IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Electronically Filed Jun 06 2017 12:33 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON, Appellant(s),

VS.

STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s), Case No: 10C265339-1

Docket No: 72409

RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT CEDRIC JACKSON # 1130512, PROPER PERSON P.O. BOX 208 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070 ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT STEVEN B. WOLFSON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 LEWIS AVE. LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

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it deviated from best practices or most common custom." <u>Harrington v. Richter</u>, 562 U.S. 86, 88, 131 S. Ct. 770, 778 (2011). Further, "[e]ffective counsel does not mean errorless counsel, but rather counsel whose assistance is '[w]ithin the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases." <u>Jackson v. Warden, Nevada State Prison</u>, 91 Nev. 430, 432, 537 P.2d 473, 474 (1975) (quoting <u>McMann v. Richardson</u>, 397 U.S. 759, 771, 90 S. Ct. 1441, 1449 (1970)).

A Court begins with a presumption of effectiveness and then must determine whether the petitioner has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that counsel was ineffective. Means v. State, 120 Nev. 1001, 1011-12, 103 P.3d 25, 32-33 (2004). The role of a court in considering alleged 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 considering whether trial counsel was effective, this Court must determine whether counsel made a "sufficient inquiry into the information that is pertinent to his client's case," and then whether counsel made "a reasonable strategy decision on how to proceed with his client's case." Doleman v State, 112 Nev. 843, 846, 921 P.2d 278, 280 (1996) (citing Strickland, 466 U.S. at 690–91, 104 S. Ct. at 2066).

Counsel cannot be deemed ineffective for failing to make futile objections. Ennis v. State, 122 Nev. 694, 137 P.3d 1095 (2006). Additionally, strategic and tactical decisions are "virtually unchallengeable absent extraordinary circumstances." Doleman, 112 Nev. at 846, 921 P.2d at 280. Trial counsel "has the immediate and ultimate responsibility of deciding if and when to object, which witnesses, if any, to call, and what defenses to develop." Wainwright v. Sykes, 433 U.S. 72, 93, 97 S. Ct. 2497, 2510 (1977); accord Rhyne v. State, 118 Nev. 1, 8, 38 P.3d 163, 167 (2002).

In order to meet the "prejudice" prong of the test, the petitioner must show a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, the result of the proceedings would have been

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different. McNelton v. State, 115 Nev. 396, 403, 990 P.2d 1263, 1268 (1999). "A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." Strickland, 466 U.S. at 694, 104 S. Ct. at 2068. Indeed, "it is not enough to show that the errors had some conceivable effect on the outcome of the proceeding." Harrington, 562 U.S. at 104, 131 S. Ct. at 787 (quotation and citation omitted). Instead, the defendant must demonstrate that but for counsel's incompetence the results of the proceeding would have been different:

In assessing prejudice under <u>Strickland</u>, the question is not whether a court can be certain counsel's performance had no effect on the outcome or whether it is possible a reasonable doubt might have been established if counsel acted differently. Instead, <u>Strickland</u> asks whether it is reasonably likely the results would have been different. This does not require a showing that counsel's actions more likely than not altered the outcome, but the difference between <u>Strickland</u>'s prejudice standard and a more-probable-than-not standard is slight and matters only in the rarest case. The likelihood of a different result must be substantial, not just conceivable.

Id. at 111-12, 131 S. Ct. at 791-92 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

A. Counsel Was Not Ineffective For Failing to Object to the Consecutive Sentence.

As the State noted *supra*, Defendant had no right to have a factual determination on the deadly weapon enhancement be made by a jury. The District Court's finding and the subsequent imposition of the consecutive sentence was legal and valid. Thus, any objection made by counsel regarding the imposition of that sentence would have been futile. Because counsel cannot be deemed ineffective for failing to make futile objections, his performance was not deficient. See Ennis, 122 Nev. 694, 137 P.3d 1095.

Likewise, because such an objection would have been futile, Defendant cannot demonstrate prejudice. The District Court was correct in imposing the sentence and therefore any objection would have been overruled. Defendant cannot show, then, that the result of the proceedings, or his sentence, would have been any different had counsel objected.

For each of these reasons, Defendant has failed to demonstrate that counsel was ineffective. Therefore, this claim should be denied.

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B. Counsel Was Not Ineffective For Failing to Inform Defendant About the Procedural Bars to Post-Conviction Petitions.

Defendant's final claim is that counsel was ineffective for failing to inform him of the one-year time bar that applies to post-conviction petitions for writs of habeas corpus. To the extent that Defendant's final claim is brought as a freestanding claim and not an attempt to demonstrate good cause to the procedural bars, he has failed to demonstrate that counsel had any obligation to provide him with such information or that he was prejudiced by any deficient performance.

First, the State notes that Defendant cites no relevant authority. He cites to Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 106 S.Ct. 366 (1985), wherein the United States Supreme Court addressed a defendant's allegation that his guilty plea was entered involuntarily because his counsel was ineffective for incorrectly advising him about parole eligibility, and to Padilla v. Kentucky, 559 U.S. 356, 130 S.Ct. 1473 (2010), wherein the Court addressed a defendant's allegation that his guilty plea was entered involuntarily because his counsel was ineffective for failing to correctly advise him of clear immigration consequences that would result from his conviction. Petition Memorandum at 5. Defendant's claim involves post-guilty plea advice that he claims he should have been given. There is no imaginable circumstance where Defendant would not have pleaded guilty if, after having pleaded guilty, counsel had informed him that he only had one-year from the date of the Judgment of Conviction to file a postconviction petition. Thus, the cited authority is irrelevant and Defendant's subsequent argument is not cogent. By providing no relevant authority and no cogent argument, he has failed to meet his burden in demonstrating ineffective assistance. See Browning v. State, 120 Nev. 347, 365, 91 P.3d 39, 52 (2004); Lader v. Warden, 121 Nev. 682, 120 P.3d 1164 (2005); Colwell, 118 Nev. at 813, 59 P.3d at 467; Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 646, 28 P.3d 498, 523 (2001). Therefore, this claim should be denied.

Second, even if Defendant has presented relevant authority and cogent argument, he cannot demonstrate deficient performance or prejudice. Generally, counsel is not constitutionally required to advise a defendant who has pleaded guilty of his right to appeal.

Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 150, 979 P.2d 222, 223 (1999). Further, there is no entitlement to counsel on post-conviction. Under the U.S. Constitution, the Sixth Amendment provides no right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings. Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 752, 111 S. Ct. 2546, 2566 (1991). In McKague v. Warden, 112 Nev. 159, 163, 912 P.2d 255, 258 (1996), the Nevada Supreme Court similarly observed that "[t]he Nevada Constitution...does not guarantee a right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings, as we interpret the Nevada Constitution's right to counsel provision as being coextensive with the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution." McKague specifically held that with the exception of NRS 34.820(1)(a) (entitling appointed counsel when petitioner is under a sentence of death), one does not have "any constitutional or statutory right to counsel at all" in post-conviction proceedings. Id. at 164, 912 P.2d at 258.

It can be inferred from these two facts – that there is no right to post-conviction counsel and that, even regarding proceedings where a defendant is entitled to counsel, there is no obligation for trial counsel to inform the defendant about those proceedings – that there was no obligation for counsel to inform Defendant of the one-year time bar that applies to post-conviction petitions. Thus, counsel cannot be found to have been deficient in his performance. Finally, *in arguendo*, even if counsel was deficient in his performance, Defendant cannot demonstrate prejudice on this claim. By and through the GPA, Defendant stated that he understood he was waiving his right to appeal and also that he understood that he remained "free to challenge [his] conviction through other post-conviction remedies including a habeas corpus petition pursuant to NRS Chapter 34." GPA at 5. Because Defendant was already aware of his right to challenge his conviction and the GPA directed him to the relevant statutory chapter that enumerates the procedural rules governing the process by which he could challenge his conviction, he could not have been prejudiced by counsel's failure to inform him of the time bar as he already had been informed of his rights and where he could find all relevant information.

