think that there are some structural problems 5 6 with hearing that motion. We have a packed courtroom, 7 obviously. 8 In order to address the issues in the courtroom, 9 I would think that we're -- the Defense's position is that the records that are meant to be introduced can't be disseminated, 10 they cannot be -- they're confidential, they can't be released 11 and we would just be multiplying the error here. 12 13 THE COURT: So, the motion precedes going forward with sentencing. Assuming that the motion is decided today, 14 it sounds like you're ready to have the argument today on the 15 16 motion. 17 MR. MALONE: Well, I don't know how we can have 18 the argument in an open courtroom. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Johnson, do you have a 20 response to that? 21 MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, my understanding is that this Court sealed the sentencing memorandum and exhibits. 22 As far as the arguments, I don't -- I don't know whether we 23

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have to discuss anything that is has been sealed by this Court

1 So, I think it would be up to this Court. I think that the opposition and the motion stand 2 3 This Court can take it without argument. happy to make argument in addition to what's already been 4 5 provided on paper. THE COURT: So, Mr. Malone, I think what you're 6 saying, is you -- in making argument, you would be getting 7 into some of the facts that are sealed documents; is that 8 9 accurate? 10 Your Honor, I think I would be MR. MALONE: 11 dancing on my toes. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. MALONE: In an attempt to work around things. $I \ -- \$ this is a new situation for me where this kind of --14 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. MALONE: -- sentencing memorandum has been 17 attempted to be introduced. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Malone, let me ask you this, if the Court hears argument today and makes a decision on the 19 motion, would you then be prepared to go forward with 20 21 sentencing today? 22 MR. MALONE: No. 23 THE COURT: What's that? 24 MR. MALONE: No.

THE COURT: Why is that?

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, back in August, we did request a psychological evaluation be prepared by Dr. McEllistrem. We then learned, several weeks later, that he felt he had a conflict on that. And so we did file a motion for funds to have a psychological examination prepared by Dr. Piasecki.

It's my understanding that she's scheduled to interview Mr. Cota on the 13th and she would have a report prepared very shortly after that. I think given the exposure presented by the State's sentencing memorandum, the necessity for that evaluation is more important than ever.

THE COURT: All right. What I'm going to do is trail this matter. We have a courtroom full of other folks and other cases. I don't see any reason why we cannot have argument today on the motion, particularly if we stick to the legal aspects, which it primarily is.

It's primarily an argument on the law. Both sides have briefed it. I've had an opportunity to read the briefs. There's really no need to present additional argument, although I'll give you that opportunity to do that. But I believe we can do that in open Court but it's my preference that we get some other cases handled.

MR. MALONE: Thank you.

THE COURT: So, we'll go ahead and trail this matter, Mr. Cota, we'll call you back in a few minutes.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

(Proceedings recessed.)

THE COURT: The Court recalls the cases of the State of Nevada versus Michael Louis Cota, Case Number 18-CR-116 and 18-CR-0084.

Show the appearance of Matthew Johnson on behalf of the State. John Malone is appearing on behalf of Mr. Cota. Mr. Cota is appearing here today in lawful custody.

The Court trailed the matter to the end of the calendar so that we could have argument regarding the motion that had been filed by the Defense to strike the State's sentencing memorandum and attached exhibits.

Mr. Malone previously indicated he did not anticipate filing a reply in the case, however, would like to make argument. I'll give the parties an opportunity to do so at this time.

I have fully read and considered the — both the motion and the opposition. Appreciate the efforts made by both counsel in that regard. So, there's really no need to repeat your arguments there. If you'd like to summarize them you may. And if you would like to add any other arguments you may also do that.

I'll begin with Mr. Malone because it was his motion and then, Mr. Malone, you'll get a chance to give any response once Mr. Johnson goes.

Go ahead, Mr. Malone.

MR. MALONE: Thank you, Your Honor. And, Your Honor, I'd like to make a motion for the record that there are at least three civilians in the courtroom including one incarcerated Defendant.

THE COURT: You're asking to close the courtroom?

MR. MALONE: I would be.

THE COURT: What is the basis for the request?

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, because we're -- I'm going to be discussing an area a sensitive area that involves a release of juvenile records. Even Mr. Cota's -- I shouldn't have said juvenile records because that's actually confidential as well, whether or not a person has a juvenile history.

THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, do you have a response to the request to close the courtroom?

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I think, as this Court indicated, you can speak about the legal issue before this Court that's the center of the motion to strike without discussing any of the attached documents that are referred to in the sentencing memorandum.

However, if this Court would prefer to close the courtroom, we don't have any opposition to that. I don't think it's necessary or required by the law, however, we're not opposed to that if this Court has any doubts about that.

THE COURT: The Court has considered the request to close the courtroom. The request is denied. This is a criminal proceeding, it will be held in open Court.

I understand, I believe Mr. Malone what your position is. There have been — the motion itself — or the sentencing memorandum itself and the documents have been sealed as has your response.

What is left now for the Court's consideration is purely legal argument and I believe there's no reason to close the courtroom for that purpose.

So, Mr. Malone, you may provide the Court with any additional argument you would like at this time.

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, although the sentencing memo is sealed at this point in time, the fact of the matter is that the order — the motion to seal was filed contemporaneously with the sentencing memorandum. The order to seal wasn't signed until sometime later.

So, there was a period of time where those records were open -- open files. Anyone would access them.

Anyone could copy them. Anyone could take those copies out of

the courtroom. They could leave them on a bus bench. could post them on the internet. They could do all kinds of 2 3 different things. I think that that situation really illustrates 4 why this sentencing memorandum is out of order and isn't 5 something that this Court should accept. By accepting it, you 6 would encourage it to occur in the future, for people that 7 have -- whenever the State wishes to do so. 8 9 One of the things that I want to talk about but I'm reluctant to do in a courtroom where we do have civilian 10 witnesses but I think I'm forced to, is there is a 11 psychological report in there dated about five years ago. 12 Court has that document, I believe; correct? 13 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. MALONE: Okay. It's nine pages long. top of eight of those pages, it lists confidential 16 17 consultation. 18 THE COURT: You can proceed, Mr. Malone. 19 just thumbing through it. 20 MR. MALONE: Thank you. 21 THE COURT: I'm familiar with it. 22 MR. MALONE: So, the front piece does not, in fact, say confidential consultation but in the top right 23 corner of every other page, it does list that. The front 24

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The

piece does say that the purpose of this evaluation is to help with treatment coordination and discharge planning. It's not a sentencing document. It's not a document that was introduced or the allegations in here did not result in any charges against Mr. Cota. They're allegations and you can't tell from this document when they occurred. They're not dated. They're reports from Nevada that were accessed by a treatment provider in Utah.

