1 2 3 FOR PUBLICATION 4 5 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS 6 7 COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN CRIMINAL CASE No. 03-0005E MARIANA ISLANDS, 8 ORDER GRANTING REQUEST FOR Plaintiff. SPECIFIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO 9 INTRODUCE OTHER ACT EVIDENCE v. 10 BERNARDINO DIZON, 11 Defendant. 12 I. INTRODUCTION 13 14 THIS MATTER came before this Court on July 8, 2003 for a hearing on Defendant's *Motion* 15 Requesting Prosecution To Provide Specific Notice of Any Intent to Attempt to Introduce Other Act Evidence. The Commonwealth was represented by Assistant Attorney General Alex Shapiro. The 16 17 Defendant was represented by Assistant Public Defender Mitchell J. Ahnstedt. II. FACTS 18 19 The Defendant contends there is reason to believe that the Commonwealth will introduce "other 20 acts" evidence as defined in Com. R. Evid. 404(b). At this time it is unclear specifically what the intended 21 evidence is. The Defendant bases his motion on FED. R. EVID. 404(b), which was amended in 1991 to 22 include a notice requirement on behalf of the prosecution when they intend to introduce other acts evidence. 23 Com. R. Evid. 404(b) is identical to FED. R. EVID. 404(b) save the 1991 amendment language. Currently, 24 the final draft of the Proposed Rules of Evidence, as designated by The Committee on Commonwealth 25 Rules of Evidence, alters the current Commonwealth rule to add the prosecution notice requirement. 26 III. DISCUSSION 27 The Rules of Evidence are construed to secure fairness and prevent delay. Com. R. Evid. 102.

The Court possesses the "authority to fashion evidentiary procedures to deal with situations not specifically

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covered by the Rules." *See* FED. R. EVID. 102 (Commentary by Stephen A. Satzburg, Daniel J. Copra, and Michael M. Martin). Rules of evidence cannot simply be abandoned, but FED. R. EVID. 102 provides some manner of flexibility in the interpretation of evidentiary rules. *Id.* This Court has continually followed the spirit of the Commonwealth Rules of Evidence, which were patterned after the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Commonwealth Rules of Evidence 404(b) states:

Other Crimes, Wrongs, or Acts. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show that he acted in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident.

Federal Rules of Evidence 404(b) states:

Other crimes, wrongs, or acts. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show action in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident, provided that upon request by the accused, the prosecution in a criminal case shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial, or during trial if the court excuses pretrial notice on good cause shown, of the general nature of any such evidence it intends to introduce at trial. (emphasis added)

In 1991, FED. R. EVID. 404(b) was amended to add the notice requirement of specific, bad, or other act evidence. The amendment added "provide reasonable notice in advance of trial, or during trial if the court excuses pretrial notice on good cause shown, of the general nature of any such evidence it intends to introduce at trial." The purpose of the amendment was "to reduce surprise and promote early resolution on the issue of admissibility" of prior crimes, wrongs or acts in criminal cases. *Id.* (Notes of Advisory Committee on December 1991 amendment). Courts have the power to determine preliminary questions of admissibility. Com. R. Evid. 104(a). Before admitting evidence under Com. R. Evid. 404(b), the Court is required to perform a Com. R. Evid. 403 balancing test in order to determine if the intended evidence's prejudice substantially outweighs its probative value. *Commonwealth v. Brel*, 4 N.M.I. 200, 203 (1999). Introduction of other acts evidence is a preliminary question that the court must evaluate in terms of prejudicial and probative nature.

¹ Com. R. Evid. 102 is patterned after, and substantially identical to, FED. R. EVID. 102.

The Federal Rules of Evidence often provide guidance to this Court in rendering decisions. As a close counterpart to our own Commonwealth Rules, the Federal Rules can aid in the interpretation of our rules, and as such, are highly persuasive. *Tudela v. Marianas Pub. Land Corp.*, 1 N.M.I. 179, 184 (1990). To not use or advocate the use of Federal Rules would impact the expediency and thoroughness of a court's adjudication. While this Court does not state here today that it will adopt wholesale amendments to the Federal Rules, it will do so where the process of adjudication is improved. Where judicial efficiency and fairness concerns are present the Court will consider the application of amendments not adopted in the Commonwealth in certain instances. Application of amended Federal Rules can be supported here, with the potential amendment of our Commonwealth Rules by the Committee on Commonwealth Rules. Amendments to the rules of evidence and criminal procedure are frequently adopted for the purpose of refining the process. They reflect the import of fairness and certain process concerns that have been analyzed through the common law. Today this Court holds that where an amendment to a Federal Rule has not yet been implemented in the Commonwealth, this Court will consider its application in matters where necessary.

IV. ORDER

The Defendant's *Motion Requesting Notice of Intent to Introduce Other Act Evidence* is **GRANTED**. The Commonwealth is hereby ordered to comply with the request for other act evidence disclosure. The Court maintains its authority to determine whether such a request made by the accused is reasonable.

SO ORDERED this 14th day of July 2003.

David A. Wiseman

Associate Judge