1 TABLE OF CONTENTS 2 Table of Authorities ii, iii 3 Jurisdictional Statement 1 4 Routing Statement 1 5 Statement of the Issues 1 6 7 Statement of the Case 1 8 Statement of the Facts 1,2 Standard of Review 2 10 Argument 2-6 11 12 Conclusion 7 13 Certificate of Compliance 8,9 14 TABLE OF AUTHORITIES 15 Cases 16 Campbell v. Eight Judicial Dist. Court, 114 Nev. 410, 414, 4 17 957 P.2d 1141, 1143 (1998) 18 Denson v. State, 112 Nev. 489, 915 P.2d 284, (1996) 5,6 19 Deveroux v. State. 96 Nev. 288. 610 P.2d 722, 723 3, 20 Egan v. Sheriff, 88 Nev. 611, 503 P.2d 16 (1972) 3, 21 22 Houk v. State, 103 Nev. 659, 664, 747 P.2d 1376, 1379 (1987) 2, 23 Norwood v. State, 112 Nev. 438, 915 P.2d 177 (1996) 2,3,6 24 Schmidt v. State, 94 Nev. 695, 697 (1978) 3,6 25

1	Sheriff v. Williams, 96 Nev. 22, 604 P.2d 800 (1980)	3
2		
3	Silks v. State, 92 Nev. 91, 93-94, 545 P.2d 1159, 1161 (1976)	2,3,4,6
4	State v. Sala, 63 Nev. 270, 169 P.2d 524 (1946)	3,
5		
6	United States v. Johnson, 507 F.2d 826 (7th Cir. 1974), Cert. den. 421 U.S. 949, 95 S.Ct. 1682, 44 L.Ed.2d 103 (1975).	3,4,6
7	H. J. C. J. J. J. O. A. E. O. I. A. A. A. A. A. A. (Oth. C. 1994)	r
8	United States v Lai, 944 F.2d. 1434, 1441 (9th Cir.1991)	5
9	<u>Statutes</u>	
10	NRS 201.230(2)	1,2,4,6
11	Misc:	
12		
13	United States Constitution, Fifth Amendment (Due Process Clause)	
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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The Respondent does not object to Appellant's jurisdictional statement.

ROUTING STATEMENT

The Respondent does not object to Appellant's routing statement.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

Respondent objects to Appellant's statement of the issue and notes the issue as follows:

ISSUE I: DID THE DISTRICT COURT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION BY SENTENCING THE APPELLANT TO LIFE IN THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE, WITH ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE BEGINNING WHEN A MINIMUM OF TEN (10) YEARS HAS BEEN SERVED, AFTER A GUILTY PLEA ON FOUR (4) COUNTS OF LEWDNESS WITH A CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE, A CATEGORY A FELONY IN VIOLATION OF NRS 201.230(2)?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Respondent does not object to Appellant's statement of the case.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On November 2nd, 2021, Appellant entered a plea of guilty pursuant to an Information, filed on October 13, 2021, which charged him with four (4) counts of Lewdness with a Child under 14 years of Age, a Category A Felony, in violation of NRS 201.230(2). The facts of this case arose out of circumstances where the

Appellant between May of 2015 through December 2020, on various occasions, had both sexual and anal intercourse with known, but unnamed two male and two female juvenile victims, all four of which were under the age of Fourteen (14) years, in McDermitt, Humboldt County, Nevada. (See Appellant's Appendix pages 1-5).

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Respondent argues that the standard of review for Issue 1 is an abuse of discretion standard of review, as discussed below.

ARGUMENT

ISSSUE I: THE DISTRICT COURT DID NOT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION BY SENTENCING THE APPELLANT TO LIFE IN THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE, WITH ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE BEGINNING WHEN A MINIMUM OF TEN (10) YEARS HAS BEEN SERVED, AFTER A GUILTY PLEA ON FOUR (4) COUNTS OF LEWDNESS WITH A CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE, A CATEGORY A FELONY IN VIOLATION OF NRS 201.230(2).

Under the Nevada law, this Court has previously ruled that the sentencing judge has wide discretion in imposing a sentence, and that this determination will not be overruled absent a showing of abuse of discretion, *Norwood v. State*, 112 Nev. 438, 915 P.2d 177 (1996), citing *Houk v. State*, 103 Nev. 659, 664, 747 P.2d 1376, 1379 (1987). Additionally, a sentencing court is often privileged to consider facts and circumstances which would clearly not be admissible at trial. *Silks v. State*, 92 Nev. 91,

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93-94, 545 P.2d 1159, 1161 (1976). Moreover, it is a well-established law in Nevada that the legislature, within Constitutional limits, is empowered to define crimes and determine punishments and that the courts are not to encroach upon this domain lightly. Schmidt v. State, 94 Nev. 695, 697. (1978). See also Egan v. Sheriff, 88 Nev. 611, 503 P. 2d 16 (1972); Deveroux v. State. 96 Nev. 288. 610 P.2d 722, 723. See also State v. Sala, 63 Nev. 270, 169 P.2d 524 (1946). The degree to which a judge considers age and the absence of a prior record of offenses is within this or discretionary authority. Deveroux Supra 610 P.2d at 723., and Sheriff v. Williams, 96 Nev. 22, 604 P.2d 800 (1980). There is also a general presumption in Nevada favoring the validity of statutes which dictates a recognition of their constitutionality unless a violation of Constitutional principles is clearly apparent. Schmitz Supra at 697. Similar to Norwood supra, the Court in Deveroux, supra noted that the trial judge has wide discretion in imposing a prison term and, in the absence of a showing of abuse of such discretion, this Court will not disturb the sentence. Deveroux, supra 610 P.2d at 723. See also State v. Sala, 63 Nev. 270, 169 P.2d 524 (1946). The degree to which a judge considers age and the absence of a prior record of offenses is within his discretionary authority. Deveroux, supra 610 P.2d at 723.