The allegations are not examined, they did not result in any charges. How do we know that? We know that by the standard report that the Division did. It lists five different juvenile charges that Mr. Cota was charged with as a juvenile. Not one of them, not one of them includes the factual situations listed in this confidential psychological report or assessment of risk.

And guess what. We know that this is a five-year-old report. Five years ago. Five years ago, in a different state, in a treatment facility that he was sent to, by the Division, for his treatment and for his assessment and in hopes to fix things. And we don't have any other occurrences since then that would implicate this report.

So, what we have a suspect information before the Court. We have a departure from the regular order. The regular order is expressed on page 3 of these Presentence

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Reports, where it does list juvenile history, which is allowable under the statute.

We're looking at unsealed records and generally, this is what we see. We see a list of charges prepared by the Division, who has access to those reports.

We don't see this. We don't see an inch of documents filed before the Court by the District Attorney, who got them who knows how. I'm assuming they got them out of their own files, which should have been protected. They should have been stored and not accessible by people in that office.

So, the fact that they have them is one — one issue. One thing that Mr. Johnson does and is his argument, is say, well, 62H.102(5) doesn't apply because we didn't get them from a juvenile facility. Well, he's missing the point. The point is not how he got them, how his office got them, how anybody in his office got them, the point is what he did with them.

If you look at 62H.025 it says that the child's attorney can access those documents, be provided them. I'm not the child's attorney. I don't think I should have these. I'm the adult attorney. It's obvious from that — that statutory scheme, which I'll point out to the Court, has been amended in just about every legislative session in recent

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memory, that it doesn't allow an adult -- it doesn't specifically allow an adult attorney to have those documents.

I'll concede it does allow a District Court Judge to go and access them. It does, it's not normally done.

I mean, if we had this in every sentencing for anybody under the age of 21 and maybe Mr. Johnson would want to go and unseal records for people over the age of 21 because it's salacious, it's destructive, it's upsetting and it's the sort of thing that are sealed for a reason.

One of the points of the Juvenile Justice System is to take young people, young people that are having problems perhaps, and rehabilitate them before other things happen.

What's interesting to me and what I said on — last week or came to mind was, I have two young clients right now. One's currently in the Juvenile Justice System. His father died when he was ten. And then, we see this bad behavior start. It was basically marijuana possession, things like that.

Mr. Cota's dad, interestingly, was sentenced to prison when he was ten. So, what we have are traumatic events happening to young men who throw them off, who throw them off their center, who, we believe — by funding the Juvenile Justice System, we believe, we have faith that we can help them, that we can turn them on the right path.

And to do so, what we have is a system that does provide degrees of confidentiality and makes the decision that what we're going to do is put more emphasis on rehabilitation than punishment in the Juvenile System.

One of those aspects is, when you go in — when your Juvenile Probation Officer, when somebody in a treat — in a juvenile facility wants to talk to a psychologist, wants to go and get what is deemed a treatment plan, a coordination discharge summary, for coordination planning, we want those people to — we want those young people to talk to them. We want them to talk to them freely.

We don't want them thinking, gee, you know, what's going to happen later on? When I'm 19 years overruled and I've stolen a firearm from a house and when I've gotten into a fight in the jail with a — with a — with a sheriff's deputy, is this stuff going to be strewn all over the place? Is it going to be accessible by everybody for, at least, a period of time? It's not proper.

I don't think the Court should go down the road of allowing this sort of salacious, damaging and inappropriate material to be put forth in open Court like we're doing right now. I have to do this to go and defend Mr. Cota, which shouldn't be happening. It shouldn't be happening. And when you look at the statutes — the applicable statutes, the first

line, juvenile records are confidential.

This isn't confidential. There's a period of time when they were accessible by anybody. And it should -- my motion to strike should be granted. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Malone, I think it -- I have found when the Court makes a decision that really the more information I have the better. The more informed the Court is the better.

You, yourself, in making argument right now, talked about Mr. Cota's upbringing here and with his dad.

Those are things, I'm guessing, you know, you would see in those juvenile records. But it seems like what -- you don't want the Court to -- you kind of want to say, Court, you can't consider his upbringing. You can't consider -- and I take it that there might be things in there that you'll argue in favor of him at sentencing or give explanation as to his conduct.

Why do you want to keep that stuff from the Court? I mean, what -- that's the part of your argument I think I struggled with -- the most with. You're purposely wanting to keep information from the Court that would be relevant to sentencing. Maybe some parts of it relevant for what the State's saying, but some also for what Mr. Cota is saying.

In every sentencing hearing we do, we're given a

Presentence Report that gives me all kinds of information about a Defendant's background. Why is that? It's because the information is relevant to the Court for the purpose of sentencing.

So, talk to me a little bit about that. Why are you trying to restrict what the Court can learn about Mr. Cota and his upbringing?

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, I don't have access to Mr. Cota's complete juvenile file, nor should I. And the statute prevents it. I did have a conversation with Mr. Johnson when he filed this and when I filed my motion to strike.

One of the things he told me was that this isn't his complete record. This is cherry picking. I don't think that he cherry-picked things that helped my client. I think he cherry-picked the worst. So, what you're not get -- you're not getting information. You're not -- you're getting distorted information by a adverse party at a sentencing argument for a young man. He's still 19. They picked out the worst things they can in his life that they could find in whatever records they have access to.

