3 4 ORIGINAL 5 **GENE** ANTHONY ALLEN **AKA** ABDULIA USEF ALI, 6 Appellant, Case No. 41274 FILED 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 9 **JAN 0 8 2004** Respondent. 10 JANETTE M. BLOOM CLERK OF SUPREME COURT 11 DEPUTY CLERK **RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF** 12 **Appeal From Judgment of Conviction** 13 Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County 14 15 DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, ESQ. Nevada Bar #5521 16 723 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 380-4199 Clark County Courthouse 200 South Third Street, Suite 701 17 Post Office Box 552212 18 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 State of Nevada 19 20 **BRIAN SANDOVAL** Nevada Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 003805 21 100 North Carson Street 22 Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (775) 684-1265 23 24 25 26 JAN 0 8 2004 27 CLERK OF SUPREME COURT DEPUTY CLERK 28 Counsel for Counsel for Respondent

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#### 1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 3 4 5 GENE ANTHONY ALLEN AKA ABDULIA USEF ALI, 6 Appellant, 7 Case No. 41274 v. 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Respondent. 10 11 **RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF** 12 Appeal From Judgment of Conviction 13 Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County 14 15 WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, ESQ. Nevada Bar #5521 DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 16 723 South Third Street Clark County Courthouse 200 South Third Street, Suite 701 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 17 (702) 380-4199 Post Office Box 552212 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 State of Nevada 18 19 20 **BRIAN SANDOVAL** Nevada Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 003805 21 100 North Carson Street 22 Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (775) 684-1265 23 24 25 26 27 28 Counsel for Appellant Counsel for Respondent

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### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 1 2 3 4 5 GENE ANTHONY ALLEN AKA ABDULIA USEF ALI, 6 Appellant, 7 Case No. 41274 v. 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 9 Respondent. 10 11 RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF 12 Appeal from Judgment of Conviction Eighth Judicial Court, Clark County 13 14 STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES 15 Whether District Court Erred In Denying Defendant's Motion To Withdraw His Plea Of Guilt Prior To Sentencing. 1. 16 17 2, Whether Defendant Was Denied Effective Assistance Of Counsel In The 18 **Entry Of His Guilty Plea** 19 20 STATEMENT OF THE CASE 21 On August 13, 2001, Defendant Allen was charged by Information with sixteen 22 counts of SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH A MINOR UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF 23 AGE and three counts of LEWDNESS WITH A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 24 FOURTEEN. 25 On September 16, 2002, the Court held a Petrocelli hearing and granted the 26 State's motion to admit evidence of Defendant's previous sexual abuse of two young 27 girls as being more probative than prejudicial and as going to Defendant's intent. 28

(Respondent's Appendix (RA), at 048-49). The jury trial began immediately following the hearing.

On September 18, 2002, after the jury had been impaneled, opening statements given, and at least one witness had testified, the Court adjourned the proceedings early so it could resolve a dispute involving the contents of a video tape. (AA, at 37). Soon thereafter, the State and defense counsel began negotiating a possible resolution to the case, and at 5:37 PM, the court went back on record where Defendant agreed to a negotiated deal. (AA, at 66, 89). Defendant pled guilty to Count I – Sexual Assault With a Minor Under Sixteen Years of Age; and Count II – Lewdness With a Child Under the Age of 14. (AA, at 66-74, 89-99).

On December 5, 2002, Defendant indicated to the Court that he wished to withdraw his plea and proceed in Proper Person. (RA, at 81). The court conducted a *Faretta* canvass to determine if the defendant could represent himself on his motion to withdraw his guilty plea. (*Id.*). The court determined that Defendant could represent himself, Defendant's trial counsel was allowed to withdraw and attorney Jennifer Bolton was appointed as standby counsel. (*Id.*). Ms. Bolton was confirmed as standby counsel on December 9, 2002. (*Id.*).

On December 30, 2003, the State filed its Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. (AA, at 76).

On January 22, 2003, the court entertained and denied Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. (RA, at 52-57, 60). Defendant petitioned the court to withdraw his stand-by counsel. (*Id.*, at 56). The court continued this and all other motions. (*Id*, at 59).

On February 6, 2003, Defendant orally addressed the court regarding his Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea and the State responded by reminding the court that the Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea had been denied on January 22<sup>nd</sup>. (RA, at 65-66).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The State's copy of Appellant's Appendix has pages 066-075 identical to pages 089-100, and thus, both are cited by the State.

