

NON-PRECEDENTIAL DECISION - SEE SUPERIOR COURT O.P. 65.37

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	:	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF
	:	PENNSYLVANIA
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
	:	
GAREGIN NALBANDIAN	:	
	:	
Appellant	:	No. 1347 MDA 2025

Appeal from the Order Entered August 22, 2025
In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County Criminal Division at
No(s): CP-14-SA-0000007-2025

BEFORE: KUNSELMAN, J., KING, J., and STEVENS, P.J.E.*

JUDGMENT ORDER BY KING, J.:

FILED: SEPTEMBER 4, 2026

Appellant, Garegin Nalbandian, appeals *pro se* from the order entered in the Centre County Court of Common Pleas, which dismissed his petition seeking to file a *nunc pro tunc* appeal following his conviction for speeding.¹ We dismiss the appeal.

The relevant facts and procedural history of this case are as follows. On February 25, 2025, a magistrate convicted Appellant of speeding. Appellant subsequently filed a summary appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. On April 14, 2025, the court found Appellant guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25.00 plus costs. On May 13, 2025, Appellant filed a motion for reconsideration of sentence, which the court denied on May 14, 2025. On

* Former Justice specially assigned to the Superior Court.

¹ 75 Pa.C.S.A. § 3361.

June 16, 2025, Appellant filed a motion for leave to file a notice of appeal *nunc pro tunc*, which the court denied on August 22, 2025. On September 19, 2025, Appellant filed a notice of appeal. Thereafter, the court ordered Appellant to file a concise statement of errors complained of on appeal pursuant to Pa.R.A.P. 1925(b). Appellant failed to comply with the order.

Preliminarily, we recognize:

[A]ppellate briefs and reproduced records must materially conform to the requirements of the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure. This Court may quash or dismiss an appeal if the appellant fails to conform to the requirements set forth in the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure. Although this Court is willing to liberally construe materials filed by a *pro se* litigant, *pro se* status confers no special benefit upon the appellant. To the contrary, any person choosing to represent himself in a legal proceeding must, to a reasonable extent, assume that his lack of expertise and legal training will be his undoing.

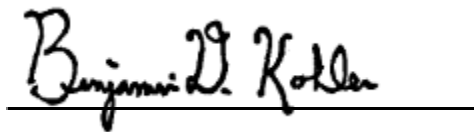
Commonwealth v. Adams, 882 A.2d 496, 497-98 (Pa.Super. 2005) (internal citations omitted). **See also** Pa.R.A.P. 2101 (explaining that briefs which fail to conform with requirements of rules may be suppressed, and, if defects in brief are substantial, appeal may be quashed or dismissed).

Instantly, Appellant's brief is completely inadequate as it lacks, *inter alia*, the necessary statement of jurisdiction, relevant scope and standard of review, statement of questions presented, summary of the argument, or any cogent argument section. **See** Pa.R.A.P. 2111(a) (discussing required content of appellate briefs). Appellant's "brief" takes the form of a letter, in which Appellant merely recounts his version of the events leading up to his

conviction, and he does not cite to any legal authority to support his claims. **See** Pa.R.A.P. 2119(a) (stating argument shall be divided into as many parts as there are questions to be argued followed by such discussion and citation of authorities as are deemed pertinent). These substantial defects preclude meaningful review; thus, we dismiss the appeal.²

Appeal dismissed.

Judgment Entered.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Benjamin D. Kohler", is written over a horizontal line.

Benjamin D. Kohler, Esq.
Prothonotary

Date: 9/04/2026

² The Commonwealth has filed an application to dismiss the appeal based on Appellant's failure to file a court ordered Pa.R.A.P. 1925(b) statement. Based on our disposition to dismiss the appeal based on the defective briefing, we deny the Commonwealth's application as moot.