I am firmly convinced that what he did was just look at his -- the juvenile records that he accessed in his file. He has said some things -- that he accessed some of

them from arrest records in the sheriff's office. Those shouldn't be accessible by the general public either or by anybody.

So, I think that you have a good point. I respect that point. I think information, if you have -- you stated the more information the better. I think the more information I have about a criminal defendant, the better able I am to make a decision regarding sentencing. You don't have that here. You have a biased record. You have a biased record.

THE COURT: But don't you get a full opportunity at sentencing, just like the State does, to present the information you want me to hear. Okay. So, you say I'm getting, maybe, one aspect of it. Isn't your job to present me with the other aspect?

MR. MALONE: I can't.

THE COURT: Why not?

MR. MALONE: The records are -- the records are not available to me. They're confidential.

THE COURT: Have you asked to see the records?

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, I don't believe that I'm allowed under the statute. I don't believe I'm allowed under the statute. What — generally, the more information the better. That's a great general rule. But we have, really,

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attention -- or, actually, a real wall between the criminal justice system's access to everything and the desire by the legislature and the rule -- the -- the enactment of laws that keep these records confidential. And there are great reasons to do that. They've made decisions to do that.

The system has changed over the years. It used to be that all Juvenile Justice Court hearings were sealed or private. That's changed. That's changed to allow victim witness testimony, et cetera.

But still, 62H.025 starts out with juvenile -records of Juvenile Justice are confidential. And they're, in
fact, confidential from adult criminal defense attorneys. It
specifically says the child's attorney may have access.

So, absent the rules set forth in 62H, I think that the Court's proposition might have some ability to go forward but given the fact that what the legislature has done is said that these are confidential, I don't think it — I think that you are, in fact, precluded or precluded in open sentencing. The fact of the matter is that 62H.025 does say that a Judge can review them.

So, you are in a -- you're in a zone of safety. I'm not. I'm not supposed to have these documents.

THE COURT: Is your argument more that the documents shouldn't be known by the public that -- that, what

you just said, made it kind of sound like you would be okay with the Court looking -- looking at the documents, as long as it was the Court only that was looking at the documents.

MR. MALONE: Actually, I think it's more complex than that. I think that, from the way I read the statute, is that if you decided to go and access a juvenile file, you'd be allowed to. I don't believe the District Attorney can. His access to the juvenile records is limited for the purpose of initiating a charge.

So, he has limited access. This is not the initiation of a charge. This is a sentencing. This is information for sentencing. So, it's not an acceptable use of these records under 62H, clearly not.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this also. In -- you indicated how the Division, and they've done so here, when they're preparing the presentence report, they get dispositions from the Juvenile Court and they list those things. And so, I have that information, that he has those dispositions in the criminal case.

You're arguing that I shouldn't look at records from those dispositions. It might further help me understand, instead of just seeing an entry for a disposition, the State's trying to give inform — more information about that disposition.

And, again, I'm having a hard time with the idea that I can be told that there is a disposition, but then I have to be precluded from looking at or hearing about — more information about that disposition.

Do you have any further thoughts on that?

MR. MALONE: I do. The State added much more information than those five different juvenile dispositions.

THE COURT: So, are you okay with -- is it a different argument for the dispositions that the Division has listed in their Presentence Report than an uncharged conduct?

MR. MALONE: No. No, because the statute says that records of Juvenile Justice are confidential and then it lists, as you've seen, numerous — and as we listed, one by one in our brief, we listed every single exception.

So, this is not included in that exception. It's also -- I don't -- I've done thousands and thousands of sentencings. I've never seen this kind of sentencing brief, never. And there's a reason why it's not allowed, it hasn't been allowed and it shouldn't be allowed.

I already made the point that this is cherry-picked by Mr. Johnson's own admission, he cherry-picked things and didn't put in the entire record. That's why you would have something like this. This evaluation is stunning in the way that it condemns Mr. Cota. It — it paints him —

well, you've read it. I don't even want to talk about it in Court where we have people in here. This is some of the worst sort of allegation that you would see against another human being or a criminal defendant. That's why it shouldn't be in here.

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And the fact of the matter is that is stale. It's five years old and we don't have anything -- we've never had -- he has never been charged with anything like the allegations that are listed in this report.

THE COURT: Well, isn't it up to the Court, though, at sentencing, to decide what weight to give it. mean, the fact that it's stale, if that's accurate, that might be a reason for the Court not to give it much weight but that doesn't really go to admissibility.

The other thing is, again, you get full opportunity at sentencing and what you've said a moment ago, is you've asked for funds to hire an expert to evaluate Mr. Cota and to give me a not stale evaluation.

Why shouldn't the State give -- get to give me the information they have and you get to give me the information you have, so I can make a full assessment?

MR. MALONE: Because the statute says that they It says the Juvenile Justice rec -- records of Juvenile Justice adjudications are confidential, period. Ιt

doesn't say you can bring this information in at sentencing and that you can cherry-pick the record and that you can bring psychological records in.

I'm limited even -- even though I retained a psychological expert to do a report on Mr. Cota now, as a 19-year-old, before this Court, even though I do that, can I release these? I don't think I can. Those -- those are the -- it's a Pandora's box that we open up by doing this. Not to mention the fact that it's uncontroverted that these records were disclosed to the public. They had access to it.

Mr. Johnson can't tell you, with candor, that he knows no one accessed them. There ought to be a sanction for that. In fact, the statute actually does list a sanction. It makes it a gross misdemeanor to release this information.

So, we have a comprehensive statute that I think covers everyone that sets forth a program that's supposed to be followed. It wasn't followed here and there's a reason why in over -- you know, I know Your Honor has done probably 3,000 sentencings of felony matters or gross misdemeanor matters and you don't see this. There's a reason for that. It's out of the order. It doesn't -- it gives the Court information that, really, is in an unprocessed, unproven form. Okay?