Thus, the court did not address the Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea but did grant Defendant's motion for transcripts since Defendant was proceeding in Proper Person. (*Id.*, at 67).

On April 1, 2003, Defendant again addressed the court seeking to have his guilty plea withdrawn. (Ra, at 71-72). Again, the State reminded the court that Defendant's motion had been denied previously. (*Id.*). The court refused to entertain the motion and instructed Defendant to "save it for post-conviction". (*Id.*). The court then sentenced Defendant. (*Id.*, at 73-74).

Defendant was sentenced to Count I – to a MAXIMUM of TWENTY (20) years and a MINIMUM of FIVE (5) years in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC); Count II – to a MAXIMUM of LIFE in the Nevada Department of Corrections with a MINIMUM parole eligibility after TEN (10) YEARS. Count II to run CONCURRENT with Count I, with 634 days Credit for Time Served. (*Id.*). The court ordered a SPECIAL SENTENCE OF LIFETIME SUPERVISION imposed to commence upon release from any term of probation, parole or imprisonment. (*Id.*).

Following sentencing, the court instructed the clerk that all Defendant's Pro Per motions were denied. (*Id.*, at 74). Finally, the court instructed Defendant's stand-by counsel that their appointment was concluded. (*Id.*, at 75).

### STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

Defendant Allen was charged with numerous counts of sexual assault of a minor under 14 years of age, and lewdness with a child under 14, stemming from his repeated sexual molestation of his step-daughter, Janna Taylor. (Rt, 09/17/02, at 64-74). Starting on her eighth birthday, and continuing until she was approximately eleven years old, Janna Taylor was sexually molested by Defendant. (AA, at 85). Defendant repeatedly went into Janna's bed and inserted his penis into her mouth, vagina, and anus. (*Id.*, at 85-87). This abuse ended only when Janna moved to Colorado, and there, Janna revealed the abuse to relatives. (*Id.*, at 88-93). She was examined by Dr. Monica Kneusel, who noted that Janna did not have a hymen, which

1 was consistent with Janna having been sexually penetrated on numerous occasions. 2 (Id., at 96). Janua was so traumatized, angry and despondent that she eventually 3 became a ward of the state and received professional counseling. (Id., at 82, 100). 4 Defendant was eventually arrested after Colorado detectives contacted the Las Vegas 5 Metropolitan Police Department. (*Id.*, at 97-100). 6 Defendant had previously molested two other young girls. Esther Smith, a nine 7 year old girl, was molested by defendant in 1992. (Id., at 101-02). In that case, 8 Defendant kissed Esther and fondled her vagina. (*Id.*). In 1993, Defendant was staying at the residence of the family of Brandy 10 Deshazer, an eleven year old girl. (*Id*, at 102). One evening, Brandy was awakened 11 and found Defendant touching her legs and moving his hand toward her genital area. 12 (*Id.*, at 103). She jumped out of bed and told her parents, who immediately called the 13 police. (*Id*.). 14

In the instant case, Defendant pled guilty pursuant to plea negotiations at the end of the first day of testimony at his trial. (AA, at 66, 89).

### <u>ARGUMENT</u>

Ι

# THE COURT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR DEFENDANT'S APPEAL UNDER NRAP 4(b)(1)

NRAP 4 states in pertinent part:

(b) Appeals in criminal cases
(1) In a criminal case, the notice of appeal by a defendant shall be filed in the district court within thirty (30) days after entry of judgment or order appealed from. A notice of appeal filed after the announcement of a decision, sentence or order **but before entry of** judgment or **order** shall be treated as filed after such entry and on the day thereof.

(Emphasis added).

Defendant couches his appeal as an appeal from judgment of conviction, but it is not. It is an appeal from the denial of his Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. (Appellant's Opening Brief, at 6; Notice of Appeal, filed 04/14/03).

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On January 22, 2003, the court entertained and denied Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. (RA, at 52-57, 60). But, the court has not yet executed an order memorializing its denial of Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, under NRAP 4, Defendant's appeal is premature, with jurisdiction not vesting in this Court until the order is entered.

II

# DISTRICT COURT DID NOT ERR IN DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO WITHDRAW GUILTY PLEA

Under NRS 176.165, a guilty plea may be withdrawn after sentencing only to correct a manifest injustice. *Baal v. State*, 106 Nev. 69, 72, 787 P.2d 391, 394 (1990). *Baal* interpreted this provision to mean that manifest injustice cannot exist if a plea was **freely and voluntarily entered**. *Baal*, 106 Nev. at 72, 787 P.2d at 394. (Emphasis added).