For these reasons, this claim should be denied.

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4	the merits, the State requests ea
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CONCLUSION

sons, the State respectfully requests that this Court deny urally barred. If, however, this Court considers the Petition on ach claim, and the Petition as a whole, be denied.

f January, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

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

BY

Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #004352

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

rvice of the above and foregoing was made this 20th day of copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

> DRIC LEROB JACKSON #1130512 UTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER). BOX 208 DIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070-0208

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

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STAMP FILED . In Propria Personam 2 Post Office Box 208, S.D.C.C. Electronically Filed Indian Springs, Nevada 89018 02/13/2017 03:14:04 PM 3 4 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE 5 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF _CURRY 6 7 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA Plaintiff. 10 Case No. < 265339 11 VS. Dept. No. 入 12 CEPRICK L. TACKSON Defendant. Docket 13 14 15 NOTICE OF APPEAL 16 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Petitioner/Defendant, 17 CEPRICK L. Jackson, in and through his proper person, hereby 18 appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada from the ORDER denying and/or 19 dismissing the 20 PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS W/ MEMORANDUM 21 22 ruled on the 25 day of JANUARY, 2017. 23 24 Dated this 7 Hay of FEBRUARY Respectfully Submitted. * Cedric Jackson

	CERTFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING
	2 I, CEPNICK L. Jackson, hereby certify, pursuant to NRCP 5(b) that and the TIP
	day of Figure Any, 2017, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing, "
	4 NOTICE OF APPEAL
	by placing document in a sealed pre-postage paid envelope and deposited said envelope in the
	6 United State Mail addressed to the following:
1	7
:	STEVEN GREETSON
9	LAS VEID NV
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19	DATED: this 7th day of february, 2017.
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21	x Cedric Tackson 1130519m
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23	Post Office Box 208, S.D.C.C. Indian Springs Nevada 39018
24	Indian Springs, Nevada 39018 IN FORMA PAUPERIS:
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AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding
NOTICE of APPEAL
(Title of Document)
filed in District Court Case number <u>CZ69339</u>
Does not contain the social security number of any person.
-OR-
Contains the social security number of a person as required by:
A. A specific state or federal law, to wit:
(State specific law)
-or-
B. For the administration of a public program or for an application for a federal or state grant.
x
* Cedric Jackson Print Name
PETITIONER/APPELLANT Title

10 FEB 2017 PM 2.1

STEVEN GRIERSON CLERK OF THE COURT ZOO LEWIS ANE, SEMPLOOR LAS NEJAS, NN 89155-1160

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Petitioner/In Propia Persona Post Office Box 208, SDCC Indian Springs, Nevada 89070-0208

CLERK OF THE COURT

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IN THE STH JUDICIAL	DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR	THE COUNTY OF CLARIC
THE STATE of NEVADA.	
_vsi {	CASE No C 266339
CEPUCK L. JACKSON , Defendant.	DEPT.No.
}	
Designation	ON OF RECORD ON APPEAL
TO: STEVEN ENLESON CHECK OF THE COURT ZOO LEWIS AVE. 3M HOOR	
CAS VEGAS, 11V 89155-1160	•
The above-named Plaintiff above-entitled case, to include all transcripts thereof, as and for the	hereby designates the entire record of the the papers, documents, pleadings, and Record on Appeal.
****	day of FEBRUARY, 2017.
	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:
FEB	Plaintiff/In Propria Persona
RECEN	Tropila Pelsona

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

VS.

CEDRIC L. JACKSON aka CEDRIC JACKSON,

Defendant(s),

Case No: 10C265339-1

Dept No: X

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

1. Appellant(s): Cedric Jackson

2. Judge: Jessie Walsh

3. Appellant(s): Cedric Jackson

Counsel:

Cedric Jackson #1130512 P.O. Box 208 Indian Springs, NV 89070

4. Respondent: The State of Nevada

Counsel:

Steven B. Wolfson, District Attorney 200 Lewis Ave.

10C265339-1 -1-

1	Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 671-2700
2 3	5. Appellant(s)'s Attorney Licensed in Nevada: N/A Permission Granted: N/A
4	Respondent(s)'s Attorney Licensed in Nevada: Yes Permission Granted: N/A
5 6	6. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel In District Court: Yes
7	7. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel On Appeal: N/A
8	8. Appellant Granted Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis: N/A
9	9. Date Commenced in District Court: June 14, 2010
.0	10. Brief Description of the Nature of the Action: Criminal
п	Type of Judgment or Order Being Appealed: Writ of Habeas Corpus
2	11. Previous Appeal: Yes
3	Supreme Court Docket Number(s): 71752
14	12. Child Custody or Visitation: N/A
15	Dated This 14 day of February 2017.
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17	Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Cour
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9	/s/ Amanda Hampton Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk
20	200 Lewis Ave
21	PO Box 551601 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601
22	(702) 671-0512
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25	ce: Cedric Jackson
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10C265339-1 -2-

1 FCL Electronically Filed STEVEN B. WOLFSON 03/07/2017 03:57:53 PM 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 STEVEN S. OWENS Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #004352 CLERK OF THE COURT 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 5 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, 11 -V5-CASE NO: 10C265339-1 CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON, 12 DEPT NO: X #1581340 13 Defendant. 14 15 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER 16 DATE OF HEARING: JANUARY 25, 2017 17 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M. 18 THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable JOSEPH T. 19 BONAVENTURE, District Judge, on the 25th day of January, 2017, the Petitioner not being 20 present, proceeding in forma pauperis, the Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. 21 WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, by and through HETTY WONG, Chief Deputy 22 District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, 23 and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact 24 and conclusions of law: 25 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 26 On June 16, 2010, the State of Nevada charged CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON 27 (hereinafter "Defendant") by way of Information as follows: COUNT 1 – Murder with Use 28 of a Deadly Weapon (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165), COUNT 2 - Attempt Murder

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with Use of a Deadly Weapon (Felony – NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165), COUNT 3 – Battery with Use of a Deadly Weapon Resulting in Substantial Bodily Harm (Felony – NRS 200.481.2c), COUNT 4 – Attempt Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon (Felony – NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165), COUNT 5 – Assault with a Deadly Weapon (Felony – NRS 200.471), COUNT 6 – Attempt Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon (Felony – NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165), COUNT 7 – Assault with a Deadly Weapon (Felony – NRS 200.471), COUNT 8 – Conspiracy to Commit Murder (Felony – NRS 199.480, 200.100, 200.030), COUNT 9 – Discharging Firearm at or into Structure, Vehicle, Aircraft, or Watercraft (Felony – NRS 202.285), and COUNT 10 – Discharging Firearm Out of Motor Vehicle (Felony – NRS 202.287).

On September 17, 2014, pursuant to negotiations, the State filed an Amended Information charging Defendant as follows: COUNT 1 – Second Degree Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon (Category A Felony – NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165 – NOC 50011) and COUNT 2 – Attempt Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon (Category B Felony – NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.365 – NOC 50031). That same day, Defendant pleaded guilty to both counts in the Amended Information.

Defendant appeared before the District Court on November 14, 2014, and was sentenced on COUNT 1 to a maximum of 25 years with a minimum parole eligibility of 10 years, plus a consecutive term of 12 years with a minimum parole eligibility of four years for the Use of a Deadly Weapon, and on COUNT 2 to a maximum of 60 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 24 months, plus a consecutive term of 30 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 12 months for the Use of a Deadly Weapon, COUNT 2 to run concurrent with COUNT 1. Defendant received 1,748 days credit for time served. The Judgment of Conviction was entered on November 21, 2014.