Because what we're talking about here are allegations, not criminal convictions. And we're looking at

five different charges. So, we're making a departure from what has been the established order, consistent with the legislature's statute. And if Mr. Johnson can show me where he's allowed to do this under the statute, fine but he can't. There's no exception here. The only exception that might -- that does, arguably, apply is the District Court Judge's ability to access juvenile files. The case law is not favorable to my position at this point in time. But every one of those cases including one of those cases, the Supreme Court was dealing with a situation in which no objection was made. No objection. is the objection. This should stop it. The Johnson case involved a capital offense where a three-Judge panel was debating the sentence for a defendant who had been convicted by a jury.

So, that falls straight under the current, established parameters here, where judges can look at it. it's a different thing and their trial counsel didn't object. Well, trial counsel is objecting here. So, it's different from the existing case law.

THE COURT: Mr. Malone, thank you.

MR. MALONE: Thank you.

I fully understand your position. THE COURT:

Unrelated but kind of related is when should we

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proceed with sentencing? Whatever I decide here today, I took it from your earlier comments that you wanted to get the evaluation of Mr. Cota accomplished before you proceed to sentencing. Do you have an idea of time frame?

MR. MALONE: About 30 days from now.

THE COURT: All right. And, of course, I'll hear from Mr. Johnson.

I take it that that's a motion to continue the sentencing; is that accurate?

MR. MALONE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I just wanted Mr. Johnson to have a full ability to respond to that as well.

So, Mr. Johnson, if you could start by talking to me, first, about the motion to strike and then give me your thoughts on continuing the trial date so that they can finish the evaluation. Go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: Sure, Your Honor. First, I just wanted to start with the most important question before this Court which is the center of the motion to strike is can this Court consider any or all of the information that's in the sentencing memorandum and the exhibits attached thereto.

And the law is clear that this Court, as long as it's not highly improbable and highly suspect evidence, it's relevant that this Court has the ability and expressly is

allowed to consider it.

And, in fact, I don't believe Mr. Malone was trying to say this but there was some talk about sealed records. None of the records that — by this Court are sealed. So, none of them are sealed and even if they were, I provided the statute — the relevant statute NRS 62H.170(3), that until he's up to 21 years old all of these — all — the legislature expressly provided for the ability to for this Court to consider those records at sentencing, even if they're sealed.

In this case, they're not sealed, which is even a lower level, but there's nothing wrong and this Court expressly allowed to consider all of those records at sentencing.

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, I'll agree that they're not sealed, he's not of the age of 21. They are, in fact, confidential.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Malone.

MR. JOHNSON: As far as the confidentiality, as you know, I filed a motion to seal both the sentencing and the exhibits and my understanding is that this Court sealed both of those records. They remain confidential.

I believe Mr. Malone is under a misapprehension about both what the statute NRS 62H.025 provides and what he

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can actually do as the attorney for Mr. Cota. And there is two ways that he can access the exact same information that we as the District Attorney's office can access.

First of all, under subsection E of 62.025
Section 2, Section E, it does say a District Attorney -sorry, F -- an attorney representing the child. And I believe
that Mr. Malone misreads the statute.

It's not -- it doesn't mean that once the -- once the person is no longer a child, it can only apply to the attorney that was representing him at the time. That would make little sense in light of what the statute is supposed to do, apply to, not the actual proceeding, but later on when you're looking at juvenile records.

And here, he is the attorney for the child, the person that, at the time, all of these records relate to and so F -- subsection F expressly provides a mechanism by which Mr. Malone can access those records from a Juvenile Justice agency. That's the first way he could do it. He could directly request them.

The second way he could do it would be — the definition of a Juvenile Justice agency doesn't include the Juvenile Court, the 9th Judicial District Court nor does it include the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. Those aren't Juvenile Justice agencies and this statute only provides —

look at subsection two -- this is the mechanism by which a Juvenile Justice agency may release Juvenile Justice information.

The statute only has to do with -- with information going from the Juvenile Justice agency to someone -- someone listed here. It has nothing to do with Mr.

Malone's ability to request, directly from the Juvenile Court, any record that is Juvenile Justice information. You can directly request from the Court and obtain all of the information that we received, which was given to us simultaneously with it being filed in the Juvenile Justice Court. So, all of those documents that we received, Mr.

Malone has access to it and he only has to make it a request for it. So, if he hasn't done that, that's his own decision.

So, he has two different ways he could do it. He could, pursuant to subsection F, access all of this information or he could directly request it from either the Douglas County Sheriff's Office, in the event that those documents are attached, or from the Juvenile Court for the 9th Judicial District Court.

So, he has plenty of ways he can get this information. And so, he's — he just hasn't — has decided not to do it. And he can still request those. And there's nothing preventing him from under the law from accessing the

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same things that we can access.

And so, as far as that goes, he's not at any disadvantage nor is his client at any disadvantage, except to the extent that he hasn't requested them.

So, that handles that. As I believe, I just heard him say several times, this Court has the ability to consider these documents. And so, whatever the mechanism was by which this Court received them, there's nothing — no reason to strike any of it because this Court has the ability to consider all of those.

They are relevant, I haven't heard any argument that they're not relevant. I've heard one argument about them being stale but we have an individual whose 19 years old. He's only been an adult for less than two years.

The majority of the information about Mr. Cota, which will help this Court to decide what the appropriate sentence is, is before he became an adult. And that's why it's appropriate there. As I put in my memorandum, District Courts routinely consider information that is more than five years old and even more than ten years old, in making its decision and there's nothing in any of the documents that I provided to the Court that makes it so stale that it's not appropriate for this Court to consider it. And as you said, this Court decides the weight to give to any of the documents

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that are attached to the sentencing memorandum.

As I put in my memorandum, and I don't want to rehash the memorandum, Your Honor, it's been the law for 44 years. It's in footnote two of the Silks case that other criminal conduct may be properly considered, even though the Defendant was never charged with it or convicted of it. Its relevance is apparent. And with that, we'd rest and just submit it on the opposition.

THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, before I hear again from Mr. Malone, he also has, today, verbally, requested a continuance for 30 days to get a psychological evaluation.

Has that already been set up, Mr. Malone? Where are you at with the process?

MR. MALONE: Yes, Your Honor. But I think I talked about this earlier. We had requested Dr. Joe

McEllistrem to do the psychological evaluation because, I believe, that's a contractual -- it's contractual arrangement with the county. Anyway, it wouldn't have -- it wouldn't have required me to request additional funds. So, we proceeded with that plan when he -- when we -- back in August.