Whether the guilty plea was knowingly and voluntarily entered, is determined by a review of the entire record, the totality of the facts and circumstances surrounding the defendant's plea. *Bryant v. State*, 102 Nev. at 271, 721 P.2d 367 (1986).; *see also Hudson v. State*, 117 Nev. 387, 22 P.3d 1154, 1160 (2001); *Freese v. State*, 116 Nev. 1097, 1104, 13 P.3d 442, 447 (2000); *Woods v. State*, 114 Nev. 468, 958 P.2d 91 (1998). A proper review looks to the record to examine the oral canvass, the plea agreement and the circumstances surrounding the execution of the agreement. *Freese*, 116 Nev. at 1106, 13 P.3d at 448.

Where the trial court sufficiently canvassed the defendant, determining that the defendant entered into the agreement knowingly and intelligently, the guilty plea was properly accepted. *Baal*, 106 Nev. at 72, 787 P.2d at 394; *see also Williams v. State*, 103 Nev. 227, 230, 737 P.2d 508, 510 (1987), *citing Bryant v. State*, 192 Nev. 258, 721 P.2d 364 (1986). And, where the defendant has expressed on the record that his

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The State can find no evidence that an order was ever executed and filed regarding the denial of Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea.

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plea is voluntary, he may not ordinarily repudiate that statement. Lundy v. Warden, 89 Nev. 419, 422, 514 P.2d 212, 213-14 (1973).

Furthermore, *Baal* held "[a] guilty plea is presumptively valid and the burden is upon appellant to show that the denial of a motion to withdraw the plea constituted a clear abuse of discretion". Baal, 106 Nev. at 72, 787 P.2d at 394; citing Wynn v. State, 96 Nev. 673, 675, 615 P.2d 946, 947 (1980). Absent a clear showing of abuse of discretion, this Court will not overturn a lower court's decision regarding the withdrawal of a plea. Barajas v. State, 115 Nev. 440, 442, 991 p.2d 474, 476 (1999); citing Bryant v. State, 102 Nev. 268, 272, 721 P.2d 364, 368 (1986).

Defendant alleges the district court erred in denying his Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. (Appellant's Opening Brief, at 8-11). He alleges that he misunderstood the evidence against him. (Id., at 10). He asserts that he was not "wholly aware" of the plea agreement when he entered his plea. (Id., at 9). Defendant asserts that his plea is invalid because it was "the product of coercion by his attorneys". (Id., at 10).

However, these allegations are not supported by the record as it reflects that the court was cautious and thorough with what Defendant believed and understood before it accepted his plea. (AA, at 66-74, 89-99). Also, nothing in the record would indicate any type of coercion by his attorneys. In fact, the record indicates that defense counsel made efforts to ensure Defendant understood and agreed to the entire proceeding.

The record reads in pertinent part:

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THE COURT:

Now. did this you read guilty plea

agreement before you signed it?

25 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, sir.

26 THE COURT: Did you understand it before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT:

Yes, I did, sir.

28 THE COURT: Do you think signing it is in your best interest?

7 8

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did v

Did you sign it freely and voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

(AA, at 67, 92)

The record proves that Defendant was thoroughly canvassed by the court with Defendant expressing his understanding of the agreement and his willingness to enter into the agreement. (AA, at 66-74, 89-99). He expressed to the court that he believed the plea agreement was in his best interest. (AA, at 67, 92). He stated that he read and understood the agreement before he signed it, and that he freely and voluntarily signed it. (*Id.*).

The court made sure that Defendant understood that the agreement was binding on the court, and that probation was not an option under the agreement. (*Id.*, at 70-71, 94-95). The court also made sure that Defendant understood that he would be subject to registering as a sex offender and to lifetime parole supervision. (*Id.*, at 72, 97).

Defendant admitted in open court that he committed the crimes and was guilty as charged. (*Id.*, at 73, 98). The court then stated that it found Defendant's plea "freely and voluntarily made", and therefore, accepted his guilty plea. (*Id.*, at 74, 99).

On January 22, 2003, the court entertained Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea. (RA, at 52-57). The State opposed this motion by showing that Defendant did not receive ineffective assistance of counsel; his plea was not coerced; he did understand the nature and consequences of his plea; and he did understand what his sentence would be under the plea. (AA, at 78-87). At this hearing, Defendant's stand-by counsel reviewed, and attached a copy for the court's review, the transcript of the plea canvass. (RA, at 54-55). Defense counsel stated to the court that he could not see "any reason legally or factually to challenge the guilty plea". (Id., at 4). The court determined that Defendant's plea was valid and denied Defendant's motion. (Id., at 57, 60).