On June 22, 2016, Defendant filed a Motion to Modify and/or Correct by Setting Aside Illegal Sentence Based Upon Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction ("Motion to Modify"). The State filed its response to that motion on July 12, 2016. The District Court denied the motion

 July 13, 2016. On November 14, 2016, Defendant filed an untimely Notice of Appeal from that denial. The matter is still pending before the Nevada Supreme Court.

On January 1, 2017, Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition"). The State responded on January 20, 2017. The Court now orders the Petition denied.

I. DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS PROCEDURALLY BARRED AND MUST BE DENIED.

Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is time barred with no good cause shown for delay. Pursuant to NRS 34.726(1):

Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within I year of the entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within I year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court:

(a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and (b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner.

A showing of good cause and prejudice may overcome procedural bars. "To establish good cause, appellants *must* show that an impediment external to the defense prevented their compliance with the applicable procedural rule. A qualifying impediment might be shown where the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available at the time of default." Clem v. State, 119 Nev. 615, 621, 81 P.3d 521, 525 (2003) (emphasis added).

In the instant case, the Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 21, 2014, and Defendant did not file a direct appeal. Thus, the one-year time bar began to run from this date. The instant Petition was not filed until January 6, 2017, more than two years after the Judgment of Conviction was entered and in excess of the one-year time frame. Absent a showing of good cause for this delay and undue prejudice, Defendant's claim must be dismissed because of its tardy filing.

Additionally, Defendant has not even alleged good cause, and certainly has not demonstrated that an external impediment prevented his compliance with NRS 34.726(1).

Accordingly, because his Petition was not filed within the one-year timeframe and he has not shown good cause, the Petition is denied.

II. DEFENDANT'S PETITION DOES NOT COMPLY WITH NRS 34.735 AND MUST BE DENIED.

NRS 34.735 requires that a defendant filing a post-conviction Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus answer 23 questions set forth within the statute. In the present case, Defendant has not met the relevant statutory requirement to file his petition in the proper form because he has failed to answer all 23 questions. Therefore, his Petition is denied for failing to meet the standard set forth by NRS 34.735.

HI. THE DISTRICT COURT DID NOT ERR IN IMPOSING A SENTENCE FOR USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON.

Defendant's first claim is that the District Court erred by imposing a consecutive sentence on each of the two counts for use of a deadly weapon. Specifically, he argues that such an enhancement sentence should not have been imposed without factual findings being made by a jury or Defendant admitting to using a deadly weapon. Petition Memorandum at 1-3. He claims that neither happened and thus the sentence is illegal. <u>Id.</u> However, this issue has already been adjudicated by this Court and *res judicata* prevents further review. Additionally, this case involved a guilty plea and the right to trial by jury was waived, thus Defendant's claim has no merit.

Moreover, in conjunction with claiming that there was no factual finding at the time of the guilty plea (that he did not admit) Defendant claims that he was not properly canvassed as to the enhancement portion of the sentence. Petition Memorandum at 2. This claim, though, is belied by the record.

A. This Claim Is Waived.

In challenging the imposition of the consecutive sentence, Defendant has brought forth a claim that should have been raised on direct appeal. As the claim was not raised in such a proceeding, it is waived on post-conviction review.

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NRS 34.810(1) reads:

The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (a) The petitioner's conviction was upon a plea of guilty or guilty but mentally ill and the petition is not based upon an allegation that the plea was involuntarily or unknowingly or that the plea was entered without effective assistance of counsel.
- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
- (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or post-conviction relief.

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that "challenges to the validity of a guilty plea and claims of ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel must first be pursued in post-conviction proceedings.... [A]ll other claims that are appropriate for a direct appeal must be pursued on direct appeal, or they will be *considered waived in subsequent proceedings*." Franklin v. State, 110 Nev. 750, 752, 877 P.2d 1058, 1059 (1994) (emphasis added) (disapproved on other grounds by Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 979 P.2d 222 (1999)).

Since this claim does not challenge the validity of Defendant's guilty plea, nor does it allege ineffective assistance of counsel, and Defendant did not raise it on a direct appeal from the Judgment of Conviction, it must be deemed waived and is denied.

B. This Court Has Already Adjudicated This Matter.

Even if this Court were to entertain this claim, it falls under the doctrine of *res judicata*. For an issue to fall under *res judicata*, it must have already been decided in a prior proceeding. The following three conditions must be met: (1) the issue decided in the prior litigation must be identical to the issue presented in the current action, (2) the initial ruling must have been on the merits and have become final, and (3) the party against whom the judgment is asserted must have been a party or in privity with a party to the prior litigation. <u>Pulley v. Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance</u>, 111 Nev. 856, 858, 897 P.2d 1101, 1102-03 (1995).

When Defendant filed his Motion to Modify, he made the exact same claim that he brings here. This Court denied that motion. See Order Denying Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Appoint Counsel and Order Denying Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Modify and/or Correct by Setting Aside Illegal Sentence Based Upon Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction at 2.

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Because Defendant reiterates the same arguments here, using the exact same language from the Motion to Modify - see Petition Memorandum at 2-3 – the District Court previously ruled on the issue on the merits, and Defendant was a party in that case, the doctrine of *res judicata* applies here. Accordingly, this claim is denied.

C. Defendant Had No Right to a Determination on the Facts by a Jury.

Defendant's claim regarding a factual determination that should have been made by a jury is completely without merit. In <u>Apprendi v. New Jersey</u>, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348 (2000), the United States Supreme Court announced that "[o]ther than the fact of a prior conviction, any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt." <u>Id.</u> 530 U.S. at 490, 120 S.Ct. 2362-63. However, the Supreme Court has also held that "the valid entry of a guilty plea in a state criminal court involves the waiver of several federal constitutional rights. Among these 'is the right to trial by jury." <u>Colwell v. State</u>, 118 Nev. 807, 823, 59 P.3d 463, 474 (2002) (citing <u>Boykin v. Alabama</u>, 395 U.S. 238, 89 S.Ct. 1709 (1969)). The Nevada Supreme Court has ruled held that when a defendant pleads guilty, he waives the right guaranteed by <u>Apprendi</u> to have enhancing or aggravating facts determined by a jury and provde beyond a reasonable doubt. <u>Id.</u> 118 Nev. at 822-23, 59 P.3d 473-74.

Defendant pleaded guilty and knowingly waived all rights to trial by jury. Defendant's guilty plea and waiver of his right to trial by jury also served to waive his right to have any enhancing or aggravating facts determined by a jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore, this claim, being completely without merit, is denied.

D. Defendant's Claim Regarding the Plea Canvass and His Knowledge Is Belied by the Record.

Defendant's claim regarding the plea canvass, there being no admission as to the facts required for the enhancement, and his knowledge regarding these issues is belied by the record. "Bare" and "naked" allegations are not sufficient to warrant post-conviction relief, nor are those belied and repelled by the record. Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984). "A claim is 'belied' when it is contradicted or proven to be false by the record as

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it existed at the time the claim was made." Mann v. State, 118 Nev. 351, 354, 46 P.3d 1228, 1230 (2002). NRS 34.735(6) states in relevant part that a Defendant "must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition," and that "[f]ailure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed." (emphasis added).

Defendant's claim is belied by the Guilty Plea Agreement (GPA) entered on September 17, 2014, wherein he acknowledged the offenses with which he was charged and the possible sentences they carried. Therefore, Defendant's claim about being unaware of the consecutive sentence and being improperly canvassed is belied by the record.

For these reasons, the sentence was appropriate and legal. The District Court did not err in rendering such a sentence. Therefore, this claim is denied.