And then, I think I learned two weeks ago, that Dr. Joe would not be able to do the evaluation. That he felt he had a conflict. And so, then, we explored other avenues and didn't file the motion for funds to be able to have that

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1 evaluation done. 2 So, it's -- I apologize to the Court for there being a delay. It wasn't counsel's fault. It -- we tried to 3 proceed in the most efficacious way, prior to Dr. Joe going 4 and saying he wouldn't be able to do it. 5 6 THE COURT: But you thought 30 days --7 MR. MALONE: Oh --8 THE COURT: -- would be sufficient? Has the evaluation with the doctor already been set or --9 10 MR. MALONE: Your Honor, my understanding from 11 the doctor was she would interview him on the 13th. But I don't -- that was just an e-mail that was sort of basic. I 12 believe I can interview him -- or I plan to be able to 13 interview him on the 13th. And I think that was before we 14 even got the Court's signed order or were made aware of the 15 16 Court's signed order. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. MALONE: I think you signed the order. 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. MALONE: So, that's where we're at right now. I just want to have cushion. I don't want to come in here 21 22 without the eval because there's some delay. 23 Dr. Piasecki is based at UNR, so she does have to

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travel and set up her schedule to go -- come in and interview.

THE COURT: Is 30 days sufficient?

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MR. MALONE: I think so.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MALONE: I would ask also for the Court to allow me to present these documents to Dr. Piasecki if -- if you are going to allow these documents to remain as portions of the case.

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I also -- I didn't know that the press was here.

I don't know this gentleman. I'm sure the Court does. But I

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would ask the Court to issue a gag order, so this doesn't make

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it into the local papers. That certainly is something that

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shouldn't happen. And, certainly, at this point of the case

today is argument of law. Whether juvenile records can be

that is an argument that can be held and should be held in

released and/or considered by the Court. I'm comfortable that

Well, all that has happened here

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and the process here.

open Court.

THE COURT:

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The Court will be taking, under submission, the motion and I will generate a written order. And I understand, from your comments just now, that you need the Court to make that assessment so that you can, then, also decide whether to give the documents to Dr. Piasecki; is that correct.

MR. MALONE: That's correct.

THE COURT: And do you believe the documents would be helpful to Dr. Piasecki in generating her assessment?

MR. MALONE: No. I think that, actually, she probably shouldn't have them but if the Court's going to have them and use them as part of your sentencing determination, then I think I would be remiss in not having her access them. She, of course --

THE COURT: Why -- why would they not -- the law aside, as far as confidential and whatnot, why wouldn't those types of reports be helpful to a mental health expert?

MR. MALONE: Well, number one, I -- I -- there are a couple things. Would they be helpful, sure. They're not going to be unhelpful necessarily. I believe in -- and the Court's asking me to make an argument putting the law aside. So, I wasn't doing that. I think I have to be -- as an officer of the Court, I think I have to follow the applicable law, which, I think, would prevent me from releasing them to her.

THE COURT: Well, my question, I guess, is, if I decide that the Court can consider these documents, then your request is that your expert be allowed to review them. And so, that suggests that you find some relevance in the documents. It would be helpful to Dr. Piasecki. That's all I'm asking.

MR. MALONE: Not necessarily. But I do think that what Dr. Piasecki's — one of the things that I would ask Dr. Piasecki to do is to assess the relevance of these documents at the sentencing hearing of a 19-year old, with the information that she would be presented with.

THE COURT: So --

MR. MALONE: So, it's not necessarily to say that they would be helpful for her to come up with some sort of treatment protocol, some sort of predictive analysis of what his future behavior would be or punishment but it would be to undermine the State's argument greatly.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MALONE: And I did. If I've now dealt with some of the Court's -- I don't know if the Court has other questions.

THE COURT: No.

MR. MALONE: But I have some other -- Your Honor, the statute in 62H.025F says, "child's attorney." We know -- we can just look at legislative analysis. Every word -- that word differentiates an attorney for an adult. It doesn't say -- a blanket definition would be attorney. It doesn't say that. The legislature chose to say "child's attorney." "Child's attorney." So, the Court should take that into account. It's pretty clear what they're doing there. The

attorney for a child in the juvenile proceeding is different than an attorney that's assigned to defend an adult in a criminal proceeding.

Also, regarding proceedings — in juvenile proceedings, people are not convicted in the Juvenile Court. They're not convicted. So, we're not talking about criminal convictions coming in. What we're talking about is a different animal. And we have a completely different system and we have a completely different way of looking at the proceedings. So, we're not talking about juvenile convictions here. We're talk — and we're — we're even talking about uncharged acts.

I can't tell from these records, which of these five charges are contained in here. I mean, we have -- we have -- you know, we have reports in here, I think, that I put in my brief. They're -- they're mislabeled. When you look at some of the sheriff's office reports, they're listed at the top of the page and you'll see that the offense is listed as an offense that's clearly different than what was investigated.

We have instances of kicking. One of the charges or the allegations or the acts that is listed in the report was kicking another boy in the heels on a — on the schoolyard. Kicking in the heels. I mean, that sounds like

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what we used to call giving somebody a flat.

THE COURT:

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into the facts.

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Mr. Malone, you're kind of getting MR. MALONE: I'll be -- I think -- and I agree

with the Court. I'm done. I wanted to make sure that there was a distinction. The legislature has made a distinction between an attorney and a child's attorney and I think that's important, period. I also think that the Court -- Mr. Johnson did not address the situation where he had the documents filed for a period of time when they were not sealed.

But that's clear from the Court's -- from the date stamps, time stamps on both the sentencing memorandum and on the Court's sealing order. You have to look at the order, not the time that the motion to seal was done.

In my -- in anything I filed, in this issue right now, has required me to come back and forth to the Court several times. You'll see that in my billing sheets. Because I didn't file anything regarding the -- my motions until I had that order sealing.

So, that was necessary to protect the record and protect those confidential documents from being accessed by the general public.

> THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Malone. Mr. Johnson, back to you.

MR. JOHNSON: I apologize, Your Honor. I have two points and I only -- I only addressed one of those.

THE COURT: Yes. And if you take -- address the continuance as well.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, my understanding is that, I guess, there was a motion filed ex parte requesting funds for an evaluator. The only thing that I -- I don't have information about and Mr. Malone's the one -- had the information about is, I believe, there's been eight weeks that have been available for an evaluation to be done of the Defendant.

We were prepared to go forward with sentencing today. I have my witness -- witness here, ready to testify. And I don't know whether Dr. McEllistrem was contacted on week seven or week one and why there's such a delay in finding out that, apparently, Dr. McEllistrem can't do the evaluation, that someone else couldn't have been obtained. I don't even know the exact date that the ex parte motion for funds was made and what -- what the series of events.

So, my only objection would be whether it -- it's appropriate for the amount of delay. We've already had the Defendant in custody for some time and we'd like to proceed with sentencing as quickly as possible.

But I don't have enough information to say

whether there's a good reason for the amount of delay that's happened before this evaluation. I'll accept that, apparently, September 13th, if I heard it right, is when this evaluation will take place. But I hate to have another 30 days, come in here and say we haven't got an evaluation yet because we'd like to proceed to sentencing.

THE COURT: The Court finds that there is good cause to continue the sentencing. Mr. Cota entered a guilty plea back on June 9th — or excuse me, July 9th and Mr. Malone has provided the Court with sufficient cause to continue, namely, that he attempted to get an evaluation through Dr. McEllistrem and when that did not work, he then applied for funds to attempt to employ another expert. And the Court finds that the Defense has been diligent in that regard.

Yes?

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, I'd like to point out that Mr. Cota does have two charges. I was assigned to the charge, initially, back in July and then we did have an arraignment. He was arraigned on August 6th on the battery by a prisoner charge that I think changed the case in some ways. He was facing more punishment. And I — I'll be very honest back in — when I received the first case, there were some issue — if we can approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Well, I don't think you need to. I'm

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find --

MR. MALONE: Okay.

THE COURT: -- I'm finding that you've shown good cause for the continuance. I'll also say, as another basis for the continuance, that the State filed their sentencing memorandum on August 28th and Mr. Malone then filed his motion to strike. The State filed their opposition just on September 7th. It's an interesting issue. The Court wants to spend time on deciding. And so, that too is a basis for the continuance.

The Court does acknowledge that that is an inconvenience for folks who came here to hear or be part of the sentencing. However, paramount to the sentencing is that the Court be prepared to go forward with sentencing. And so this matter is going to be continued.

Mr. Malone has requested one month. That would take us out to October 8th.

Mr. Johnson, you indicated you have a witness present and I'm wondering if it might be best to hear this matter on a non-law and motion day. Did you -- how long do you anticipate the witness testimony to be?

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I imagine the witness's testimony will be about 15 to 20 minutes, as far as direct and then I have a number, like, a -- snippets of several calls and

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1	a body cam video, which are approximately, altogether, I want
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3	THE COURT: Okay. And today were any victims
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5	testimony?
6	MR. JOHNSON: I don't believe they showed up
7	today. They had a scheduling conflict. I'll be sure to
8	notify them about the new sentencing date.
9	THE COURT: All right. Well, from what it sounds
10	like Mr. Malone, let me hear on your end. Are you
11	anticipating this to be a longer than normal sentencing or is
12	it something we could accomplish on a normal law and motion
13	day?
14	MR. MALONE: My anticipation, at this time,
15	Your Honor, would be that I would just proceed on Dr.
16	Piasecki's written report and not have her testify.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MR. MALONE: But that could change. And it would
19	definitely change the calendar but I would I think I would
20	be able to inform the Court of that change with plenty of
21	time.
22	THE COURT: Okay. So, I'm going to go ahead, for
23	now, set it on a law and motion day. Four weeks out would be
24	October 8th. Mr. Malone, are you available on that date?

1	MR. MALONE: Your Honor, can I go in the back of
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3	THE COURT: Yes, take your time.
4	MR. MALONE: And grab my calendar? October 8th.
5	That looks fine, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, would October 8th be
7	okay for the State?
8	MR. JOHNSON: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: And your witness?
10	MR. JOHNSON: Yes, Your Honor. Well, yes, Your
11	Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Sentencing on both
13	of these matters is continued till October 8th at nine o'clock
14	in the morning. The Court understands the parties will be
15	waiting for the Court's order regarding the motion and so I
16	will address that as soon as possible and get that out to the
17	parties.
18	In the event that the Court I'm just trying to
19	think of all issues. I want to make sure when we come back
20	next time that there isn't further continuance.
21	Mr. Malone asks that if the Court rules in the
22	State's favor on the pending motion that he would like the
23	doctor, Dr. Piasecki to be given copies of the exhibits.
24	Mr. Johnson, what is the State's position in that

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MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, I think this Court can, as part of its -- its order granting funds, it can also order that any or all of the documents that this Court has already received be provided to Dr. Piasecki.

And therefore, any concern that Mr. Malone has about him providing them, this Court can provide the documents or order Mr. Malone to provide those documents. So, we don't have any objection to that.

THE COURT: Okay. And I don't mean to give any indication which way I'm going on the motion. I'm just trying to think of what -- what other issues we might have out there.

Mr. Malone anything else that you can think of that we should address here today?

MR. MALONE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, how about you?

