

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA**

LUIS ANGEL CASTRO,

Appellant,

v.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

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Elizabeth A. Brown  
Clerk of Supreme Court

CASE NO: 86310

**APPELLANT'S APPENDIX**

**Volume 2**

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## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

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**proposed negotiation**

1 message

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**Warren Geller** <wgeller@defense.vegas>  
To: Jose Castro <tonycaastro.jc@gmail.com>

Sat, Feb 2, 2019 at 4:47 PM

Jose,

I wanted to follow up on our call last night to let you and your parents know the status of the negotiations and trial. After extensive back and forth between all of the defense attorneys and the prosecutor, the prosecutor reluctantly agreed to allow all defendants to plead to one count of first-degree kidnapping resulting in substantial bodily harm. In Angel's case, the prosecutor will also agree to dismiss his other armed robbery case wherein he is accused of using a machete to steal a vehicle from a victim.

At sentencing the judge will have two options for each defendant: life with parole eligibility at 15 years, or life with no chance at parole. If the judge does not preside over the trial wherein he would hear from the doctors, the detectives, and, most importantly, the victim describing the events, then I will be in a superior position to control the narrative relative to a sentencing after a jury trial. Meaning, the prosecutor will speak to the court first (wherein she will doubtless ask for life without parole) and then I can speak second and point out the fact that Angel left when the torture started getting particularly brutal. Also, I will file a sentencing memorandum prior to sentencing which will include screenshots of Angel at the store and hopefully I can re-establish contact with Sherri Aguilar to get an affidavit from her regarding Angel's alibi when he was at her house. Further, I can argue to the judge that, by negotiating, Angel took responsibility for his foolish decisions and is therefore deserving of more leniency, which, in this case, is parole eligibility at 15 years (minus the three years of credit that he has).

By contrast, after a trial, judges tend to sentence defendants far more harshly because they personally hear about all the gory details from the witnesses and they also feel more invested in the case. Additionally, and most notably, if a trial occurs judges tend to sentence more harshly because the defendant never took responsibility for his poor decisions which, in turn, shows the court that he is more likely to commit a new crime since he appears to believe that he did nothing wrong.

The best argument against accepting this negotiation is that if the judge has to pick between 15 years and life, given how awful the facts of the case are, he may err on the side of selecting life because he has no middle ground options like, say, 25 years. However, I do want to be clear about one thing – if the case goes to trial Angel will lose on most, if not all, counts and I can say with 99% certainty that the judge will sentence him to more than 15 years. Here are the charges and penalties below for each count he would face at trial:

Count 1: Conspiracy to Commit Murder: 2-10 years prison.

Count 2: Attempt Murder with use of a Deadly Weapon: 2-20 + 1-20.

Count 3: Mayhem with use of a Deadly Weapon: 2-10 + 1-10.

Count 4: Battery with Use of a Deadly Weapon Resulting in Substantial Bodily Harm: 2-15.

Count 5: First Degree Kidnapping with use of Deadly Weapon Resulting in Substantial Bodily Harm: Life without parole, 15 to life, or 15 – 40 plus 1-20.

Count 6: Extortion with use of a Deadly Weapon: 1-10 + 1-10.

Count 7: Robbery with use of a Deadly Weapon: 2-15 + 1-15.

Court 8: First Degree Arson: 2-15.

I also want to emphasize that my “defense” that Angel abandoned the conspiracy to torture and kill the victim will present better without a trial. I say this because, at trial, the prosecution will call witnesses to cut the legs out of much of it by establishing that Angel returned to get the other defendants as they were lighting the house on fire and that he resided with one of them up until the time of his arrest. Also, most importantly, they will present evidence that Angel must have been ordering the torture because the money was owed to him by the victim (I know that, in reality, Angel did not order it, but the evidence really does point strongly towards the opposite conclusion).