IV. DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL WAS NOT INEFFETIVE.

Defendant also raises two claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. First, he claims that counsel was for ineffective for failing to object to the District Court imposing the consecutive term of imprisonment for use of a deadly weapon. Second, he claims that counsel was ineffective for failing to inform Defendant that he only had one year to file a post-conviction petition. As for his first claim, Defendant cannot demonstrate either deficient performance or prejudice for the reasons provided *supra* demonstrating that he had no right to a jury making a factual determination. His second claim also fails as counsel has no obligation to provide such information.

Ineffective assistance of counsel claims are analyzed under a two-prong test set forth in Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984), wherein the petitioner must show: (1) that counsel's performance was deficient, and (2) that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense.

A. Counsel Was Not Ineffective For Failing to Object to the Consecutive Sentence.

As this Court stated *supra*, Defendant had no right to have a factual determination on the deadly weapon enhancement be made by a jury. The District Court's finding and the subsequent imposition of the consecutive sentence was legal and valid. Thus, any objection

 made by counsel regarding the imposition of that sentence would have been futile. Because counsel cannot be deemed ineffective for failing to make futile objections, his performance was not deficient. Likewise, because such an objection would have been futile, Defendant cannot demonstrate prejudice.

For each of these reasons, Defendant has failed to demonstrate that counsel was ineffective. Therefore, this claim is denied.

B. Counsel Was Not Ineffective For Failing to Inform Defendant About the Procedural Bars to Post-Conviction Petitions.

Defendant's final claim is that counsel was ineffective for failing to inform him of the one-year time bar that applies to post-conviction petitions for writs of habeas corpus. He has failed to demonstrate that counsel had any obligation to provide him with such information or that he was prejudiced by any deficient performance.

Defendant has cited no relevant authority. Thus, his subsequent argument is not cogent. By providing no relevant authority and no cogent argument, he has failed to meet his burden in demonstrating ineffective assistance. See Browning v. State, 120 Nev. 347, 365, 91 P.3d 39, 52 (2004); Lader v. Warden, 121 Nev. 682, 120 P.3d 1164 (2005); Colwell, 118 Nev. at 813, 59 P.3d at 467; Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 646, 28 P.3d 498, 523 (2001). Therefore, this claim is denied.

Second, even if Defendant has presented relevant authority and cogent argument, he cannot demonstrate deficient performance or prejudice. Generally, counsel is not constitutionally required to advise a defendant who has pleaded guilty of his right to appeal. Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 150, 979 P.2d 222, 223 (1999). Further, there is no entitlement to counsel on post-conviction. It can be inferred from these two facts — that there is no right to post-conviction counsel and that, even regarding proceedings where a defendant is entitled to counsel, there is no obligation for trial counsel to inform the defendant about those proceedings — that there was no obligation for counsel to inform Defendant of the one-year time bar that applies to post-conviction petitions. Thus, counsel cannot be found to have been deficient in his performance.

Finally, in arguendo, even if counsel was deficient in his performance, Defendant cannot demonstrate prejudice on this claim. Through the GPA, Defendant stated that he understood he was waiving his right to appeal and also that he understood that he remained "free to challenge [his] conviction through other post-conviction remedies including a habeas corpus petition pursuant to NRS Chapter 34." Because Defendant was already aware of his right to challenge his conviction and the GPA directed him to the relevant statutory chapter that enumerates the procedural rules governing the process by which he could challenge his conviction, he could not have been prejudiced by counsel's failure to inform him of the time bar as he already had been informed of his rights and where he could find all relevant information.

For these reasons, this claim is denied.

ORDER

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief shall be, and it is, hereby denied.

DATED this 21St day of February, 2017.

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney

Nevada Bar #001565

Nevada Bar #004352

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 15th day of February, 2017, I mailed a copy of the foregoing proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order to:

CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON #1130512 SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER P.O. BOX 208 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070-0208

BY

R. JOH(VS<mark>O</mark>N

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

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AND

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CEDRIC JACKSON,		Case No: 10C265339-1
	Petitioner,	Dept No: X
vs.		
THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
	Respondent	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACE CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 7, 2017, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.

You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is mailed to you. This notice was mailed on March 15, 2017.

STEVEN D. GRIERSON, CLERK OF THE COURT

/s/ Amanda Hampton Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk

ORDER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that on this 15 day of March 2017, I placed a copy of this Notice of Entry in:

- ☐ The bin(s) located in the Regional Justice Center of: Clark County District Attorney's Office Attorney General's Office - Appellate Division-
- ☑ The United States mail addressed as follows: Cedric Jackson # 1130512 Indian Springs, NV 89070

/s/ Amanda Hampton Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk

1 FCL Electronically Filed STEVEN B. WOLFSON 03/07/2017 03:57:53 PM 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 STEVEN S. OWENS Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #004352 CLERK OF THE COURT 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff. 11 -VS-CASE NO: 10C265339-1 12 CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON, DEPT NO: X #1581340 13 Defendant. 14 15 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND ORDER 16 DATE OF HEARING: JANUARY 25, 2017 17 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 A.M. 18 THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable JOSEPH T. 19 BONAVENTURE. District Judge, on the 25th day of January, 2017, the Petitioner not being 20 present, proceeding in forma pauperis, the Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. 21 WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, by and through HETTY WONG, Chief Deputy 22 District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts. 23 and documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact 24 and conclusions of law: 25 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 26 On June 16, 2010, the State of Nevada charged CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON 27 (hereinafter "Defendant") by way of Information as follows: COUNT 1 - Murder with Use 28 of a Deadly Weapon (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165), COUNT 2 - Attempt Murder

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Defendant appeared before the District Court on November 14, 2014, and was sentenced on COUNT 1 to a maximum of 25 years with a minimum parole eligibility of 10 years, plus a consecutive term of 12 years with a minimum parole eligibility of four years for the Use of a Deadly Weapon, and on COUNT 2 to a maximum of 60 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 24 months, plus a consecutive term of 30 months with a minimum parole eligibility of 12 months for the Use of a Deadly Weapon, COUNT 2 to run concurrent with COUNT 1. Defendant received 1,748 days credit for time served. The Judgment of Conviction was entered on November 21, 2014.

On June 22, 2016, Defendant filed a Motion to Modify and/or Correct by Setting Aside Illegal Sentence Based Upon Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction ("Motion to Modify"). The State filed its response to that motion on July 12, 2016. The District Court denied the motion

 July 13, 2016. On November 14, 2016, Defendant filed an untimely Notice of Appeal from that denial. The matter is still pending before the Nevada Supreme Court.

On January 1, 2017, Defendant filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition"). The State responded on January 20, 2017. The Court now orders the Petition denied.

I. DEFENDANT'S PETITION IS PROCEDURALLY BARRED AND MUST BE DENIED.

Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is time barred with no good cause shown for delay. Pursuant to NRS 34.726(1):

Unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within I year of the entry of the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within I year after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur. For the purposes of this subsection, good cause for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court:

(a) That the delay is not the fault of the petitioner; and (b) That dismissal of the petition as untimely will unduly prejudice the petitioner.

A showing of good cause and prejudice may overcome procedural bars. "To establish good cause, appellants *must* show that an impediment external to the defense prevented their compliance with the applicable procedural rule. A qualifying impediment might be shown where the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available at the time of default." Clem v. State, 119 Nev. 615, 621, 81 P.3d 521, 525 (2003) (emphasis added).

In the instant case, the Judgment of Conviction was filed on November 21, 2014, and Defendant did not file a direct appeal. Thus, the one-year time bar began to run from this date. The instant Petition was not filed until January 6, 2017, more than two years after the Judgment of Conviction was entered and in excess of the one-year time frame. Absent a showing of good cause for this delay and undue prejudice, Defendant's claim must be dismissed because of its tardy filing.