MR. JOHNSON: I just have one more thing. I just request that this Court order that, once the evaluation is completed, that a copy of the order be provided for the State, as soon possible and not on the eve of sentencing, so we can take a look at it and address it in any way we need to. So, it gives us some advance notice.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Malone, if it's going to be used by the Defense, I would expect you to give a copy of that

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1	sentencing.
2	MR. MALONE: I plan on filing it.
3	THE COURT: All right. Very good.
4	All right. Well, thank you both for the
5	arguments and your legal briefs. Again, it's an interesting
6	issue and the Court plans on spending some time with it.
7	Thank you both.
8	MR. MALONE: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	(Proceedings concluded.)
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1	STATE OF NEVADA)
2	COUNTY OF DOUGLAS)
3	
4	I, Michel Loomis, Certified Shorthand Reporter of
5	
6	and for the County of Douglas, do hereby certify:
7	That I was present in Department No. II of the
8	above-entitled Court and took stenotype notes of the
9	proceedings entitled herein, and thereafter transcribed the
10	same into typewriting as herein appears;
11	That the foregoing transcript is a full, true and
12	correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said
13	proceedings.
14	DATED: At Carson City, Nevada, this 22nd day of
15	September, 2018.
16 17	Mile Levis
18	Michel Loomis, CCR No. 228
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1 2 3 4	Michel Loomis Capitol Reporters 123 West Nye Lane, Suite 107 Carson City, NV, 89706 (775) 882-5322		
5	IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT		
6			
7 8 9	STATE OF NEVADA,) Plaintiff,)		
10	vs.) Case No. 18-CR-00084;) 18-CR-00116		
11	MICHAEL L. COTA JR.,) Dept. No. II		
12	Defendant.)		
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15	AFFIRMATION		
16	Pursuant to NRS 239B.030		
17	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the following		
18	document DOES NOT contain the social security number of any person:		
19			
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23	MICHEL LOOMIS, RPR NV CCR #228		
L	CAPITOL REPORTERS (775) 882-5322		

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OCT - 4 2018 John E. Malone, Esq. 1 State Bar No. 715 Douglas County Distinct Court Clerk 209 N. Pratt Ave. 2018 OCT -4 PM 2: 12 2 Carson City, NV 89701 BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS (775) 461-0254 3 CLERK . Attorney for Defendant 4 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 5 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS 6 7 STATE OF NEVADA, 8 Case Number: 18-CR-0084/18-CR-0116 Plaintiff, 9 Dept Number: II vs. 10 MICHAEL LUIS COTA, 11 Defendant. 12 DEFENDANT'S SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION 13 IN MITIGATION OF SENTENCING 14 COMES NOW Defendant, MICHAEL LUIS COTA, by and through his attorney of record 15 John E. Malone, Esq., who herein submits the following documents for mitigation purposes at his 16 sentencing, presently set for Monday, October 8, 2018, at 9:00 a.m.: 17 1. Risk Assessment by Melissa Piasecki, M.D. dated October 3, 2018. 18 day of October, 2018. DATED this 19 20 21 JOHN E. MALONE, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant, 22 Michael Luis Cota 23

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239.B.030

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

DATED this _____ day of October, 2018.

JOHN E. MALONE, ESQ. Attorney for Defendant, Michael Luis Cota

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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Pursuant to NRCP 5 (b) I hereby certify that on this date I sent via first class mail, facsimile, and/or hand delivery in Carson City, a true and correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANT'S SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTATION IN MITIGATION OF SENTENCING to the following:

Deputy District Attorney PO Box 218 Minden, NV 89423

DATED this 4 day of October, 2018.

Belle Shenn Kelly Atkinson

MELISSA PIASECKI, M.D.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY
561 KEYSTONE AVE. #104
RENO, NV 89503
775 722-1077 Fax 866 500-7716
piaseckimd@gmail.com
BOARD CERTIFIED IN PSYCHIATRY AND FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

John E. Malone, Esq. 209 Pratt Ave. Carson City, NV 89701

October 3, 2018

Re: Michael Luis Cota Case No. 18-CR-0084

DOB: 2.2.99 Dear Mr. Maione:

At your request, I have completed an evaluation of your client, Mr. Cota with regards to his treatment needs and risk of re-offense.

To complete this evaluation, I met with Mr. Cota on 9.28.18 and I spoke with his mother by phone on 9.29.18. I also reviewed documents: Information 5.29.18, Presentencing Investigation Reports 8.21.18 and 8.22.18, 2012 records from Copper Hills Youth Center and discovery materials from Douglas County Sheriff's Office.

Summary: Mr. Cota is a 19-year-old single man who pleaded guilty to Battery by a Prisoner in Custody and Principal to Grand Larceny of a Firearm.

Medical History: Mr. Cota has a history of a head injury when he was struck in the head with a pole at age fifteen. He stated that the pole penetrated his skull and that he had more problems with behavior control following this injury.

Mental Health History: Mr. Cota reported multiple mental health assessments and treatments. He was diagnosed with ADHD and speech impairments in first grade. He was prescribed medication for mental health problems starting around age thirteen, when he was first hospitalized. He received outpatient, inpatient and residential treatment for mood disorder diagnoses from ages thirteen to eighteen. In Reno, he was hospitalized at West Hills Hospital and Willow Springs Residential Treatment Center. He was transferred to a residential program in Utah in 2012 after concerns were raised regarding sexual misconduct with another child. He received outpatient care at the Children's Cabinet and Douglas Mental Health.

Mr. Cota said that when he was around thirteen years old, he began to self-harm by cutting. He clarified that he did not use a sharp instrument but instead used plastic that he rubbed to cause abrasion and scarring on his skin. The pain that was associated with self-harm made him feel calmer. Later, the pain associated with tattooing gave him similar effect. He stated "I felt better with the needle, I just felt better." He also described suicide gestures in which he had

thoughts of dying.

Mr. Cota and his mother did not recall any benefit from medications and believed most medications were too sedating.

At the time of my assessment, Mr. Cota reported intact appetite and sleep patterns. He described feelings of anger and isolation as well as a tentative belief that other inmates are talking about him.

Substance History: Mr. Cota reported that he first used alcohol at age eleven. He reported a pattern of binge drinking at parties with frequent blackouts from drinking. Mr. Cota reported he first used marijuana at age eight when his father first offered it to him at a party.

At age sixteen, Mr. Cota began to smoke methamphetamine. In April, 2018, his father introduced him to intravenous use by mixing the drug and putting a needle into his arm. He recently progressed to regular intravenous use, with three or four uses a day. He had periods of continuous use, with little sleep, for three to four day periods. He denied psychotic symptoms during methamphetamine use.