To summarize, if the case settles, the prosecutor will turn her attention to her other cases and focus vastly less attention on calling into question Angel's alleged abandonment of the conspiracy to torture, extort, and kill the victim. This will, in turn, keep much of her attack on his defense away from the judge's eyes and ears. Therefore, if Angel settles the case it is my belief that his explanation that he abandoned the conspiracy when things got too intense will sell much better because the State won't be painstakingly calling witnesses to show how weak that defense actually is due, in part, to the fact that the debt was owed to Angel so it logically follows that the other defendants were acting at Angel's behest. In short, I will be in a vastly better position to sell a case for leniency after a negotiation than after he loses at trial.

Finally, although I would accept this negotiation if I were in Angel's shoes to keep much of the brutality of the offense away from the court's attention and to be able to get the benefit of taking responsibility, I want to be clear that I will entirely respect his decision and your family's recommendation to him if it is to take the case to trial. If Angel wishes to proceed to trial, he will not get a halfhearted effort on my part. Conversely, if he wishes to negotiate, my job is far from over – I will spend the next 45 days putting together a beautiful sentencing memorandum with the materials that your mother brought me, Angel's biography, and screenshots of surveillance proving that he left and went to 7-Eleven. In sum, I think Angel's best shot at getting out of prison with some meaningful part of his life left to enjoy is by this negotiation, but, because that outcome is not assured, I will absolutely respect his wishes if he chooses trial and he will receive my best efforts. As always, please let me know if you or your family has any questions about the situation.

Take care,

--

**Warren J. Geller**

Attorney at Law

**Cofer & Geller, LLC**

601 S. 10th St.

Las Vegas, NV 89101

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1 NEFF

2  
3 DISTRICT COURT  
4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

5 LUIS CASTRO,

6 Petitioner,

Case No: A-21-835827-W

Dept No: XVII

7 vs.

8 STATE OF NEVADA,

9 Respondent,

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT,  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

10  
11 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 6, 2023, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a  
12 true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.

13 You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you  
14 must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is mailed  
15 to you. This notice was mailed on March 8, 2023.

16 STEVEN D. GRIERSON, CLERK OF THE COURT

17 /s/ Amanda Hampton

Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk

18  
19 CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE / MAILING

20 I hereby certify that on this 8 day of March 2023, I served a copy of this Notice of Entry on the following:

21 ☒ By e-mail:

22 Clark County District Attorney's Office  
23 Attorney General's Office – Appellate Division-

24 ☒ The United States mail addressed as follows:

25 Luis Castro # 1214547  
P.O. Box 650  
Indian Springs, NV 89070

Steven S. Owens, Esq.  
1000 N. Green Valley #440-529  
Henderson, NV 89074

26  
27 /s/ Amanda Hampton

28 Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk

*Alvin S. Lavin*  
CLERK OF THE COURT

**FFCO**

STEVEN B. WOLFSON  
Clark County District Attorney  
Nevada Bar #001565  
JOHN AFSHAR  
Chief Deputy District Attorney  
Nevada Bar #14408  
200 Lewis Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212  
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Attorney for Respondent

DISTRICT COURT  
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

LUIS ANGEL CASTRO,  
#1214547

Petitioner,

-vs-

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

CASE NO: A-21-835827-W

DEPT NO: XVII

**SUPPLEMENTAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER**

DATE OF HEARING: January 20, 2023  
TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 AM

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2023, Petitioner being represented by STEVEN S. OWENS, ESQ, Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, by and through MEGAN THOMSON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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1 for Writ of Habeas Corpus (“Supplemental Petition”).<sup>1</sup> On July 14, 2021, Petitioner filed  
2 Memorandum of Facts and Law In Support of Petitioner’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel  
3 (“Memo In Support”) and various other pleadings. On July 27, 2021, the State filed a Response  
4 to the Petition, Supplemental Petition, Memo In Support, and various pleadings. Petitioner  
5 filed a Reply on August 26, 2021. This Court denied the Petition, Motion for Appointment of  
6 Counsel, and Request for an Evidentiary Hearing on September 21, 2021.