Certainly, the record shows Defendant's guilty plea was valid. Defendant failed to show that his guilty plea was not made knowingly and voluntarily. Defendant never offered evidence to overcome the *Baal* presumption of the validity of the plea. Furthermore, Defendant failed to show that the court abused its discretion by denying his motion. Clearly, the court did not err, or abuse its discretion, in denying Defendant's motion.

### III

# DEFENDANT WAS NOT DENIED EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL IN ENTRY OF HIS GUILTY PLEA

Defendant's burden to establish ineffective assistance of counsel is proving that he was denied "reasonably effective assistance" of counsel by satisfying the two-prong test of *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 686-687, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2063-2064 (1984); *see State v. Love*, 109 Nev. 1136, 1138, 865 P.2d 322, 323 (1993). Under this test, Defendant must show first that counsel's representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness, and second, that but for counsel's errors, there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceedings would have been different. *See Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687-688, 694, 104 S.Ct. at 2065, 2068. Defendant must identify the acts or omissions of counsel that are the result of a lack of reasonable professional judgment. *Strickland*, at 690, 2066.

In considering whether Defendant's counsel has met this standard, the court should first determine whether counsel made a "sufficient inquiry into the information... pertinent to his client's case". *Doleman v. State*, 112 Nev. 843, 846, 921 P.2d 278, 280 (1996); *citing Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690-691, 104 S.Ct. at 2066. Once this decision is made, the court should consider whether counsel made "a reasonable strategy decision on how to proceed with his client's case". *Doleman*, 112 Nev. at 846, 921 P.2d at 280; *see also Ford v. State*, 105 Nev. 850, 784 P.2d 951 (1989); *citing Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690-691, 104 S.Ct. at 2066. Counsel's strategy decision is a "tactical" decision and will be "virtually unchallengeable absent

extraordinary circumstances". *Doleman*, 112 Nev. at 846, 921 P.2d at 280; *see also Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690, 104 S.Ct. at 2066 (counsel strongly presumed to have made all decisions in the exercise of reasonable, professional judgment).

In analyzing counsel's performance, the court begins with the presumption that counsel offered effective assistance and then must determine whether Defendant has demonstrated, by "strong and convincing proof," that counsel was ineffective. *Homick v State*, 112 Nev. 304, 310, 913 P.2d 1280, 1285 (1996); *citing Lenz v. State*, 97 Nev. 65, 66, 624 P.2d 15, 16 (1981); *see also Lundy v. Warden, Nevada State Prison*, 89 Nev. 419, 422, 514 P.2d 212, 214 (1973).

The role of a court, in considering allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel, is "not to pass upon the merits of the action not taken but to determine whether, under the particular facts and circumstances of the case, trial counsel failed to render reasonably effective assistance". *Donovan v. State*, 94 Nev. 671, 675, 584 P.2d 708, 711 (1978); *citing Cooper v. Fitzharris*, 551 F.2d 1162, 1166 (9th Cir. 1977). In essence, the court must "judge the reasonableness of counsel's challenged conduct on the facts of the particular case, viewed as of the time of counsel's conduct." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690, 104 S.Ct. at 2066.

Defendant makes two claims of ineffective assistance by alleging: 1) his defense counsel, Mr. Jeffery Banks and Mr. Stephen Immerman, failed to obtain discovery before trial; and 2) that court appointed counsel, Mr. Gregory Denue, failed to inform him that the numerous dismissed counts could be used by the court at sentencing.<sup>3</sup> (Appellant's Opening Brief, at 13-14).

A. Defense Counsel Did Not Fail To Obtain Discovery Before Trial.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The State cannot find any references to Mr. Denue's appointment as trial defense counsel for Defendant in the record.

An examination of the totality of the circumstances reveals that defense counsel obviously obtained discovery prior to trial. Counsel filed at least six pretrial motions. (SA, at 77-80). These motions included an opposition to the State's motion to admit evidence of defendant's prior bad acts; a motion to dismiss certain counts in the information; a motion to preclude the State from referring to victim Janna Taylor as a "victim" at trial; a motion to conduct a psychological examination of the victim; a motion for discovery; and a motion to preclude the State from asking the defendant about a witness's veracity. (*Id.*). Furthermore, defense counsel secured an out of state expert witness to mitigate the impact of the State's medical evidence in this case. (AA, at 12). Clearly, defense counsels' preparations before trial proved that they were very familiar with all discovery before the trial began, and sought, via motion for discovery, any discoverable evidence that they may not have had at that time. (SA, at 77).