Mr. Cota reported no history of prescription drug abuse, hallucinogens or gambling problems. He used inhalants when he was around eleven years old.

Developmental and Occupational History: Mr. Cota reported that he was born in Idaho and raised in Idaho and northern Nevada. His parents did not marry and his mother left Idaho with him and his sisters in 2003. He reported witnessing domestic violence at multiple points during his childhood. His father struggled with substance use and spent time in prison. Mr. Cota said that he wanted to spend time with his father and his mother would allow his father back into the home which led to cycles of domestic violence. Mr. Cota recalled his father pushing his mother onto the rim of the bathtub leading to a serious injury and significant bleeding.

Mr. Cota attended school up to the ninth grade. He said he was in special education for emotional and behavioral problems. He left school because of residential placements. He does not have a GED. Mr. Cota worked at a number of unskilled jobs for six month periods.

Mr. Cota has an infant son but is no longer in contact with the child's mother. He was married one time. The PSI indicates that his son lives with Mr. Cota's mother.

Legal History: Mr. Cota has a history of one misdemeanor conviction according to the PSI. He has a history of juvenile youth camp, probation and parole throughout his teens.

Mental Status Exam: Prior to the assessment, I informed Mr. Cota that I was asked to complete an assessment and a report for his attorney's use in court. I described the limits of confidentiality and of my role. Mr. Cota appeared to understand these considerations and agreed to the interview.

Mr. Cota presented as a young man in standard jail attire. His appearance was notable for

facial and forearm tattoos, including a crown above his left eye.

He was pleasant and cooperative throughout. His speech was spontaneous and conversational, with normal rate and tone. Mr. Cota's thought processes were tight and logical. He denied suicidal thoughts or violent thoughts. He had vague thoughts that others were talking about him. He also described vague hallucinations but was not certain of whether or not he heard voices or his own thoughts.

He described his mood as "happy" and rated it at 7 out of 10, with 10 being the best. Mr. Cota was able to register and recall three unrelated words, and he was oriented to the day, month and year. Mr. Cota was future oriented with the desire to return to the community.

Mr. Cota's report of events: Mr. Cota reported that he used methamphetamine extensively in the period prior to the gun offense. He noted that he stole the guns for money to buy methamphetamine.

Findings:

- 1. Mr. Cota has a methamphetamine use disorder. Mr. Cota demonstrated limited insight into the negative effects of substance use on his behavior and health and his need for treatment. Chronic use of methamphetamine has neurotoxic effects. Mr. Cota's pattern of use is consistent with the patterns associated with drug-induced changes to executive functioning. As a result of chronic methamphetamine use, impulse control, judgment, problem solving and cognitive flexibility are compromised. These brain changes tend to normalize after two years of abstinence.
- 2. Mr. Cota has a history of mental health diagnoses and treatment. He and his mother describe impulse control, inappropriate anger and self-harm. He experienced extreme emotional dysregulation and used self-harm as a maladaptive coping strategy. Mr. Cota described some vague symptoms at the time of my assessment but did not describe symptoms consistent with a current mood or psychotic disorder.
- 3. Mr. Cota described significant childhood exposure to violence. He witnessed his father beating his mother and felt responsible for his father being in the home. Mr. Cota still struggles with boundaries and conflicting feelings related to his father. His recent escalation to IV drug use facilitated by his father suggests that his father remains a powerful influence on him.
- 4. Mr. Cota stated he needs help developing coping skills and communication skills in order to manage emotions and relationships. He expressed a desire to work with mental health professionals to gain these skills.
- 5. There is no evidence that Mr. Cota currently has any recent behaviors suggesting sexual misconduct. Results from prior testing with the J-SOAP were valid for the six month period following the 2013 assessment. The use of the SORAG in 2013 was not valid for a younger adolescent. Guidelines for the use of the SORAG specify that it may be used with individuals who allegedly offended at age sixteen or older.

5. Mr. Cota is in need of evidence-based treatment for emotional dysregulation and substance use. His history of trauma and loss is a factor in his substance use and his relationship with his father is a complicating factor. If sentenced to prison, Mr. Cota should receive intensive cognitive behavioral therapy to address distorted thoughts and unhealthy relationships. He should also receive treatment that allows him to gain behavioral skills for emotional regulation, coping, communication and parenting. Mr. Cota should receive educational support for a GED and a high school diploma. When he transitions to the community, he should have intensive support and monitoring to stay free of substances.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this report.

Sincerely,

Melissa Piasecki, M.D.

FILED 1 Case No. 18-CR-0116 2018 OCT 10 AM11: 55 RECEIVED 2 Dept. No. II BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS OCT 10 2018 3 BY TWO **Douglas County** 4 District Court Clark 5 6 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 vs. JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION 12 MICHAEL LUIS COTA, 13 Defendant. 14 15 On the 6th day of August, 2018, Defendant entered a plea of 16 guilty to the following offense contained within the Information: BATTERY BY A PRISONER IN CUSTODY, a violation of 17 18 NRS 200.481(2)(f), a category B felony. 19 On the 8th day of October, 2018, Defendant appeared for 20 sentencing. Finding no legal cause why judgment should not be 21 pronounced, judgment was rendered as follows: BATTERY BY A

Defendant shall pay statutory fees and assessments of \$25.00

THOMAS W. GREGORY DISTRICT JUDGE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT P.O. BOX 218 MINDEN, NV 89423

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for time served.

Case Number 18-CR-0084. Defendant is granted zero (0) days credit

PRISONER IN CUSTODY, a violation of NRS 200.481(2)(f), a category

B felony, imprisonment in the state prison for a maximum term of

seventy-two (72) months and a minimum term of twenty-four (24)

months to run consecutive to the Ninth Judicial District Court

(NRS 176.062), and \$3.00 (NRS 176.0623). This judgment constitutes a lien in like manner as a judgment rendered in a civil action. NRS 176.275. DATED this day of October, 2018. DISTRICT JUDGE

THOMAS W. GREGORY DISTRICT JUDGE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT P.O. BOX 218 MINDEN, NV 89423