Additionally, Defendant has not even alleged good cause, and certainly has not demonstrated that an external impediment prevented his compliance with NRS 34.726(1).

Accordingly, because his Petition was not filed within the one-year timeframe and he has not shown good cause, the Petition is denied.

II. DEFENDANT'S PETITION DOES NOT COMPLY WITH NRS 34.735 AND MUST BE DENIED.

NRS 34.735 requires that a defendant filing a post-conviction Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus answer 23 questions set forth within the statute. In the present case, Defendant has not met the relevant statutory requirement to file his petition in the proper form because he has failed to answer all 23 questions. Therefore, his Petition is denied for failing to meet the standard set forth by NRS 34.735.

III. THE DISTRICT COURT DID NOT ERR IN IMPOSING A SENTENCE FOR USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON.

Defendant's first claim is that the District Court erred by imposing a consecutive sentence on each of the two counts for use of a deadly weapon. Specifically, he argues that such an enhancement sentence should not have been imposed without factual findings being made by a jury or Defendant admitting to using a deadly weapon. Petition Memorandum at 1-3. He claims that neither happened and thus the sentence is illegal. <u>Id.</u> However, this issue has already been adjudicated by this Court and *res judicata* prevents further review. Additionally, this case involved a guilty plea and the right to trial by jury was waived, thus Defendant's claim has no merit.

Moreover, in conjunction with claiming that there was no factual finding at the time of the guilty plea (that he did not admit) Defendant claims that he was not properly canvassed as to the enhancement portion of the sentence. Petition Memorandum at 2. This claim, though, is belied by the record.

A. This Claim Is Waived.

In challenging the imposition of the consecutive sentence, Defendant has brought forth a claim that should have been raised on direct appeal. As the claim was not raised in such a proceeding, it is waived on post-conviction review.

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II

 NRS 34.810(1) reads:

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- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
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The Nevada Supreme Court has held that "challenges to the validity of a guilty plea and claims of ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel must first be pursued in post-conviction proceedings.... [A]ll other claims that are appropriate for a direct appeal must be pursued on direct appeal, or they will be *considered waived in subsequent proceedings*." Franklin v. State, 110 Nev. 750, 752, 877 P.2d 1058, 1059 (1994) (emphasis added) (disapproved on other grounds by Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 979 P.2d 222 (1999)).

Since this claim does not challenge the validity of Defendant's guilty plea, nor does it allege ineffective assistance of counsel, and Defendant did not raise it on a direct appeal from the Judgment of Conviction, it must be deemed waived and is denied.

B. This Court Has Already Adjudicated This Matter.

Even if this Court were to entertain this claim, it falls under the doctrine of *res judicata*. For an issue to fall under *res judicata*, it must have already been decided in a prior proceeding. The following three conditions must be met: (1) the issue decided in the prior litigation must be identical to the issue presented in the current action, (2) the initial ruling must have been on the merits and have become final, and (3) the party against whom the judgment is asserted must have been a party or in privity with a party to the prior litigation. <u>Pulley v. Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance</u>, 111 Nev. 856, 858, 897 P.2d 1101, 1102-03 (1995).

When Defendant filed his Motion to Modify, he made the exact same claim that he brings here. This Court denied that motion. <u>See</u> Order Denying Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Appoint Counsel and Order Denying Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Modify and/or Correct by Setting Aside Illegal Sentence Based Upon Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction at 2.

Because Defendant reiterates the same arguments here, using the exact same language from the Motion to Modify – see Petition Memorandum at 2-3 – the District Court previously ruled on the issue on the merits, and Defendant was a party in that case, the doctrine of *res judicata* applies here. Accordingly, this claim is denied.

C. <u>Defendant Had No Right to a Determination on the Facts by a Jury.</u>

Defendant's claim regarding a factual determination that should have been made by a jury is completely without merit. In <u>Apprendi v. New Jersey</u>, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348 (2000), the United States Supreme Court announced that "[o]ther than the fact of a prior conviction, any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt." <u>Id.</u> 530 U.S. at 490, 120 S.Ct. 2362-63. However, the Supreme Court has also held that "the valid entry of a guilty plea in a state criminal court involves the waiver of several federal constitutional rights. Among these 'is the right to trial by jury.'" <u>Colwell v. State</u>, 118 Nev. 807, 823, 59 P.3d 463, 474 (2002) (citing <u>Boykin v. Alabama</u>, 395 U.S. 238, 89 S.Ct. 1709 (1969)). The Nevada Supreme Court has ruled held that when a defendant pleads guilty, he waives the right guaranteed by <u>Apprendi</u> to have enhancing or aggravating facts determined by a jury and provde beyond a reasonable doubt. <u>Id.</u> 118 Nev. at 822-23, 59 P.3d 473-74.

Defendant pleaded guilty and knowingly waived all rights to trial by jury. Defendant's guilty plea and waiver of his right to trial by jury also served to waive his right to have any enhancing or aggravating facts determined by a jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore, this claim, being completely without merit, is denied.

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Defendant's claim regarding the plea canvass, there being no admission as to the facts required for the enhancement, and his knowledge regarding these issues is belied by the record. "Bare" and "naked" allegations are not sufficient to warrant post-conviction relief, nor are those belied and repelled by the record. <u>Hargrove v. State</u>, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984). "A claim is 'belied' when it is contradicted or proven to be false by the record as

it existed at the time the claim was made." Mann v. State, 118 Nev. 351, 354, 46 P.3d 1228, 1230 (2002). NRS 34.735(6) states in relevant part that a Defendant "must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition," and that "[f]ailure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed." (emphasis added).

Defendant's claim is belied by the Guilty Plea Agreement (GPA) entered on September 17, 2014, wherein he acknowledged the offenses with which he was charged and the possible sentences they carried. Therefore, Defendant's claim about being unaware of the consecutive sentence and being improperly canvassed is belied by the record.

For these reasons, the sentence was appropriate and legal. The District Court did not err in rendering such a sentence. Therefore, this claim is denied.

IV. DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL WAS NOT INEFFETIVE.

Defendant also raises two claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. First, he claims that counsel was for ineffective for failing to object to the District Court imposing the consecutive term of imprisonment for use of a deadly weapon. Second, he claims that counsel was ineffective for failing to inform Defendant that he only had one year to file a post-conviction petition. As for his first claim, Defendant cannot demonstrate either deficient performance or prejudice for the reasons provided *supra* demonstrating that he had no right to a jury making a factual determination. His second claim also fails as counsel has no obligation to provide such information.

Ineffective assistance of counsel claims are analyzed under a two-prong test set forth in Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984), wherein the petitioner must show: (1) that counsel's performance was deficient, and (2) that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense.

A. <u>Counsel Was Not Ineffective For Failing to Object to the Consecutive Sentence.</u>

As this Court stated *supra*, Defendant had no right to have a factual determination on the deadly weapon enhancement be made by a jury. The District Court's finding and the subsequent imposition of the consecutive sentence was legal and valid. Thus, any objection

made by counsel regarding the imposition of that sentence would have been futile. Because counsel cannot be deemed ineffective for failing to make futile objections, his performance was not deficient. Likewise, because such an objection would have been futile, Defendant cannot demonstrate prejudice.

For each of these reasons, Defendant has failed to demonstrate that counsel was ineffective. Therefore, this claim is denied.

B. <u>Counsel Was Not Ineffective For Failing to Inform Defendant About the Procedural Bars to Post-Conviction Petitions.</u>

Defendant's final claim is that counsel was ineffective for failing to inform him of the one-year time bar that applies to post-conviction petitions for writs of habeas corpus. He has failed to demonstrate that counsel had any obligation to provide him with such information or that he was prejudiced by any deficient performance.