7       Petitioner appealed the denial of his Petition on October 19, 2021. Following appellate  
8 briefing, on July 8, 2022, the Nevada Court of Appeals affirmed in part, reversed in part, and  
9 remanded to the district court the denial of the Petition. The Court of Appeals held that this  
10 court correctly denied Petitioner’s claims that (1) he did not enter his plea knowingly and  
11 voluntarily due to “low intellectual functioning,” (Order at 2) (2) counsel was ineffective for  
12 failing to move to sever his case or challenge the contingent plea offers, (Order at 3), and (3)  
13 counsel was ineffective for allowing him to entered into a plea agreement that resulted in a  
14 prison sentence of life without the possibility of parole, (Order at 4). The Court further  
15 concluded that this Court correctly disregarded Petitioner’s supplemental petition. (Order at  
16 6), and that this Court did not “inaccurately embellish” the sentencing memorandum (Id.)  
17 However, the Court of Appeals held that this Court erred by denying Petitioner’s claim that  
18 counsel advised his parents that all four co-defendants would be prosecuted separately, and  
19 that counsel advised Petitioner’s parents that he would receive a prison sentence of 15 to 25  
20 years if he accepted the plea, and that Petitioner’s parents coerced him into pleading guilty  
21 without conducting an evidentiary hearing. (Order at 4-5.). Because the Court of Appeals held  
22 that this Court erred with respect to that claim, the Court further ordered this court to reconsider  
23 whether Petitioner should be appointed counsel. (Order at 6.)

24       Subsequent to the Court of Appeals remanding the case, this Court appointed counsel.  
25 Counsel filed a supplemental petition for writ of habeas corpus on September 19, 2022.  
26 (“Second Supplemental Petition”) The State responded on November 22, 2022. Petitioner did  
27  
28



1 not file a reply. The Court set an evidentiary hearing, which was held on January 20, 2023.  
2 Following the hearing, the Court denied the remaining claims.

### 3 ANALYSIS

#### 4 5 **I. PETITIONER'S CLAIM THAT COUNSEL ADVISED HIS PARENTS** 6 **THAT ALL FOUR CO-DEFENDANTS WOULD BE SENTENCED** 7 **SEPERATELY IS DENIED**

8 The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that, "[i]n all criminal  
9 prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the Assistance of Counsel for his  
10 defense." The United States Supreme Court has long recognized that "the right to counsel is  
11 the right to the effective assistance of counsel." Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 686,  
12 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2063 (1984); see also State v. Love, 109 Nev. 1136, 1138, 865 P.2d 322, 323  
(1993).

13 To establish a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel for advice regarding a guilty  
14 plea, a defendant must show "gross error on the part of counsel." Turner v. Calderon, 281 F.3d  
15 851, 880 (9th Cir. 2002). When a conviction is the result of a guilty plea, a defendant must  
16 show that there is a "reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, he would not have  
17 pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial." Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 59,  
18 106 S.Ct. 366, 370 (1985) (emphasis added); see also Kirksey v. State, 112 Nev. 980, 988, 923  
19 P.2d 1102, 1107 (1996); Molina v. State, 120 Nev. 185, 190-91, 87 P.3d 533, 537 (2004). A  
20 defendant is not entitled to relief on claims which are belied and repelled by the record.  
21 Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984). "A claim is 'belied' when it  
22 is contradicted or proven to be false by the record as it existed at the time the claim was made."  
23 Mann v. State, 118 Nev. 351, 354, 46 P.3d 1228, 1230 (2002).

24 At the evidentiary hearing on January 30, 2023, Petitioner's counsel, Mr. Warren  
25 Geller, Esq., testified. Transcript of Proceedings ("TP"), January 20, 2023, at 4-25. Petitioner's  
26 father, Jose Castro, Sr., testified. Id. at 26-33. Petitioner's mother, Angeles Castro, testified.  
27 Id. at 34-43. Petitioner's brother, Jose Castro, Jr., testified. Id. at 43-50. Finally, Petitioner  
28 //

1 testified. Id. at 51-57. Petitioner and both his parents testified with the assistance of a Spanish  
2 interpreter.

3 Mr. Castro testified that Mr. Geller told him that he was going to separate the case  
4 because Petitioner was not present for the entire crime and that petitioner “would get what was  
5 coming to him for the time that he was there.” Transcript of Proceedings (“TP”), January 20,  
6 2023, at 29. Mrs. Castro testified that Mr. Geller had said Petitioner would be sentenced  
7 separate from the other co-defendants. Id. at 36. Petitioner’s brother, Jose Castro, Jr., testified  
8 that he believed Petitioner would be sentenced separately. Id. at 46.