Furthermore, this Court has held that a sentence of imprisonment which is within the limits of a valid statute, regardless of its severity, is normally not considered cruel and unusual punishment in the Constitutional sense. *Schmidt Supra* at 665. *United States v. Johnson*, 507 F.2d 826 (7th Cir. 1974), *Cert. denied.* 421 U.S. 949, 95 S.Ct. 1682,

 44 L.Ed.2d 103 (1975), and that 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. *Silks v. State*, 92 Nev. 91, 94, 545 P.2d 1159, 1161 (1976).

Finally, contrary to Appellant's assertions to the contrary, a district court is not required to articulate its reasons for imposing a particular sentence. See Campbell v. Eight Judicial Dist. Court, 114 Nev. 410, 414, 957 P.2d 1141, 1143 (1998).

In the present case, the District Court here was within its rights, based on all the facts and circumstances presented to it at sentencing surrounding the Appellant to sentence him to four consecutive life terms in the Nevada Department of Corrections, with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten (10) years has been served, after a Guilty Plea to four (4) counts of Lewdness with a Child under 14 Years of Age, a Category A Felony in violation of NRS 201.230(2), against two female and two male juvenile victims. Before the District Court at sentencing was a Presentence Investigation Report prepared by the Nevada Department of Public Safety/Division of Parole and Probation, with an attached psychological evaluation of the Appellant, that was both provided to the Appellant and his attorney, and where both indicated that they reviewed the report and did not see a need to make any corrections to the report, nor did the Appellant offer an allocation to the District Court at sentencing, after being given an opportunity to do

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so. (See Appellant's Appendix Pages 20-22, 24 - 25). Additionally, the District Court at sentencing received victim impact testimony from the mother of three of the victims, who testified about the impact done to her children. (See Appellant's Appendix pages 25) 26).

Moreover, Appellant incorrectly assumes that the District Court did not consider the "individualized circumstances" of the Appellant before it, including both the aggravating and mitigating circumstances on this case. To assert now, as Appellant does in his Opening Brief, that the District Court did not consider the individuated circumstances of this case that takes the individual and the crime into mitigation is simply belied by the record below. See U.S. v. Lai, 944 F.2d. 1434, 1441 (9th Cir.1991) ([t]he district court may not consider improper, inaccurate, or mistaken information, nor may it make groundless inferences in imposing sentence), which is entirely consistent with Denson v. State, 112 Nev. 489, 915 P.2d 284,(1996)([t]his Court "will reverse a sentence if it is supported solely by impalpable and highly suspect evidence") (Emphasis original). Denson, supra 112 Nev. at 492, 915 P.2d. at 286. Furthermore, in the present case, Appellant does not now allege that the District Court relied on impalpable or highly suspect evidence in sentencing him, only that it did not consider

¹ In the Present case, although Appellant's trial counsel presented an oral argument at sentencing, that only ran five lines in the sentencing transcript, Appellant's trial counsel did touch upon the youth of the appellant, and his remorse, before concluding that concurrent sentences were appropriate in tis cased. (See Appellant's Appendix page 22).

the "individualized circumstances" on this case into consideration, which as noted above, is belied by sentencing transcript below. See Denson, supra and Appellant's Appendix Pages 18-29.

In summary, in the present case, the District Court fashioned an appropriate and legal sentence for the Appellant to serve four consecutive life terms in the Nevada Department of Corrections, with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten (10) years has been served, after a Guilty Plea to four (4) counts of Lewdness with a Child under 14 Years of Age, a Category A Felony in violation of NRS 201.230(2), against two female and two male juvenile victims, with three hundred fifty-nine (359) days credit for time served, where the imposed term of imprisonment in this case was within the statutory limits of life terms in the Nevada Department of Corrections, with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten (10) years has been served, for each count of Lewdness with a Child under 14 Years of Age, a Category A Felony in violation of NRS 201.230(2).

Finally, the sentence in this case was within the District Court's sound discretion, as allowed under *Norwood v. State, Supra*, and *Silks v. State, Supra*, nor was the sentence imposed here contrary to the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution to be considered cruel and unusual punishment under *Schmidt, Supra* at 665 & *United States v. Johnson*, 507 F.2d 826 (7th Cir. 1974), Cert. den. 421 U.S. 949, 95 S.Ct. 1682, 44 L.Ed.2d 103 (1975).

CONCLUSION

Based on the arguments above, the State of Nevada respectfully asks this

Court to affirm the sentence imposed upon Appellant in this case.

Dated this ______day of June, 2022.

MICHAEL MACDONALD Humboldt County District Attorney

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ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

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 type face of 14 point and Garamond type face.

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 does not exceed 30 pages.

Finally, I hereby certify that I have read the respondent brief and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for an improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all the applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 23(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the mater relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in ///

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1	the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of
2	the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.
3	Dated this the day of June, 2022.
4	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b) I certify that I am an employee of the Humboldt County District Attorney's Office, and that on the ______ day of June, 2022, I mailed/delivered a copy of the RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF to:

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