Defendant has cited no relevant authority. Thus, his subsequent argument is not cogent. By providing no relevant authority and no cogent argument, he has failed to meet his burden in demonstrating ineffective assistance. See Browning v. State, 120 Nev. 347, 365, 91 P.3d 39, 52 (2004); Lader v. Warden, 121 Nev. 682, 120 P.3d 1164 (2005); Colwell, 118 Nev. at 813, 59 P.3d at 467; Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 646, 28 P.3d 498, 523 (2001). Therefore, this claim is denied.

Second, even if Defendant has presented relevant authority and cogent argument, he cannot demonstrate deficient performance or prejudice. Generally, counsel is not constitutionally required to advise a defendant who has pleaded guilty of his right to appeal. Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 150, 979 P.2d 222, 223 (1999). Further, there is no entitlement to counsel on post-conviction. It can be inferred from these two facts – that there is no right to post-conviction counsel and that, even regarding proceedings where a defendant is entitled to counsel, there is no obligation for trial counsel to inform the defendant about those proceedings – that there was no obligation for counsel to inform Defendant of the one-year time bar that applies to post-conviction petitions. Thus, counsel cannot be found to have been deficient in his performance.

Finally, in arguendo, even if counsel was deficient in his performance, Defendant cannot demonstrate prejudice on this claim. Through the GPA, Defendant stated that he understood he was waiving his right to appeal and also that he understood that he remained "free to challenge [his] conviction through other post-conviction remedies including a habeas corpus petition pursuant to NRS Chapter 34." Because Defendant was already aware of his right to challenge his conviction and the GPA directed him to the relevant statutory chapter that enumerates the procedural rules governing the process by which he could challenge his conviction, he could not have been prejudiced by counsel's failure to inform him of the time bar as he already had been informed of his rights and where he could find all relevant information.

For these reasons, this claim is denied.

<u>ORDER</u>

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief shall be, and it is, hereby denied.

DATED this 21⁵⁷ day of February, 2017.

DISTRICT JUDGE

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney

Nevada Bar #001565

puty District Attorney

Nevada Bar #004352

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 15th day of February, 2017, I mailed a copy of the foregoing proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order to:

CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON #1130512 SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER P.O. BOX 208 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070-0208

BY

R. JOHNSON

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

AR/SSO/rj/M-1

W:\2010\2010F\N03\29\10FN0329-FCL-(JACKSON__CEDRIC)-001.DOCX

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. Supreme Court No. 71752 District Court Case No. C265339

FILED

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

MAR 3 0 2017

STATE OF NEVADA, ss.



I, Elizabeth A. Brown, the duly appointed and qualified Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct copy of the Judgment in this matter.

JUDGMENT

The court being fully advised in the premises and the law, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed, as follows:

"ORDER this appeal DISMISSED."

Judgment, as quoted above, entered this 28th day of February, 2017.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Supreme Court at my Office in Carson City, Nevada this March 27, 2017.

Elizabeth A. Brown, Supreme Court Clerk

By: Jessica Rodriguez Deputy Clerk

10C265339 — 1 CCJD NV Supreme Court Clerks Certificate/Judge 4636405



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON, Appellant,

VS. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent. No. 71752

FILED

FEB 2 8 2017

ORDER DISMISSING APPEA

This is a pro se appeal from a district court order denying a motion to modify and/or correct an illegal sentence. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Jessie Elizabeth Walsh, Judge.

The notice of appeal was untimely filed. NRAP 4(b); NRAP 26(a); NRAP 26(c). Because an untimely notice of appeal fails to vest jurisdiction in this court, Lozada v. State, 110 Nev. 349, 352, 871 P.2d 944, 946 (1994), we conclude that we lack jurisdiction to consider this appeal, and we

ORDER this appeal DISMISSED.

ardestr

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Parraguirre

(O) 1947A - 🗗

cc: Hon. Jessie Elizabeth Walsh, District Judge Cedric Lerob Jackson Attorney General/Carson City Clark County District Attorney Eighth District Court Clerk

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A ·

This document is a full, true and correct copy of the original on file and or record in my office.

DATE: 3 27 2017
Supreme Court Clark State of Nevada

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CEDRIC LEROB JACKSON,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 71752 District Court Case No. C265339

REMITTITUR

TO: Steven D. Grierson, Eighth District Court Clerk

Pursuant to the rules of this court, enclosed are the following:

Certified copy of Judgment and Opinion/Order. Receipt for Remittitur.

DATE: March 27, 2017

Elizabeth A. Brown, Clerk of Court

By: Jessica Rodriguez Deputy Clerk

cc (without enclosures):

Hon. Jessie Elizabeth Walsh, District Judge Cedric Lerob Jackson Clark County District Attorney Attorney General/Carson City

RECEIPT FOR REMITTITUR

Received of Elizabeth A. Brown, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, the REMITTITUR issued in the above-entitled cause, onMAR 3 0 2017
HEATHER UNGERMANN
Deputy District Court Clerk

RECEIVED

MAR 3 0 2017

CLERK OF THE COURT

17-10091

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Felony/Gross Misdemeanor		COURT MINUTES	June 23, 2010
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		
June 23, 2010	9:00 AM	Initial Arraignment	INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT Court Clerk: Kristen Brown Reporter/Recorder: Kiara Schmidt Heard By: EUGENE MARTIN
HEARD BY:		COURTROOM:	
COURT CLERK:			
RECORDER:			

PARTIES

REPORTER:

PRESENT: Jackson, Cedric L Defendant

Keenan, Nell Attorney
Laurent, Christopher J. Attorney
Winder, Dan M. Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Mr. Bindrup requested matter be CONTINUED to tomorrow and will notify Ms. Keenan of the continuance, COURT SO ORDERED.

RECALLED: Ms. Keenan and Mr. Winder present and requested matter be heard at 10:30 am instead of 1:30 pm tomorrow, COURT SO ORDERED. Ms. Keenan stated that she will notify Mr. Bindrup of the new time.

CUSTODY (BOTH)

6/24/10 10:30 AM ARRAIGNMENT CONTINUED (BOTH)

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 1 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross M	lisdemeanor	COURT MINUTES	June 24, 2010
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		
June 24, 2010	10:30 AM	Arraignment Continued	ARRAIGNMENT CONTINUED Relief Clerk: Roshonda Mayfied Reporter/Recorder: Kiara Schmidt Heard By: Randall Weed
HEARD BY:		COURTROOM:	
COURT CLERE	Κ :		
RECORDER:			
REPORTER:			
PARTIES PRESENT:	Jackson, Cedric L Keenan, Nell	Defendant Attorney	

JOURNAL ENTRIES

Attorney

- DEFT'S JACKSON and COLEMAN ARRAIGNED, PLED NOT GUILTY and WAIVED THE 60-DAY RULE. COURT ORDERED, matter set for trial. COURT ORDERED, matter set for status check regarding trial setting before Department 20 as requested by counsel. CUSTODY (BOTH)

7/7/10 8:30 A.M. STATUS CHECK: TRIAL SETTING (DEPT. 20)

Winder, Dan M.

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 2 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor		COURT MINUTES	July 07, 2010
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		
July 07, 2010	8:30 AM	All Pending Motions	ALL PENDING MOTIONS 7/7/10 Relief Clerk: Carole D'Aloia Reporter/Recorder: Julie Lever Heard By: LEE GATES
HEARD BY:		COURTROOM:	

COURT CLERK:

RECORDER:

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Jackson, Cedric L

Defendant Jimenez, Sonia V. Attorney Weinstock, Arnold Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- STATUS CHECK: TRIAL SETTING (BOTH)...DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY (JACKSON)

Mr. Weinstock appeared for Mr. Winder and advised Defendant's motion for discovery is being worked out with the D.A.'s Office. COURT ORDERED, all discovery required by statute and case law be provided to the defense. As to trial setting, parties requested a 5/2/11 date and, COURT SO ORDERED.