9 Mr. Geller testified that he did not recall saying that the Petitioner would receive a  
10 separate sentencing hearing from the co-defendants, but did recall explaining that each  
11 defendant received an individualized sentence. Id. at 11. Mr. Geller testified that there were  
12 facts in the case that were both a little more aggravating and a little more mitigating, and that  
13 the court may have imposed different sentences based on that. Id. at 11-12. Mr. Geller  
14 understood, through many years of practice, that the majority of the time co-defendants are  
15 sentenced together on the same date, especially when there are victim speakers. Id. at 23-24.  
16 He did not recall anything about this case that would have caused the Court to sentence  
17 Petitioner on a separate date, or that he told the family that would happen. Id.

18 The Court finds that Mr. Geller is credible and that he adequately explained that while  
19 each sentence would be individualized the case was not to be altogether separated. While it is  
20 possible there was a misunderstanding given the numerous communications and presence of  
21 an interpreter, such a misunderstanding does not rise to deficient performance, nor does it  
22 render the guilty plea either unknowing or involuntary. Accordingly, the claim is denied.

23 **II. PETITIONER’S CLAIM THAT COUNSEL ADVISED PETITIONER’S**  
24 **PARENTS THAT HE WOULD RECEIVE A SENTENCE OF 15-25 YEARS**  
25 **IS DENIED**

26 Mr. Castro testified that, during a meeting with Mr. Geller, Mr. Geller told him that if  
27 Petitioner accepted the negotiations he would face a sentence of 15-25 years with the  
28 opportunity to get out, or something to that effect. TP, at 28. Because Mr. Geller does not  
speak Spanish, these negotiations occurred with the assistance of a translator. Id. at 28-29. Mr.

1 Castro testified that Mr. Geller would not send emails to him or his wife but did send emails  
2 to his son, would meet with them in person, and spoke with them over the phone through his  
3 son. Id. at 28-29, 32-33.

4 Mrs. Castro testified that Mr. Geller told her “in person, by email, and on the telephone”  
5 about the negotiations. Id. at 35, 39. She understood the negotiations to be 15-25 years  
6 maximum. Id. She testified that they had “very many interviews” with Mr. Geller. Id. at 39.  
7 When Mrs. Castro met with Mr. Geller, their son Jose interpreted for them. Id. at 40-41.

8 Petitioner’s brother, Jose Castro Jr., testified that he acted as a translator between his  
9 parents and Mr. Geller from “time to time” and that when Mr. Geller would communicate with  
10 him he would let his parents know. Id. at 44-46. He testified that the conversation where Mr.  
11 Geller said Petitioner was facing a 15-25 year sentence occurred in person. Id. at 49. He  
12 testified that when Mr. Geller emailed it was just “information about [Petitioner’s] case.” Id.  
13 He testified that he received an email, and that his understanding from the email was the same  
14 as the conversation in person, that Petitioner would receive a sentence of 15-25 years. Id. at  
15 49-50.

16 Petitioner testified that Mr. Geller explained he had two options, a 15 to life sentence,  
17 and a life without the possibility of parole sentence. Id. at 52. Mr. Geller explained the offer  
18 and that there was a 75% chance that he would get a 15-to-life sentence because he did not  
19 have a criminal history he might get a lower sentence or, if he behaved himself in prison,  
20 would be released early and deported. Id. at 54-56. Consequently, there was a 25% chance he  
21 would get a sentence of life without the possibility of parole. Id. at 56. Mr. Geller explained  
22 that an accomplice was liable for the same sentence as a perpetrator. Id. at 55-56.