## B. Dismissed Counts Were Not Used By The Court In Defendant's Sentencing

Defendant alleges that he was misled and did not understand the circumstances surrounding the sentencing he would receive under the plea agreement. This allegation is also belied by the record where it reads in part:

THE COURT: And, do you understand that the State and the defense stipulate and agree that on Count I you will receive a 20-year sentence with a minimum of five years until parole eligibility begins, and on Count II, you will receive a life prison sentence with a minimum of ten years until parole eligibility begins?

Now, the parties further agree that you will not receive probation on Count II, and that Count I and II will run concurrently. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: That means the same time. So if I calculate this
2	correctly, you will become eligible for parole on both counts
3	when a minimum of ten years has been
4	MR. BANKS: That's correct, Judge
5	
6	MR. IMMERMAN: Your Honor, if I could make that one point
7	real clear. If, for some reason, this Court does not want to
8	follow the recommendation and take these two counts and run
9	them concurrently, he's allowed to withdraw and go to trial.
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Concurrent.
11	THE COURT: Absolutely.
12	Now let me explain to you what you were facing before you
13	entered this plea. Okay?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
15	THE COURT: Before that you were, as to Count I, you could
16	have been sentenced to a period of life with parole eligibility
17	beginning at 20 years or for a definite term of 20 years with
18	parole eligibility beginning after five years. Do you understand
19	that?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: Do you understand that as to Count II, you would be
22	sentenced to life with the possibility of parole after ten years have
23	been served? No discretion there.
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
25	THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir? Do you agree with
26	that?
27	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. We don't have to read all of that, sir. I
28	really do understand. And, I really do understand.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	THE COURT: So you do understand that you are not eligible for
2	probation for Count I?
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4	MS. WECKERLY: Actually, he's not eligible for probation on
5	Count I or Count II because he is stipulating to prison on Count II.
6	THE COURT: Well, I was getting to that. You're not eligible for
7	probation on Count II and I
8	THE DEFENDANT: Probation?
9	THE COURT: Right.
10	MR. BANKS: You're not eligible.
11	THE DEFENDANT: Right.
12	
13	(AA, at 68-71, 93-95).
14	Defendant's claim that he did not understand the sentence that he agreed to is
15	clearly contradicted by the record. He specifically stated, and repeated, that he
16	understood the sentencing consequences of his plea agreement.
17	Defendant's claim that his counsel was ineffective by failing to inform him that
18	the numerous dismissed counts could be used by the court at sentencing is clearly
19	erroneous. The record reflects that the court only sentenced Defendant on the two

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Defendant clearly fails to establish ineffective assistance of counsel under the Strickland standard. Defendant failed to show by "strong and convincing proof" that his counsel exhibited a lack of professional representation which fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. Defendant also failed to show, that even if counsel committed error, that there is a reasonable probability that the result of the

counts in the plea agreement to which he pled guilty; with no dismissed counts being

considered by the court. (RA, at 73-74). His counsel interrupted the court to clarify

and explain the sentencing to Defendant so that Defendant had a thorough

understanding of the consequences of his plea. (See supra).

1	proceedings would have been different. Therefore, Defendant's appeal should be								
2	dismissed.								
3	<u>CONCLUSION</u>								
4	Because Defendant's appeal is premature and fails to vest jurisdiction in this								
5	Court, it should be dismissed. On the merits, Defendant's appeal is not supported by								
6	the record. The Defendant failed to show that the district court committed error in								
7	denying Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea, and failed to show that defense								
8	counsel offered ineffective assistance. Therefore, the decision of the district court								
9	should be affirmed and the Defendant's appeal should be DISMISSED.								
10	Dated this 7th day of January 2004.								
11	Respectfully submitted,								
12	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney								
13	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar # 002781								
14									
15									
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### **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by appropriate references to the record on appeal. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Dated this 7th day of January 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

**DAVID ROGER** Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar # 002781

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### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify and affirm that I mailed a copy of the foregoing Respondent's Answering Brief to the attorney of record listed below on January 7, 2004.

William Taylor 723 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Employee, Clark County District Attorney's Office

TUFTELAND/Jerry Donohue/english