CUSTODY (BOTH)

4/27/11 9:00 AM CALENDAR CALL

5/2/11 1:00 PM JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 3 of 24 June 23, 2010 Minutes Date:

Felony/Gross Mis	demeanor	COURT MINUTES	November 15, 2010
10C265339-1	State of Neva vs Cedric Jackso		

November 15, 2010 9:00 AM Motion to Withdraw as

Counsel

HEARD BY: Bonaventure, Joseph T. COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11D

COURT CLERK: Carol Foley

Linda Denman

RECORDER:

REPORTER: Kim Tuchman

PARTIES

PRESENT: Jackson, Cedric L Defendant

Jimenez, Sonia V. Attorney
State of Nevada Plaintiff

Winder, Dan M.

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Mr. Winder advised he is moving to withdraw as Defendant Jackson can no longer pay his fee, and since co-defendant is presently being represented by the Special Public Defender's Office he would like to go through the procedure to see if he is appointed to represent Defendant through Drew Christensen. Ms. Jimenez noted the Public Defender's office has a conflict. Court noted he has no objection to Mr. Winder being appointed. COURT ORDERED motion GRANTED and matter set for confirmation of counsel.

CUSTODY

11/22/2010 9:00 AM CONFIRMATION OF COUNSEL

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 4 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misder	meanor	COURT MINUTES	November 22, 2010
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		

November 22, 2010 9:00 AM Confirmation of Counsel

HEARD BY: Bonaventure, Joseph T. COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11D

COURT CLERK: Carol Foley

Linda Denman

RECORDER:

REPORTER: Gina Shrader

PARTIES

PRESENT: Jackson, Cedric L Defendant

Jimenez, Sonia V. Attorney Samples, Peg Attorney State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Court ORDERED Mr. Winder, who was not present, CONFIRMED as counsel for Defendant Jackson. Court FURTHER ORDERED a status check to confirm a second attorney who will be appointed as well. Court further directed that Mr. Winder be apprised of his appointment.

CUSTODY

1/10/2011 9:00 AM STATUS CHECK: CONFIRMATION OF CO-COUNSEL

CLERK'S NOTE: Mr. Winder appeared in court after this matter had been handled and was advised of his confirmation and the next court date./ld

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 5 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misder	meanor	COURT MINUTES	January 10, 2011
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		

January 10, 2011 8:30 AM Status Check

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Christensen, Nell E. Attorney

Jackson, Cedric L

Jimenez, Sonia V.

Palm, Patricia A.

State of Nevada

Winder, Dan M.

Defendant

Attorney

Plaintiff

Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Mr. Winder advised this is on for status check to confirm appointment of counsel. Further, counsel advised Ms. Palm is co-counsel. COURT SO ORDERED. Colloquy regarding trial date. Counsel to place matter on calendar for status check, if trial date needs to be moved.

04/27/11 8:30 AM CALENDAR CALL

05/02/11 1:30 PM JURY TRIAL

CUSTODY

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 6 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Mise	demeanor	COURT MINUTES	March 30, 2011
10C265339-1	State of New vs Cedric Jack		

March 30, 2011 8:30 AM Hearing

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Jackson, Cedric L Defendant

Jimenez, Sonia V. Attorney
State of Nevada Plaintiff
Winder, Dan M. Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Mr. Bindrup Esq., and Ms. Maningo Esq., present for co-deft. Coleman.

Mr. Winder advised Ms. Palm is co-counsel, however, she could not be here today. Mr. Jimenez advised the State put this matter on as a courtesy, however, this is a defense request to continue trial. Upon Court's inquiry, counsel stated trial will take approximately 3 weeks with half days. COURT ORDERED, trial date VACATED and RESET.

CUSTODY (BOTH)

06/20/11 8:30 AM CALENDAR CALL

06/25/11 1:00 PM JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 7 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Mis	demeanor	COURT MINUTES	February 06, 2012
10C265339-1	State of Nev	ada	
	vs Cedric Jacks	on	

February 06, 2012 10:00 AM Motion to Sever

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Christensen, Nell E. Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiffWinder, Dan M.Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Ivettte Maningo Esq., and Scott Bindrup Esq., present for co-deft. Coleman.

Ms. Maningo advised deft. Coleman is not on calendar today. Court So Noted. Argument by Ms. Palm in support of Deft's Motion to Sever Trial of Defts. Argument by Ms. Christensen in opposition. Following arguments, COURT ORDERED, motion DENIED. Ms. Christensen to prepare the order.

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 8 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misder	neanor	COURT MINUTES	May 21, 2012
10C265339-1	State of Nevada		
10C203339-1	VS		
	Cedric Jackson		

May 21, 2012 8:30 AM Motion to Continue Trial

HEARD BY: Gates, Lee A. COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Christensen, Nell E. Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantJimenez, Sonia V.AttorneyPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiffWinder, Dan M.Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Ms. Maningo and Mr. Bindrup present for co-deft. Coleman.

Counsel advised the co-deft. was not transported. COURT ORDERED, matter CONTINUED for co-deft. to be transported.

CUSTODY

05/30/12 8:30 AM DEFT'S MOTION BY DEFT. JACKSON TO CONTINUE TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 9 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misd	emeanor	COURT MINUTES	May 30, 2012
10C265339-1	State of Nevada		
10 010000 1	vs Cedric Jackson		

May 30, 2012 8:30 AM Motion to Continue Trial

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Christensen, Nell E. Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantJimenez, Sonia V.AttorneyPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiffWinder, Dan M.Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Scott Bindrup and Ivette Maningo for co-deft. Coleman

Following arguments by counsel, COURT ORDERED, Defendant's Motion to Continue Trial, GRANTED. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, trial date VACATED and RE-SET.

CUSTODY (BOTH)

06/19/13 8:30 AM CALENDAR CALL (BOTH)

06/24/13 1:00 PM JURY TRIAL (BOTH)

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 10 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misder	neanor	COURT MINUTES	September 05, 2012
10C265339-1	State of Nevada		
	VS		
	Cedric Jackson		

September 05, 2012 8:30 AM Motion

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Christensen, Nell E. Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- There being no opposition, COURT ORDERED motion GRANTED. Following review, ORDER SIGNED IN OPEN COURT.

CUSTODY

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 11 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misde	emeanor	COURT MINUTES	April 22, 2013
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		

April 22, 2013 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Christensen, Nell E. Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyPieper, Danielle K.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiffWeinstock, Arnold, ESQAttorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Defendant Jackson's Motion to Continue Trial...Defendant Jackson's Motion to Sever Trial

APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Scott Bindrup Esq., and Robert Arroyo Esq., present for co-deft. Coleman.

Court noted no opposition to the motion to continue trial. Ms. Palm stated there is still outstanding discovery. Colloquy regarding trial date. Mr. Bindrup stated his opposition to the motion to continue. Upon Court's inquiry regarding new ballistics this late in the game, Ms. Christensen advised its not new ballistics, but a defense request. Further counsel stated she will get together with Ms. Palm as to the discovery. Ms. Palm advised she will do a motion if needed. COURT ORDERED, Defendant Jackson's Motion to Continue Trial, GRANTED. Arguments by Ms. Palm in support of Deft's motion to Sever. Arguments by Mr. Bindrup and Ms. Christensen in opposition. Following arguments, Court Stated its Findings and ORDERED, motion DENIED. FURTHER, trial date VACATED and RE-SET.

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 12 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

10C265339-1

Inquiry by Ms. Palm as to the pretrial transcripts and that they should be getting them. Court so noted.