23 Mr. Geller testified that he had emailed Petitioner’s brother the proposed negotiation  
24 on Saturday, February 2<sup>nd</sup>. Id. at 6, 18. That email was entered into evidence and considered  
25 by the court. Id. at 19. The two potential sentences were life without the possibility of parole,  
26 and life with the possibility of parole after 15 years, and the offer was contingent on all  
27 defendants accepting. Id. at 6. In addition to the email, Mr. Geller’s notes indicated that there  
28 was a follow-up call with the family explaining the offer. Id. at 20. Mr. Geller testified that

1 there "was a lot of back and forth" between the defense and the State regarding an offer, but  
2 that the State had rejected his proposed negotiations. Id. at 7. He testified that at one point he  
3 had asked for a right to argue on both sides, but that the State rejected the offer and insisted  
4 on a life-tail sentence. Id. at 16-18. He testified that he met with the family several times,  
5 largely through Jose, and that they would meet in person, talk via email, and over the phone.  
6 Id. at 9-10. Mr. Geller testified that he advised Petitioner to accept the plea negotiations  
7 because there was little chance of a better outcome at trial and, by accepting the negotiations,  
8 they could "avoid the Court hearing a lot of the gruesome details" in painstaking detail over  
9 the course of trial, and that they might get some benefit from the Court in sentencing by  
10 accepting responsibility. Id. at 10. He explained this to Petitioner's brother via email. Id. He  
11 testified that he did not tell petitioner's parents that Petitioner would receive a 15-25 year  
12 sentence, because that offer was not on the table, but that he might do a minimum of 15 years  
13 before being released on parole. Id. at 12-13.

14 As with the first claim, the Court finds Mr. Geller credible, and finds that the email he  
15 sent to the family clearly spells out the two potential sentences; Life with the possibility of  
16 parole after 15 years, or life without the possibility of parole. Based on the testimony presented  
17 at the evidentiary hearing, it is possible that different family members misunderstood, or  
18 understood only portions of the negotiation. The family members testified inconsistently  
19 regarding their understanding of the offer, and even what form various meetings took.  
20 Regardless, the email and Mr. Geller's notes indicate that an email was sent, and that Mr.  
21 Geller followed up with a phone call to the family, reflecting the correct negotiations. While  
22 the family may have misunderstood the offer, Petitioner testified that he knew the two potential  
23 sentences and that he entered into the plea knowing those were the options. Accordingly, the  
24 claim is denied.

25 **III. PETITIONER'S CLAIM THAT HE WAS COERCED INTO ENTERING**  
26 **THE PLEA IS DENIED**

27 Mr. Castro testified that he encouraged his son to accept the plea agreement because  
28 Mr. Castro had already taken out a loan on his house to defend Petitioner, and that he would



1 not be able to come up with an additional \$50,000 to defend him. TP at 30. If Petitioner chose  
2 not to accept the negotiations, Mr. Geller explained to Mr. Castro that the proceedings would  
3 transfer to a different court, Mr. Castro would lose the benefit of the negotiations, and it would  
4 cost and additional \$50,000 to defend him. Id. at 32.

5 Petitioner testified that he was aware his attorney was speaking with his parents but did  
6 not know how strong the communication was between them. Id. at 53. He testified that he only  
7 had one phone call with his parents about accepting the negotiations, and they explained that  
8 if he did not accept the negotiations, they could not help him anymore. Id. at 53-54. Petitioner  
9 testified that he did not know how much money his parents paid for the case or how they paid  
10 for it before the day of the evidentiary hearing. Id. at 54. Petitioner asked Mr. Geller whether  
11 there was a possibility for a different negotiation, and Mr. Geller explained the offer and that  
12 there was a 75% chance that he would get a 15-to-life sentence because he did not have a  
13 criminal history, he might get a lower sentence or, if he behaved himself in prison, would be  
14 released early and deported. Id. at 54-56. Consequently, there was a 25% chance he would get  
15 a sentence of life without the possibility of parole. Id. at 56. Mr. Geller explained that an  
16 accomplice was liable for the same sentence as a perpetrator. Id. at 55-56. Mr. Geller testified  
17 that he did not recall telling Petitioner's parents that they needed to persuade him to accept the  
18 negotiations, but did believe the negotiations were in Petitioner's best interests. Id. at 13. The  
19 email Mr. Geller sent indicated that if Petitioner did not accept the negotiations that Mr. Geller  
20 would still be a zealous advocate for him at trial. Id. at 22.

21 Mr. Geller testified that his fee structure was such that if the case settled in justice court  
22 he charged \$20,000 to represent a client through sentencing, and that if the matter proceeded  
23 to district court the fee would have been an additional \$50,000. Id. at 13-14. Because the matter  
24 negotiated in district court, he believed the total fee should have been \$70,000. Id. at 13-14.  
25 He did not believe, based on his fee structure, that he asked Petitioner's parents for additional  
26 money unless there was some other service that was required. Id. at 14. He did get the office  
27 of appointed counsel to pay for a doctor to do a psychological evaluation, and that the parents  
28 hired an investigator at one point. Id. He did not recall saying that if the parents could not come

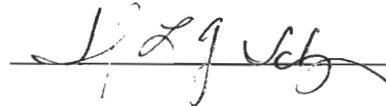
1 up with an additional \$50,000 that petitioner would have to get another lawyer. Id. at 14-15.  
2 Mr. Geller believed he had been paid in full by the time the trial was to begin when Petitioner  
3 pled guilty. Id. at 21-22.

4 The Court finds that Petitioner was not unduly coerced into entering the plea. The email  
5 Mr. Geller sent clearly indicated that he would continue to represent Petitioner even if he  
6 rejected the plea negotiations. Mr. Geller's testimony is credible and contradicts the claims  
7 that he demanded additional money from Petitioner's family. Accordingly, the claim is denied.

8 **ORDER**

9 THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Supplemental Petition for Writ of  
10 Habeas Corpus shall be, and it is, hereby DENIED.

11  
12 Dated this 6th day of March, 2023

13 

14  
15 STEVEN B. WOLFSON  
16 Clark County District Attorney  
Nevada Bar #001565

10B 464 E241 C3B8  
Jennifer Schwartz  
District Court Judge

17 BY /s/ John Afshar  
18 JOHN AFSHAR  
19 Chief Deputy District Attorney  
Nevada Bar #14408

20 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

21 I certify that on the 28th day of February, 2023, I mailed a copy of the foregoing  
22 proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order to:

23  
24 STEVEN S. OWENS, ESQ.  
Email: [owenscrimlaw@gmail.com](mailto:owenscrimlaw@gmail.com)

25  
26 BY   
27 Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

28 16F03770A/JA/ckb/L4

1 **CSERV**

2  
3 DISTRICT COURT  
4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

5  
6 Luis Castro, Plaintiff(s)

CASE NO: A-21-835827-W

7 vs.

DEPT. NO. Department 17

8 State of Nevada, Defendant(s)  
9

10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District  
12 Court. The foregoing Finding of Fact and Conclusions of Law was served via the court's  
13 electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as  
listed below:

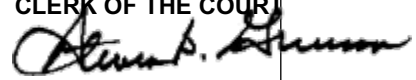
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8 *Attorney for Petitioner Luis Angel Castro*

6 **DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

8 LUIS ANGEL CASTRO,

9 Petitioner,

10 vs.

11 THE STATE OF NEVADA.

12 Respondent.

CASE NO.: A-21-835827-W  
DEPT NO.: XVII

**NOTICE OF APPEAL**

13  
14 TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.

15 TO: DEPARTMENT XVII OF EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

16 Notice is hereby given that LUIS ANGEL CASTRO, Petitioner in the above-entitled  
17 action, appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court from the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law,  
18 filed on March 6, 2023.

19 DATED this 21<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2023.

21 /s/ Steven S. Owens, Esq.  
22 STEVEN S. OWENS, ESQ.  
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27 Attorney for Petitioner  
28 LUIS ANGEL CASTRO



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Attorney's Office by sending a copy via electronic mail to:

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BY:

Attorney for Petitioner  
LUIS ANGEL CASTRO

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify and affirm that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on May 2, 2023. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

AARON FORD  
Nevada Attorney General

ALEXANDER CHEN  
Chief Deputy District Attorney

/s/ Steven S. Owens  
STEVEN S. OWENS, ESQ.