CUSTODY (BOTH)

06/18/14 8:30 AM CALENDAR CALL

06/23/14 1:00 PM JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 13 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misde	emeanor	COURT MINUTES	June 04, 2014
10C265339-1	State of Nevada		
10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -	vs		
	Cedric Jackson		

June 04, 2014 8:30 AM Request

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Demonte, Noreen Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantMercer, Elizabeth A.AttorneyPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Mr. Arroyo present for co-deft. Coleman.

Ms. Palm advised she filed a joinder to Deft's Motion to Dismiss or in the Alternative to Compel Disclosure of Brady Material and to Continue Trial. Following arguments by counsel, Court Stated its Findings and ORDERED, Deft's Motion to Dismiss or in the Alternative to Compel Disclosure of Brady Material, DENIED. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, motion to Continue Trial, GRANTED. Colloquy regarding trial date. Upon Court's inquiry, counsel advised the trial will take 3-4 weeks. Ms. Palm advised she has out of state witnesses and 5 experts. Further there are multiple investigators. COURT ORDERED, trial date VACATED and RE-SET on the date given.

CUSTODY

02/09/15 8:30 AM CALENDAR CALL

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 14 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

10C265339-1

02/23/15 1:00 PM JURY TRIAL

Clerk's note: On 08/22/14, Minutes amended to reflect correct parties present. tb

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 15 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misde	meanor	COURT MINUTES	September 17, 2014
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		

September 17, 2014 8:30 AM Request

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Dania Batiste

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Demonte, Noreen Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantMercer, Elizabeth A.AttorneyPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiffWinder, Dan M.Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Amended Information and Guilty Plea Agreement (GPA) FILED IN OPEN COURT.

Following a conference at the Bench, Ms. Palm read the negotiations on the record. State concurred. During canvass, COURT ORDERED, matter TRAILED for Defendant to be allotted additional time to read the GPA before proceeding.

MATTER RECALLED

Upon the Court's inquiry, Defendant advised he has read the GPA, understands what the document entails, and has had an opportunity to speak with his counsel. COURT SO NOTED.

DEFT. JACKSON ARRAIGNED and PLED GUILTY to COUNT 1: SECOND DEGREE MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (F) and COUNT 2: ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 16 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

10C265339-1

DEADLY WEAPON (F). Court ACCEPTED plea, and, ORDERED, matter referred to the Division of Parole and Probation (P & P) and SET for sentencing. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, calendar call and trial dates VACATED.

CUSTODY

11/19/2014 8:30 am Sentencing

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 17 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misd	emeanor	COURT MINUTES	November 19, 2014
10C265339-1	State of Neva	da	
	vs Cedric Jackso	'n	

November 19, 2014 8:30 AM Sentencing

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Demonte, Noreen Attorney

Jackson, Cedric LDefendantMercer, Elizabeth A.AttorneyPalm, Patricia A.AttorneyState of NevadaPlaintiffWinder, Dan M.Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- DEFT. JACKSON ADJUDGED GUILTY of COUNT - 1 SECOND DEGREE MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (F) and COUNT 2 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (F). Arguments by counsel. Statement by deft. Victim speaker, Sworn statements given. Matter submitted. COURT ORDERED, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment fee, \$3.00 DNA Administrative Assessment fee and a \$150.00 DNA Analysis fee including testing to determine genetic markers, Deft. SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of TWENTY-FIVE (25) YEARS and a MINIMUM of TEN (10) YEARS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC); Plus a CONSECUTIVE TERM of a MINIMUM of FOUR (4) YEARS and a MAXIMUM of TWELVE (12) YEARS for USE OF DEADLY WEAPON. As to COUNT 2 - Deft. SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of SIXTY (60) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of TWENTY-FOUR (24) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC); Plus a CONSECUTIVE TERM of a MINIMUM of TWELVE (12) MONTHS and a MAXIMUM of THIRTY (30) MONTHS for USE OF DEADLY WEAPON; CONCURRENT with COUNT 1; with 1748 DAYS credit for time served. CASE CLOSED.

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 18 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

10C265339-1

BOND EXONERATED.

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 19 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misd	emeanor	COURT MINUTES	August 24, 2015
10C265339-1	State of Nevad	a	
	vs Cedric Jackson		

August 24, 2015 8:30 AM Motion to Withdraw as

Counsel

HEARD BY: Thompson, Charles COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

Cynthia Moleres

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Jones, Jr., John T. Attorney

State of Nevada Plaintiff Weinstock, Arnold, ESQ Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Deft. not present and in the Nevada Department of corrections. There being no opposition, COURT ORDERED motion GRANTED. Court directed counsel to notify deft. and send the file.

NDC

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 20 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES January 04, 2016

10C265339-1 State of Nevada vs
Cedric Jackson

January 04, 2016 8:30 AM Motion

HEARD BY: Bonaventure, Joseph T. COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Burns, J Patrick Attorney

State of Nevada Plaintiff Winder, Dan M. Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Deft. not present and in the Nevada Department of Corrections. Matter submitted. Court Stated its Findings and ORDERED, motion DENIED. State to prepare the order.

NDC

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 21 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Misder	meanor	COURT MINUTES	July 13, 2016
10C265339-1	State of Nevada vs Cedric Jackson		

July 13, 2016 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Kathy Klein

Katrina Hernandez

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: State of Nevada Plaintiff
Thomson, Megan Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Ms. Thomson submitted on the pleadings. Court stated its findings and ORDERED as follows: As to DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO WITHDRAW COUNSEL, Counsel is no longer on the case, MOOT;

as to DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO MODIFY AND/OR CORRECT BY SETTING ASIDE ILLEGAL SENTENCE BASE UPON LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION, DENIED; and as to DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL, DENIED. State to prepare the order.

NDC

*CLERK'S NOTE: The above Minute Order was distributed via electronic mail to: CEDRIC JACKSON #1130512, SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER, P.O. BOX 208, INDIAN SPRINGS, NEVADA 89070-0208./KH 7-20-16

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 22 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Mis	demeanor	COURT MINUTES	July 27, 2016
10C265339-1	State of Nevac vs Cedric Jackson		

July 27, 2016 8:30 AM Motion

HEARD BY: Walsh, Jessie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Louisa Garcia

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: State of Nevada Plaintiff Thomson, Megan Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Defendant not present, in the Nevada Department of Corrections.

Court advised it previously denied all of Defendant's motions. COURT ORDERED, said motion also DENIED, as being MOOT. State to prepare Order.

NDC

CLERK'S NOTE: The above Minute Order was distributed to: CEDRIC JACKSON #1130512, SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER, P.O. BOX 208, INDIAN SPRINGS, NEVADA 89070-0208. /lg 8-11-16.

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 23 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Felony/Gross Mis	demeanor	COURT MINUTES	January 25, 2017
10C265339-1	State of Neva	l a	
100205557-1	VS	.tu	
	Cedric Jackso	n	
	Ceuric Jackso	11	

January 25, 2017 8:30 AM Petition for Writ of Habeas

Corpus

HEARD BY: Bonaventure, Joseph T. COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: State of Nevada Plaintiff
Wong, Hetty O. Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Deft. not present and in the Nevada Department of Corrections. Matter submitted. Court noted deft. filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court, and this Court is divested of Jurisdiction. Further, this Petition is time barred under NRS 34.7261. COURT ORDERED, Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, DENIED. State to prepare the order.

NDC

PRINT DATE: 06/06/2017 Page 24 of 24 Minutes Date: June 23, 2010

Certification of Copy and Transmittal of Record

State of Nevada County of Clark SS

Pursuant to the Supreme Court order dated May 15, 2017, I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the complete trial court record for the case referenced below. The record comprises four volumes with pages numbered 1 through 782.

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

VS.

CEDRIC L. JACKSON aka CEDRIC JACKSON,

Defendant(s),

now on file and of record in this office.

Case No: 10C265339-1

Dept. No: X

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada This 6 day of June 2017.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk