

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

SAMUEL HOWARD,

Appellant,

v.

WILLIAM GITTERE, Warden,
AARON D. FORD, Attorney General
for the State of Nevada,

Respondents.

Supreme Court Case Nos. 81278,
81279

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Elizabeth A. Brown
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Underlying Case Nos. 81C053867;
A-18-780434-W

JOINT APPENDIX

Appeal from Order Denying Petition for
Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County

VOLUME 3 of 3

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing appendix with the Clerk of the Court for the Nevada Supreme Court by using the electronic filing system on June 24, 2020.

Participants in the case who are registered with the electronic filing system will be provided with automatic email notice that the appendix has been filed and is available on the electronic service system document repository.

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8 DISTRICT COURT
9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

10 SAMUEL HOWARD,)	
11)	CASE NO: A-18-780434-W /
12 -vs-)	81C053867
13 THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	DEPT NO: XVII
14 Respondent.)	

15 FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER DENYING SIXTH
16 PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABES CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

17 DATE OF HEARING: May 4, 2020
18 TIME OF HEARING: 3:00 a.m.

19 THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable MICHAEL
20 VILLANI, District Judge, on the 4th day of May, 2019, SAMUEL HOWARD (hereinafter
21 "Petitioner" or "Howard") not present, represented by Assistant Federal Public Defender
22 Deborah A. Czuba, Esq. and Assistant Federal Public Defender Jonah J. Horwitz, Esq., the
23 Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, by and
24 through JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court
25 having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, testimony of witnesses, arguments
26 of counsel, and/or documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following
27 findings of fact and conclusions of law:

28 ///

///

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

This Court summarized the facts of this case in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order denying Petitioner's fifth demand for habeas relief:

On March 26, 1980, around noon, a Sears' security officer, Keith Kinsey, observed Howard take a sander from a shelf, remove the packing and then claim a fraudulent refund slip from a cashier. Kinsey approached Howard and asked him to accompany Kinsey to a security office. Kinsey enlisted the aid of two other store employees. Howard was cooperative, alert and indicated there must be some mistake. In the security office, Kinsey observed Howard had a gun under his jacket and attempted to handcuff Howard for safety reasons. A struggle broke out and Howard drew a .357 revolver and pointed it at the three men. Howard had the men lay face down on the floor and took Kinsey's security badge, ID and a portable radio (walkie-talkie). Howard threatened to kill the three men if they followed him and he fled to his car in the parking lot. A yellow gold jewelry ID bracelet was found at the scene and impounded. It was later identified as Howard's. The Sears in question was located at the corner of Desert Inn Road and Maryland Parkway at the Boulevard Mall in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dawana Thomas, Howard's girlfriend, was waiting for him in the car. Howard had told her to wait for him and she was unaware of his intentions to obtain money through a false refund transaction. Fleeing from the robbery, Howard hopped into the car, a 1980 black Oldsmobile Cutlass with New York plates 614 ZHQ and sped away from the mall. While escaping, Howard rear-ended a white corvette driven by Stephen Houchin. Houchin followed Howard when Howard left the scene of the accident. Howard pointed the .357 revolver out the window of the Olds and at Houchin's face, telling Houchin to mind his own business.

Howard drove to the Castaways Motel on Las Vegas Boulevard South and parked the car for a few hours. Thomas and Howard walked about and Howard made some phone calls. Later that evening Howard left for a couple of hours. When he returned he told Thomas that he had met up with a pimp, but the pimps' girls were with him so he couldn't rob him. Howard indicated he had arranged to meet with the "pimp" the next morning and would rob him then.

Howard and Thomas drove to the Western Six motel located on the Boulder Highway near the intersection of Desert Inn Road. The couple had stayed at this motel before and Howard instructed Thomas to register under an assumed name, Barbara Jackson. The motel registration card under that name was admitted into evidence and a documents' examiner compared handwriting on the card with Thomas' and indicated they matched.

Around 6:00 a.m. on March 27, 1980, Thomas and Howard left the motel and went to breakfast. After breakfast, Thomas dropped Howard off in the alley behind Dr. George Monahan's office. This was at approximately 7:00 a.m. Thomas went back to the motel room. Approximately an hour later, Howard returned to the motel. Howard had a CB radio with him that had loose wires and a gold watch she had never seen before. Howard told Thompson that he was tired of Las Vegas and to pack up their things as they were leaving for California.

Dr. Monahan was a dentist with a practice located on Desert Inn Road within walking distance of the Boulevard Mall. He was attempting to sell a uniquely painted van and would park the van in the parking lot of the mall, at the Desert Inn and Maryland intersection and near the Sears store, then walk to

1 his office. The van had a sign in it listing Dr. Monahan's home and business
2 phone numbers and the business address.

3 About 4:00 p.m. on March 26, 1980, the afternoon of the Sears robbery,
4 Dr. Monahan's wife, Mary Lou Monahan, received a phone call at her home
5 inquiring about the van. The caller was a male who identified himself as
6 "Keith" and stated he was a security guard at Caesar's Palace. He indicated he
7 was interested in purchasing the van and wanted to know if someone could
8 meet him at Caesar's during his break time at 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Monahan
9 indicated the caller would have to talk to her husband who was expected home
10 shortly. A second call was made around 4:30 p.m. and Dr. Monahan made
11 arrangements to meet "Keith" at Caesar's later that night.

12 The Monahans and two relatives, Barbara Zemen and Mary Catherine
13 Monahan, met "Keith" that evening at the appointed time and place. Howard
14 was identified as the man who called himself "Keith". Howard was carrying a
15 walkie-talkie radio at the time. Howard talked to Dr. Monahan for about ten
16 minutes about purchasing the van and looked inside the van but did not touch
17 the door handle while doing so. Howard arranged to meet Dr. Monahan the
18 next morning to take a test drive. The Monahan's left Caesar's and parked the
19 van at Dr. Monahan's office before returning home in another vehicle.

20 The next day, March 27, 1980, Dr. Monahan left his home at about 6:50
21 a.m. He took with him his wallet, a gold Seiko watch, daily receipts and the
22 van title. When Mrs. Monahan arrived at the office at about 8:00 a.m. Dr.
23 Monahan was not there and a patient was waiting for him. Dr. Monahan's
24 truck was in the parking lot to the rear of the office. Dr. Monahan had not
25 entered the office. A black man wearing a radio or walkie-talkie on his belt
26 came into the office at about 7:00 a.m. that morning looking for Dr. Monahan
27 and stating that he had an appointment with the doctor.

28 Mrs. Monahan called Caesar's Palace and learned no "Keith" fitting the
description she gave worked security. After obtaining this information, Mrs.
Monahan called the police to report her husband as a missing person. This
occurred at about 9:00 a.m.

Charles Marino owned the Dew Drop Inn located near the corner of
Desert Inn and Boulder Highway, just a few blocks from Dr. Monahan's office
and almost across the road from the Western Six motel. Early on the morning
of March 27, 1980, as he approached his business, he observed the Monahan
van backing into the rear of the bar. When he arrived at the Inn, he looked in
the driver's side and saw no one. He asked patrons if they knew anything
about the van and no one spoke up. Marino remained at the business until the
early afternoon. The van was still there and had not been moved. Later that
day, at around 7:00 p.m. he received a call to return to the bar as a dead body
had been found in the van.

In response to television coverage, the police learned the Monahan van
was behind the Dew Drop Inn around 6:45 p.m. Dr. Monahan's body was
found in the van under an overturned table and some coverings. He had been
shot once in the head. The bullet went through Dr. Monahan's head and a
projectile was recovered on the floor of the van. The projectile was compared
to Howard's .357 revolver. Because the bullet was so badly damaged; forensic
analysis could not establish an exact match. It was determined that the bullet
could have come from certain makes and models of revolvers, Howard's
included. The van's CB radio and a tape deck had been removed. Dr.
Monahan's watch and wallet were missing. A fingerprint recovered from one
of the van's doors matched Howard's.

Homicide detectives were aware of the Sears robbery that had occurred
on March 26th. The description of the Sears suspect matched that given by
Mrs. Monahan of the man calling himself Keith at Caesar's Palace. Based
upon that, the use of the name Keith, the walkie-talkie in possession of the

1 suspect, the close proximity of the dental office to the Sears and the fact that
2 the van had been parked in the Sears' parking lot, the police issued a bulletin to
state and out-of-state law enforcement agencies describing the suspect and the
car used in the Sears' robbery.

3 On March 27, 1980, while the police were searching for Dr. Monahan,
Howard and Thompson drove to California. They left the motel between 8:00
4 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. and on the way they stopped for gas. At that time Howard
had a brown or black wallet that had credit cards and photos in it. Howard
5 went to the gas station rest room and when he returned he no longer had the
wallet.

6 On March 28, 1980, Howard and Thompson went to a Sears in San
Bernadino, California. Once again Howard left Thompson in the car while he
7 entered the Sears, picked up merchandize and tried to obtain a refund on it.
This time he used the stolen Kinsey Sears security badge in the attempt. The
8 Sears personal were suspicious and left Howard at the register while they
called Las Vegas. When they returned Howard had left. Howard had returned
9 to the car and Thompson and Howard ducked down when the people from
Sears stepped outside to view the parking lot.

10 On or about April 1, 1980, at around noon, Howard went to the
Stonewood Shopping Center in Downey, California. He entered a jewelry
11 store and talked to a security agent, Manny Velasquez. Another agent in the
store, Robert Slater, who also worked as a police officer in Downey, saw
Howard and noticed the grip of a gun under Howard's jacket. Slater talked to
12 Velasquez and decided to call the Downey Police. Howard left the jewelry
store went to the west end of the mall near a Thrifty drugstore. Downey Police
13 officers observed Howard walking up and down the aisles of the drugstore,
picking items up and replacing them on shelves. Howard was stopped on
14 suspicion of carrying a concealed weapon. No gun was found on him nor was
he carrying the walkie-talkie. A search of the aisles he had been in revealed a
15 .357 magnum revolver and the walkie-talkie and Sears' security badge stolen
from Kinsey.

16 Howard was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and then
identified and booked for a San Bernadino robbery. Howard was given his
17 Miranda rights by Downey Police officers. Disputed evidence was presented
regarding his response and whether he invoked his right to silence. Based on
18 information in the all-points bulletin, the California authorities contacted the
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department about Howard. On April 2, 1980,
19 LVMPD Detective Alfred Leavitt went to California and, after reading
Howard his Miranda rights, which Howard indicated he understood,
20 interviewed Howard regarding the Sears robbery and Dr. Monahan's murder.
Howard did not invoke his right to remain silent or to counsel at this time.

21 Howard told Detective Leavitt he recalled being at the Sears department
store but no details about what happened and that he did not remember
22 anything about March 27, 1980. He stated he could have killed Dr. Monahan
but he didn't know.

23 Ed Schwartz was working as a car salesman in New York on October 5,
1979. When he arrived at work at approximately 9:00 a.m. Howard entered
24 the agency and was looking at an Oldsmobile car. Howard showed Schwartz a
New York driver's license and checkbook and told Schwartz that he worked
25 for a security firm in New York. Howard asked if they could take a
demonstration ride and Schwartz drove the car for a few blocks while Howard
26 was the passenger. Howard asked if he could drive the car and the men
switched seats. After driving for a short time, Howard pulled over and pointed
27 an automatic pistol at Schwartz. Schwartz was told to get down on the floor of
the car and remove his shoes and pants. Schwartz complied and Howard took
28 Schwartz' watch, ring and wallet. Schwartz got out of the car when ordered to

do so and Howard drove off. The car was later found abandoned.¹

Howard called witnesses who testified they saw the Monahan van being driven by a black man who did not match Howard's description, in particular the man had a large afro and Howard had short hair. John McBride state that he saw the van around 8:30 to 8:45 a.m. in his apartment complex which is located about five miles from Desert Inn and Boulder Highway. Lora Mallek was employed at a Mobile gas station at the corner of DI and Boulder Highway and she stated serviced the van when it pulled into the station between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Mallek testified that a black man with a large afro was driving, a black woman who did not match Thomas' description was in the passenger seat and a white man was sitting in the back.

Howard testified over the objection of counsel. He indicated he did not recall much about March 26, 1980. He remembered being in Las Vegas in general on and off and that at one point Dwana Thomas' brother, who was about Howard's height, age and weight, and had a large afro, visited them. Howard said he remembers incidents, not dates and Kinsey could have been telling the truth about the Sears store. Howard indicated he wasn't sure because when the Sears people gathered around him, it reminded him of Vietnam and he kind of had a flashback. Howard said he thinks he left Las Vegas immediately after the Sears incident. Howard also stated that he did not meet Dr. Monahan, rob or kill him as he couldn't be that callous.

On cross-examination, Howard admitted he left New York in the middle of his robbery trial and was asked about statements he made to Detective Leavitt. Howard also acknowledged he has used a number of aliases including Harold Stanback. Howard indicated he was taking the blame for Dawana and her brother Lonnie.

Dawana Thomas was called in rebuttal and indicated her brother Lonnie had not been in Las Vegas in March of 1980.

In the penalty phase, the State presented evidence on the details of Howard's 1979 New York conviction for robbery. A college nurse who knew Howard, Dorothy Weisband, testified that Howard robbed her at gunpoint taking her wallet and car. He forced her into a closet and demanded she removed her clothes. She refused and he left. After the robbery, Howard called Weisband trying to get more cash from her in return for her car and threatened her.

Howard testified regarding his military, family and mental health histories. Howard discussed his military service and stated he had suffered a concussion and received a purple heart.² Howard also stated he was on veteran's disability in New York.³ He said he was in various mental health facilities in California including being housed in the same facility as Charlie Manson. He testified he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic, but that some of the doctors thought he was malingering. When asked about his childhood, Howard became upset. He indicated he didn't want to talk about the death of his mother and sister. Howard indicated he was not mentally ill and knew what he was doing at all times.

(Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 2-8 (footnotes in

¹ This evidence was admitted to show identity and motive for the Monahan murder.

² The military records attached to the current Fourth Petition do not reflect any such injury or award.

³ Howard's military records do not support this and there is nothing in the record substantiating any admission to a veteran's hospital. The record reflects Howard was never actually admitted to a hospital in New York because it required identification and he could not identify himself due to existing warrants for his arrest.

original)).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This Court set forth the procedural history of this case in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order denying Petitioner's fifth habeas petition:

On May 20, 1981 Howard was indicted on one count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon involving a Sears security officer named Keith Kinsey on March 26, 1980; one count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon involving Dr. George Monahan and one count of murder with use of a deadly weapon involving Dr. Monahan, both committed on March 27, 1980. With respect to the murder count, the State alleged two theories: willful, premeditated and deliberate murder or murder in the commission of a robbery.

Howard was arrested in California where he was serving time for a robbery committed on or about April 1, 1980. He was extradited in November of 1982 and an initial appearance was set for November 23, 1982. At that time the matter was continued for appointment of counsel, the Clark County Public Defender's Office.

On November 30, 1982, Terry Jackson of the Public Defender's Office represented to the district court that Howard qualified for the Public Defender's services; however, Mr. Jackson indicated he had a personal conflict as he was a friend of the victim. The district judge determined that the relationship did not create a conflict for the Public Defender's Office, barred Mr. Jackson from involvement with the case and appointed another deputy public defender to Howard's case.

Howard's counsel requested a one-week continuance to consult with Howard about the case. Howard objected, insisted on being arraigned and demanded a speedy trial. After discussion, the district court accepted a plea of not guilty and set a trial date of January 10, 1983.

Howard filed a motion in late in December asking for his counsel to be removed and substitute counsel appointed. Counsel filed a response addressing issues raised in the motion. After a hearing, the district court determined there were no grounds for removing the Clark County Public Defender's Office.

A motion for a psychiatric expert was filed. At a hearing, the district court inquired if this was for competency and Howard's counsel indicated it was not, but it was to help evaluate Howard's mental status at the time of the events. The district court granted the motion and appointed Dr. O'Gorman to assist the defense.

At a status check on January 4, 1983, defense counsel indicated the defense could not be ready for the January 10th trial date due to the need to conduct additional investigation and discovery. In addition, counsel noted Howard was refusing to cooperate with counsel. Howard objected to any continuance with knowledge that his attorneys' could not complete the investigations by that date. Given Howard's objections, the district court stated the trial would go forward as scheduled.

On the day of trial, defense counsel moved to withdraw stating that Mr. Jackson's conflict created mistrust in Howard and he therefore refused to cooperate. This motion was denied. Defense counsel then moved for a continuance as they did not feel comfortable proceeding to trial in this case, given the issues involved, with only six weeks to prepare. After extensive argument and a recess so that counsel could discuss the issue with Howard, the district court granted the continuance over Howard's objections.

1 The guilt phase of the trial began on April 11, 1983 and concluded on
2 April 22, 1983. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all three counts. The
3 penalty phase was set to begin on May 2, 1983. In the interim, one of the
4 jurors tried to contact the trial judge about a scheduling problem. Because the
5 district judge was on vacation, someone referred the juror to the District
6 Attorney's Office. That Office referred the juror to the jury commissioner.
7 Howard moved for a mistrial or elimination of the death penalty as a
8 sentencing option based upon this contact. After conducting an evidentiary
9 hearing, the district court denied Howard's motions.

10 Defense counsel made an oral motion to withdraw indicating they had
11 irreconcilable differences with Howard over the conduct of the penalty phase.
12 Counsel indicated they had documents and witnesses in mitigation, but that
13 Howard had instructed them not to present any mitigation evidence. Howard
14 also instructed them not to argue mitigation and they would not follow that
15 directive, but would argue mitigation. Counsel also indicated that Howard told
16 them he wished to testify, but would not tell them the substance of his
17 testimony. Finally, counsel indicated they had attempted to get military and
18 mental health records but were unsuccessful because the agencies possessing
19 the records would not send copies without a release signed by Howard and
20 Howard refused to sign the releases. The district court canvassed Howard if
21 this was correct and Howard confirmed it was true and that he did not want
22 any mitigation presented. The district court found Howard understood the
23 consequences of his decision and denied the motion to withdraw concluding
24 defense counsel's disagreement with Howard's decision was not a valid basis
25 to withdraw.

26 The penalty phase began on May 2, 1983 and concluded on May 4,
27 1983. The State originally alleged three aggravating circumstances: 1) the
28 murder was committed by a person who had previously been convicted of a
felony involving the use of violence - namely robbery with use of a deadly
weapon in California, 2) prior violent felony - a 1978 New York conviction in
absentia for robbery with use of a deadly weapon; and 3) the murder occurred
in the commission of a robbery. Howard moved to strike the California
conviction because the conviction occurred after the Monahan murder and the
New York conviction because it was not supported by a judgment of
conviction. The district court struck the California conviction but denied the
motion as to the New York conviction, noting that the records reflected a jury
had convicted Howard and the lack of a formal judgment was the result of
Howard's absconding in the middle of trial.

29 The State presented evidence of the aggravating circumstances and
30 Howard took the stand and related information on his background. During a
31 break in the testimony, Howard suddenly stated he did not understand what
32 mitigation meant and that he would leave it up to his attorneys to decide what
33 to do. The district court asked Howard if he was now instructing his attorneys
34 to present mitigation and he refused to answer the question. Howard did
35 indicate that he wanted his attorney's to argue mitigation and defense counsel
36 asked for time to prepare which was granted. The jury found both aggravating
37 circumstances existed and that no mitigating circumstances outweighed the
38 aggravating circumstances. The jury returned a sentence of death.

39 Howard appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court. Elizabeth Hatcher
40 represented Howard on Direct Appeal. Howard raised the following issues on
41 direct appeal: 1) ineffective assistance of counsel based on actual conflict
42 arising out of Jackson's relationship with Dr. Monahan; 2) denial of a motion
43 to sever the Sears' count from the Monahan counts; 3) denial of an evidentiary
44 hearing on a motion to suppress Howard's statements and evidence derived
45 therefrom; 4) refusal to instruct the jury that accomplice testimony should be
46 viewed with mistrust; 5) refusal to instruct the jury that Dawana Thomas was

1 an accomplice as a matter of law; 6) denial of a motion to strike the felony
2 robbery and New York prior violent felony aggravators; and 7) the giving of a
3 anti-sympathy instruction and refusal to instruct the jury that sympathy and
4 mercy were appropriate considerations.

5 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed Howard's conviction and
6 sentence. Howard v. State, 102 Nev. 572, 729 P.2d 1341 (1986) (hereinafter
7 "Howard I"). The Supreme Court held that the relationship of two members of
8 the Public Defender's Office with Monahan did not objectively justify
9 Howard's distrust and there was no evidence that those attorneys had any
10 involvement in his case. Therefore no actual conflict existed and the claim of
11 ineffective assistance of counsel on this basis had no merit. The Court further
12 concluded the district court did not abuse its discretion by refusing to sever the
13 counts and by not granting an evidentiary hearing on the suppression motion.
14 The Court noted that the record reflected proper Miranda warnings were given
15 and the statements were admitted as rebuttal and impeachment after Howard
16 testified. The Court also found that the district court did not error in rejecting
17 the two accomplice instructions; the anti-sympathy language in one of the
18 instructions was not err in light of the totality of the instructions and the record
19 supported the district court's refusal to instruct on certain mitigating
20 circumstances for lack of evidence. The Court concluded by stating it had
21 considered Howard's other claims of error and found them to be without merit.
22 Howard filed a petition for rehearing which was denied on March 24, 1987.
23 Remittitur was stayed pending the filing of a petition for Writ of Certiorari to
24 the United States Supreme Court on the anti-sympathy issues. John Graves, Jr.
25 was appointed to represent Howard on the writ petition. The petition was
26 denied on October 5, 1987 and remittitur issued on February 12, 1988.

27 On October 28, 1987, Howard filed his first State petition for post-
28 conviction relief. John Graves Jr. and Carmine Colucci originally represented
Howard on the petition. They withdrew and David Schieck was appointed.
The petition raised the following claims for relief: 1) ineffective assistance of
trial counsel – guilt phase - failure to present an insanity defense and Howard's
history of mental illness and commitments; 2) ineffective assistance of trial
counsel – penalty phase – failure to present mental health history and
documents; failure to present expert psychiatric evidence that Howard was not
a danger to jail population; failure to rebut future dangerousness evidence with
jail records and personnel; failure to object to improper prosecutorial
arguments involving statistics regarding deterrence, predictions of future
victims, Howard's lack of rehabilitation, aligning the jury with "future
victims," comparing victim's life with Howard's life, diluting jury's
responsibility by suggesting it was shared with other entities, voicing personal
opinions in support of the death penalty and its application to Howard,
references to Charles Manson, voice of society arguments and referring to
Howard as an animal; 3) ineffective assistance of appellate counsel – failure to
raise prosecutorial misconduct issues.

29 An evidentiary hearing was held on August 25, 1988. George Franzen,
30 Lizzie Hatcher, John Graves and Howard testified. Supplemental points and
31 authorities were filed on October 3, 1988. The district court entered an oral
32 decision denying the petition on February 14, 1989. The district court
33 concluded that trial counsel performed admirably under difficult circumstances
34 created by Howard himself. As to the failure to present an insanity defense
35 and present mental health records, the court found that Howard was canvassed
36 throughout the proceedings about his refusal to cooperate in obtaining those
37 records, particularly his refusal to sign releases. Howard knew what was going
38 on, was competent and was trying to manipulate the proceedings and that there
39 was no evidence to support an insanity defense, therefore counsel were not
40 ineffective in this regard.

1 On the issue of failure to object to prosecutorial misconduct, the district
2 court found that defense counsel did object where appropriate and the
3 arguments that were not objected to did not amount to misconduct and were a
4 fair comment on the evidence. Even if some of the comments were improper,
5 the district court concluded that they would not have succeeded on appeal as
6 they were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. Formal findings of fact and
7 conclusions of law were filed on July 5, 1989.⁴

8 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the district court's denial of
9 Howard's first State petition for post-conviction relief. Howard v. State, 106
10 Nev. 713, 800 P.2d 175 (1990) (hereinafter "Howard II"). David Schieck
11 represented Howard in that appeal. On appeal Howard raised ineffective
12 assistance of trial and appellate counsel regarding the prosecutorial misconduct
13 issues. The Supreme Court found three comments to be improper under
14 Collier v. State, 101 Nev. 473, 705 P.2d 1126 (1985)⁵: 1) a personal opinion
15 that Howard merited the death penalty, 2) a golden rule argument – asking the
16 jury to put themselves in the shoes of a future victims and 3) an argument
17 without support from evidence that Howard might escape. The Court found
18 that counsel were ineffective for failing to object to these arguments but
19 concluded there was no reasonable probability of a contrary result absent these
20 remarks and therefore no prejudice. The Court rejected Howard's other
21 contentions of improper argument.

22 With respect the mitigation evidence issues, the Nevada Supreme Court
23 upheld the district court's findings that this was a result of Howard's own
24 conduct and not ineffective assistance of counsel.⁶

25 Howard proceeded to file a second Federal habeas corpus petition on
26 May 1, 1991. This proceeding was stayed for Howard to exhaust his state
27 remedies on October 16, 1991. Howard then filed a second State petition for
28 post-conviction relief on December 16, 1991. Cal J. Potter, III and Fred
Atcheson represented Howard in the second State petition. In that petition,
Howard alleged denial of a fair trial based on prosecutorial misconduct,
namely: 1) jury tampering based on the prosecutor's contact with the juror
between the guilt and penalty phases; 2) expressions of personal belief and a
personal endorsement of the death penalty; 3) reference to the improbability of
rehabilitation, escape, future killings; 3) comparing Howard's life with Dr.
Monahan's and 4) a statement that the community would benefit from
Howard's death. The petition also asserted an ineffective assistance of trial
counsel claim for failing to explain to Howard the nature of mitigating
circumstances and their importance. Finally the petition raised a speedy trial
violation and cumulative error.

The State moved to dismiss the second State petition as procedurally
barred or governed by the law of the case on February 10, 1992. In his reply,
Howard dropped his speedy trial claim as unsubstantiated and indicated if the
other claims were barred, then they had been exhausted and Howard could
proceed in Federal court.

The district court denied the petition on July 7, 1992. The district court
found that the claims of prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of
counsel relating thereto as well as the claims relating to mitigation evidence

⁴During the pendency of the first State petition for post-conviction relief, Howard filed his first Federal petition for habeas relief. That petition was dismissed without prejudice on June 23, 1988.

⁵ Collier was decided two years after Howard's trial.

⁶ The State filed a petition for rehearing with respect to sanctions imposed on the prosecutor because his remarks violated Collier. The State noted that Howard's trial occurred before Collier therefore the Court should not sanction counsel for conduct that occurred before the Court issued the Collier opinion. Rehearing was denied February 7, 1991.

1 had been heard and found to be without merit or failed to demonstrate
2 prejudice. Such claims were therefore barred by the law of the case. The
3 district court further concluded that any claim of cumulative error and any
4 issues not raised in previous proceedings were procedurally barred. Finally,
5 the district court found the speedy trial violation was a naked allegation,
6 frivolous and procedurally barred.

7 Howard appealed the denial of his second State petition to the Nevada
8 Supreme Court, which dismissed his appeal on March 19, 1993. The Order
9 Dismissing Appeal found that Howard's second State petition was so lacking
10 in merit that briefing and oral argument was not warranted. Howard filed a
11 petition for Writ of Certiorari challenging the summary affirmance and the
12 United States Supreme Court denied the request on October 4, 1993.

13 On December 8, 1993, Howard returned to federal court and filed a new
14 pro se habeas petition rather than lifting the stay in the previous petition. After
15 almost three years, on September 2, 1996, the federal district court dismissed
16 the petition as inadequate and ordered Howard to file a second amended
17 federal petition that contained more than conclusory allegations. Thereafter
18 Howard, now represented by Patricia Erickson, filed a Second Amended
19 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on January 27, 1997. After almost five
20 years, on September 23, 2002, the Second Amended Federal petition was
21 stayed for Howard to again exhaust his federal claims in state court.

22 Howard filed his third State petition for post-conviction relief on
23 December 20, 2002. Patricia Erickson represented him on this petition. The
24 petition asserted the following claims, phrased generally as denial of a
25 fundamentally fair trial or assistance of counsel under the Fifth, Sixth and
26 Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution or as cruel and
27 unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment: 1) failure to sever Sears
28 robbery count from Monahan robbery/murder counts; 2) failure to suppress
Howard's statements to LVMPD and physical evidence derived therefrom; 3)
speedy trial violation; 4) trial counsel actual conflict of interest – Jackson
issue; 5) failure to give accomplice as a matter of law and accomplice
testimony should be viewed with distrust instructions – Dwana Thomas; 6)
improper jury instructions – diluting standard of proof - reasonable doubt,
second degree murder as lesser included of first degree murder, premeditation,
intent and malice instructions; 7) improper jury instructions – failure to clearly
define first degree murder as specific intent crime requiring malice and
premeditation; 8) improper premeditation instruction blurred distinction
between first and second degree murder; 9) improper malice instruction; 10)
improper anti-sympathy instruction; 11) failure to give influence of extreme
mental or emotional disturbance mitigator instruction; 12) improper limitation
of mitigation by giving only "any other mitigating circumstance" instruction;
13) failure to instruct that mitigating circumstances findings need not be
unanimous; 14) prosecutorial misconduct – jury tampering, stating personal
beliefs, personal endorsement of death penalty, improper argument regarding
rehabilitation, escape and future killings; comparing Howard and victim's
lives, comparing Howard to notorious murder (Charles Manson) and improper
community benefit argument; 15) use of felony robbery as aggravator and
basis for first degree murder; 16) improper reasonable doubt instruction; 17)
ineffective assistance of trial counsel – inadequate contact, conflict of interest,
failure to contact California counsel to obtain records, failure to obtain Patton
and Atescadero hospital records, failure to obtain California trial transcripts,
failure to review Clark County Detention Center medical records, failure to
challenge competency to stand trial, failure to obtain suppression hearing,
failure to present legal insanity, failure to object to reasonable doubt
instruction, failure to view visiting records and call witnesses based upon
same, failure to call Pinkie Williams and Carol Walker in penalty phase,

1 failure to investigate and call Benjamin Evans in penalty phase, failure to
2 obtain San Bernardino medical records regarding suicide attempt, failure to
3 obtain military records, failure to adequately explain concept of mitigation
4 evidence, failure to object to prosecutorial misconduct in closing arguments,
5 failure to refute future dangerousness argument, failure to object to trial court's
6 limitation of mitigating circumstances and failure to object to instructions
7 which allegedly required unanimous finding of mitigating circumstances; 18)
8 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel – failed to raise claims 3, 4, 6-9, 12,
9 13, 15, 16, 20 and 21 on appeal; 19) ineffective assistance of post-conviction
10 counsel – failure to adequately investigate and develop all trial and appeal
11 claims; 20) cumulative error; 21) Nevada's death penalty is administered in an
12 arbitrary, irrational and capricious fashion; 22) lethal injection constitutes cruel
13 and unusual punishment and 23) the death penalty violates evolving standards
14 of decency.

15 The State filed a motion to dismiss Howard's third State petition on
16 March 4, 2001. The State argued that the entire petition was procedurally
17 barred under NRS 34.726(1) (one-year limit) and NRS 34.800 (five-year
18 laches) and that Howard had not shown good cause for delay in raising the
19 claims to overcome the procedural bars. The State also analyzed each claim
20 and noted what issues had already been raised and decided adversely to
21 Howard or should have been raised and were waived under NRS 34.810.

22 Howard filed an amended third State petition. The amended petition
23 expanded the factual matters under Claim 17 regarding Howard's family
24 background that Howard asserted should have been presented in mitigation.

25 On August 20, 2003, Howard filed his opposition to the State's motion
26 to dismiss his third State petition. As good cause for delay, Howard alleged
27 Nevada's successive petition and waiver bar (NRS 34.810) is inconsistently
28 applied and Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 34 P.3d 519 (2001) is not
controlling. Howard contended NRS 34.726 did not apply because any delay
was the fault of counsel not Howard and NRS 34.726 is unconstitutional and
cannot be applied to successive petitions Pellegrini notwithstanding. Howard
argued the Due process and Equal Protection clauses of the Federal
Constitution bar application of NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800 and NRS 34.810 to
Howard. In addition, Howard asserted NRS 34.800 did not apply because the
State had not shown prejudice and the presumption of prejudice was overcome
by the allegations in the petition.

The State filed a reply to the opposition on September 24, 2003. The
district court issued an oral decision on October 2, 2003 dismissing the third
State petition as procedurally barred under NRS 34.726 and finding Howard
had failed to overcome the bar by showing good cause for delay. The district
court also independently dismissed the claims under NRS 34.810. Written
findings were entered on October 23, 2003.

Howard appealed the dismissal to the Nevada Supreme Court, which
affirmed the district court's dismissal of the third State petition on December
4, 2004. The High Court addressed Howard's assertions that he had either
overcome the procedural bars or they could not constitutionally be applied to
him and rejected them. Among its conclusions, the Court noted that the record
reflected Howard was aware that all his claims challenging the conviction or
imposition of sentence must be joined in a single petition and that Howard had
no right to post-conviction counsel at the time of the filing of his first and
second State petitions for post-conviction relief and hence ineffectiveness of
post-conviction counsel could not be good cause for delay.⁷

Howard then returned to Federal district court where he filed his Third

⁷ See 1987 Nev. Stat., ch. 539, § 42 at 1230 (providing that appointment of counsel was discretionary not mandatory).

1 Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on October 23, 2005.
2 Subsequently, without seeking approval from the Federal Court, the Federal
3 Public Defender's Office filed, on Howard's behalf, the current Fourth State
4 Post-Conviction Petition on October 27, 2007. The State filed a motion to
5 dismiss the Fourth State Petition on April 8, 2008. The parties agreed to stay
6 this case for several months while Howard sought permission from the Federal
7 District Court to hold his federal petition for post-conviction habeas corpus in
8 abeyance pending exhaustion of the claims already filed in the Fourth State
9 Petition and of new claims he wished to file in State court as a result of the
10 Ninth Circuit's decision in Polk v. Sandoval, 503 F.3d 903, 910 (9th Cir. 2007).

11 The United States District Court denied Howards' motion for stay and
12 abeyance on January 9, 2009. Thereafter, Howard filed an Opposition to the
13 State's original motion to dismiss and an Amended Petition on February 24,
14 2009. The State responded to Howard's opposition to the original motion to
15 dismiss and additionally moved to dismiss the Amended Fourth Petition on
16 October 7, 2009.⁸ Howard filed an Opposition to the Amended Motion to
17 Dismiss on December 18, 2009. Howard filed supplemental authorities on
18 January 5, 2010.

19 Argument on the State's motion to dismiss was heard on February 4,
20 2010. The matter was taken under advisement so the district court could
21 review the extensive record. A Minute Order Decision was issued on May 13,
22 2010, dismissing the Fourth State Petition as procedurally barred. A written
23 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law was filed on November 6, 2010.

24 Petitioner challenged this Court's decision before the Nevada Supreme
25 Court. Prior to ruling on this Court's fourth denial of habeas relief, the Nevada
26 Supreme Court issued an opinion in Howard v. State, 128 Nev. 736, 291 P.3d
27 137 (2012), addressing the sealing of documents. The Federal Public Defender
28 (FPD) filed a motion in the Supreme Court to substitute counsel that included
information that was potentially embarrassing to one or more current or former
FPD attorneys as well as a prior private attorney who had represented Howard.
Id. at 747, 291 P.3d at 144. A cover sheet indicated that the motion was sealed
but the FPD failed to file a separate motion to seal the pleading. Id. at 739,
291 P.3d at 139. The Court concluded that the FPD had not properly moved to
seal and that sealing was unjustified. Id. at 748, 291 P.3d at 145. Ultimately,
the Court affirmed this Court's denial of habeas relief. (Order of Affirmance,
filed July 30, 2014, attached to Clerk's Certificate, filed October 24, 2014).
The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari. Howard v. Nevada, —
U.S. —, 135 S.Ct. 1898 (2015).

— Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
(Fifth Petition) on October 5, 2016. Respondent filed an opposition and
motion to dismiss on November 2, 2016. On March 27, 2017, Petitioner filed
an opposition to the State's request to dismiss the Fifth Petition. Respondent's
reply to Petitioner's opposition was filed on April 4, 2017.

On December 1, 2016, Petitioner filed an Amended Fifth Petition. The
State moved to strike the Amended Fifth Petition for failing to comply with
NRS 34.750(5). Petitioner opposed this request. This Court held a hearing on
March 17, 2017, and after entertaining argument, struck the Amended Fifth
Petition pursuant to NRS 34.750(5) and Barnhart v. State, 122 Nev. 301, 130
P.3d 650 (2006). An order memorializing this decision was filed on April 7,

⁸ Although both defense counsel and this Court received a copy of the Opposition and Amended Motion to Dismiss, for some reason it was not filed. This Court authorized the District Attorney's Office to file a Notice of Errata and attach a copy of the previously distributed Opposition and Amended Motion to Dismiss. This was filed on February 4, 2010. Subsequently, the missing document was located and the original Amended Motion to Dismiss was officially filed on May 11, 2010.

2017.

On April 6, 2017, Petitioner filed a Motion to Amend or Supplement that requested reconsideration of this Court's decision to strike his Amended Fifth Petition without requesting leave to do so in advance. Respondent filed an opposition on April 12, 2017, and Petitioner replied on April 17, 2017.

Howard's Fifth Petition and Motion to Amend or Supplement came before this Court on the April 19, 2017, Chamber Calendar. On May 2, 2017, this Court issued a minute order denying the Fifth Petition and the Motion to Amend or Supplement and imposing a \$250.00 sanction upon Howard's counsel for causing the State to respond to a the Motion to Amend when the Court had already decided the issue in the context of striking the Amended Fifth Petition and/or for failing to seek leave of court prior to requesting reconsideration.

(Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 8-20 (footnotes in original)) Notice of Entry of Order was filed on May 23, 2017. (Notice of Entry of Order, filed May 23, 2017).

Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal on June 1, 2017. (Notice of Appeal, filed June 1, 2017). Additionally, Petitioner successfully sought extraordinary review of the sanction order. (Armeni v. Dist. Ct., Nevada Supreme Court Case Number 73462, Order Granting Petition in Part and Denying Petition in Part, filed April 25, 2018).

On September 4, 2018, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) (Sixth Petition). (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 4, 2018). The State moved to strike on September 7, 2018. (Motion to Strike Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 7, 2018). Petitioner opposed on September 14, 2018. (Opposition to Motion to Strike, filed September 14, 2018). The State replied on September 20, 2018. (Reply to Opposition to Motion to Strike Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed September 20, 2018). This Court stayed the Sixth Petition pending the outcome on appeal of the denial of the Fifth Petition since both challenged the validity of the sentencing. (Recorder's Transcript of October 23, 2018, Hearing, p. 4-5, filed November 16, 2018).

On September 7, 2018, the State moved to transfer the Sixth Petition back to the criminal case. (Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed September 7, 2018). Petitioner opposed on September 12, 2018. (Opposition to Motion to Transfer, filed September 12, 2018). The State replied on September 13, 2018. (Reply to Opposition to

1 Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed September 13, 2018). Eventually the
2 parties stipulated to transferring the habeas proceeding back into the criminal case.
3 (Stipulation, filed November 6, 2019). An order transferring the case was filed on
4 November 7, 2019. (Order Granting Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed
5 November 7, 2019).

6 On September 27, 2019, Petitioner moved to lift the stay on the Sixth Petition because
7 the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order of Affirmance upholding the denial of the Fifth
8 Petition on September 20, 2019. (Motion to Lift Stay, filed September 27, 2019). The State
9 did not oppose this request. An order lifting the stay was filed on November 19, 2019.
10 (Order Granting Petitioner's Motion to Lift Stay, filed November 19, 2019).

11 Ultimately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the Court decided this matter without
12 oral argument on May 4, 2020. (Odyssey Register of Actions, May 4, 2020, Court Minutes).
13 The Court directed Respondent to prepare findings of fact and conclusions of law consistent
14 with the court minutes. Id.

15 ANALYSIS

16 Petitioner's collateral attack on the remaining aggravating circumstance is decades
17 too tardy. Habeas relief at this late date would be overly prejudicial to the State. Ultimately,
18 the mere fact that the conviction underlying the prior violent felony aggravating
19 circumstance was vacated on grounds irrelevant to the facts of that case is insufficient to
20 justify ignoring Petitioner's procedural defaults.

21 I. The Fifth Petition is Procedurally Barred

22 A. Application of Procedural Bars is Mandatory

23 The one-year time bar of NRS 34.726 is strictly construed. Gonzales v. State, 118
24 Nev. 590, 593-596, 53 P.3d 901, 902-904 (rejected post-conviction petition filed two days
25 late pursuant to the "clear and unambiguous" provisions of NRS 34.726(1)). Further, the
26 district courts have a *duty* to consider whether post-conviction claims are procedurally
27 barred. State v. Eighth Judicial District Court (Riker), 121 Nev. 225, 234, 112 P.3d 1070,
28

1 1076 (2005). The Nevada Supreme Court has found that “[a]pplication of the statutory
2 procedural default rules to post-conviction habeas petitions is mandatory,” noting:

3 Habeas corpus petitions that are filed many years after conviction are an
4 unreasonable burden on the criminal justice system. The necessity for a
5 workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a criminal
conviction is final.

6 *Id.*, at 231, 112 P.3d at 1074. Additionally, the Court held that procedural bars “cannot be
7 ignored when properly raised by the State.” *Id.*, at 233, 112 P.3d at 1075. The Nevada
8 Supreme Court has granted no discretion to the district courts regarding whether to apply the
9 statutory procedural bars.

10 B. NRS 34.726(1)

11 NRS 34.726(1) states that “unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that
12 challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year after entry of
13 the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year
14 after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur.” The one-year time bar is strictly construed and
15 enforced. *Gonzales*, 118 Nev. 590, 53 P.3d 901. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that
16 the “clear and unambiguous” provisions of NRS 34.726(1) demonstrate an “intolerance
17 toward perpetual filing of petitions for relief, which clogs the court system and undermines
18 the finality of convictions.” *Pellegrini v. State*, 117 Nev. 860, 875, 34 P.3d 519, 529 (2001).
19 For cases that arose before NRS 34.726 took effect on January 1, 1993, the deadline for
20 filing a petition extended to January 1, 1994. *Id.* at 869, 34 P.3d at 525.

21 Remittitur issued from Petitioner’s direct appeal on February 12, 1988. (Findings of
22 Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 12). Therefore, Petitioner had
23 until January 1, 1994, to file a timely habeas petition. Petitioner filed the Sixth Petition on
24 September 4, 2018. (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September
25 4, 2018). As such, the Sixth Petition is time barred.

26 C. NRS 34.800

27 NRS 34.800 recognizes that a post-conviction petition should be dismissed when
28 delay in presenting issues would prejudice the State in responding to the petition or in retrial.

1 NRS 34.800(1). NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if
2 “[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order
3 imposing sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of
4 conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction.”
5 See also, Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), superseded
6 by statute as recognized by, Hart v. State, 116 Nev. 558, 1 P.3d 969 (2000) (“petitions that
7 are filed many years after conviction are an unreasonable burden on the criminal justice
8 system. The necessity for a workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a
9 criminal conviction is final.”).

10 To invoke the presumption, the statute requires that the State specifically plead
11 presumptive prejudice. NRS 34.800(2). More than five years has passed since remittitur
12 issued from Petitioner’s direct appeal on February 12, 1988. (Findings of Fact, Conclusions
13 of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 12). Indeed, over thirty years have passed since
14 Petitioner’s direct appeal was final. As such, the State pled statutory laches under NRS
15 34.800(2) and prejudice under NRS 34.800(1) against the Sixth Petition. After such a
16 passage of time, the State is prejudiced in its ability to answer the Sixth Petition and retry the
17 penalty-phase. If Petitioner’s sixth go around on state post-conviction review is not
18 dismissed or denied on the procedural bars, the State will be forced to track down witnesses
19 who may have died or retired in order to prove a case that is several decades old. Assuming
20 witnesses are available, their memories have certainly faded and they will not present to a
21 jury the same way they did in 1983.

22 D. NRS 34.810

23 Petitioner’s sixth attempt at state habeas relief must be dismissed on waiver grounds
24 and as an abuse of the writ.

25 Claims that could have been raised on direct appeal or in a prior petition are barred
26 under NRS 34.810(1)(b):

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

28 ...

1 (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the
petition could have been:

2 (1) Presented to the trial court;

3 (2) *Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition* for a writ of habeas
corpus or post-conviction relief, *unless the court finds both cause for*
4 *the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.*

5 (Emphasis added). The failure to raise grounds for relief at the first opportunity is an abuse
of the writ. NRS 34.810(2).

6 Nevada law dictates that all claims appropriate for direct appeal must be pursued on
7 direct appeal or they will be "considered waived in subsequent proceedings." Franklin v.
8 State, 110 Nev. 750, 752, 877 P.2d 1058, 1059 (1994), disapproved on other grounds,
9 Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 979 P.2d 222 (1999). The Nevada Supreme Court has
10 emphasized that: "[a] court *must* dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either
11 were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause
12 for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the
13 petitioner." Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 646-47, 29 P.3d 498, 523 (2001) (emphasis
14 added). Where a claim arises after direct appeal, a petitioner has one year in which to file a
15 petition alleging the claim or it too is barred. Rippo v. State, 134 Nev. 411, 412, 423 P.3d
16 1084, 1090 (2018) ("[A] petition ... has been filed within a reasonable time after the ...
17 claim became available so long as it is filed within one year after entry of the district court's
18 order disposing of the prior petition or, if a timely appeal was taken from the district court's
19 order, within one year after this court issues its remittitur.").

20 Petitioner's challenge to the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance is barred
21 by NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2) as waived and by NRS 34.810(2) as an abuse of the writ. Petitioner
22 has been aware for years that he was not sentenced in his New York robbery case. Petitioner
23 should have raised that issue with the New York courts decades ago. To wait decades in
24 order to secure a favorable result in a New York collateral proceeding in order to raise a
25 challenge to his death sentence 30 years after the fact is an abuse of the writ.

26 II. Petitioner Fails to Justify Ignoring the Procedural Bars

27 This Court cannot disregard the procedural bars because Petitioner has failed to prove
28 good cause, prejudice and/or actual innocence.

1 To overcome the procedural bars, a petitioner must demonstrate: (1) good cause for
2 delay in filing his petition or for bringing new claims or repeating claims in a successive
3 petition; and (2) undue or actual prejudice. NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.800(1); NRS 34.810(3).
4 To establish prejudice “a petitioner must show that errors in the proceedings underlying the
5 judgment worked to the petitioner’s actual and substantial disadvantage.” State v. Huebler,
6 128 Nev. __, __, 275 P.3d 91, 94-95 (2012), cert. denied, __ U.S. __, 133 S.Ct. 988 (2013).

7 “To establish good cause, petitioners must show that an impediment external to the
8 defense prevented their compliance with the applicable procedural rule. A qualifying
9 impediment might be shown where the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably
10 available at the time of default.” Clem v. State, 119 Nev. 615, 621, 81 P.3d 521, 525 (2003),
11 rehearing denied, 120 Nev. 307, 91 P.3d 35 cert. denied, 543 U.S. 947, 125 S.Ct. 358 (2004);
12 see also, Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 251, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003) (“In order to
13 demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense
14 prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules”); Pellegrini,
15 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537 (neither ineffective assistance of counsel, nor a physician’s
16 declaration in support of a habeas petition were sufficient “good cause” to overcome a
17 procedural default, whereas a finding by Supreme Court that a defendant was suffering from
18 Multiple Personality Disorder was). An external impediment could be “that the factual or
19 legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that ‘some interference by
20 officials’ made compliance impracticable.” Id. (quoting, Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478,
21 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986)); see also, Gonzalez, 118 Nev. at 595, 53 P.3d at 904
22 (citing Harris v. Warden, 114 Nev. 956, 959-60 n.4, 964 P.2d 785 n.4 (1998)).

23 The Nevada Supreme Court has held that, “appellants cannot attempt to manufacture
24 good cause[.]” Clem, 119 Nev. at 621, 81 P.3d at 526. To find good cause there must be a
25 “substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse.” Hathaway, 119 Nev. at 251, 71 P.3d at
26 506; (quoting, Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), superseded
27 by statute as recognized by, Huebler, 128 Nev. at __, 275 P.3d at 95, footnote 2). Excuses
28 such as the lack of assistance of counsel when preparing a petition as well as the failure of

1 trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found not to constitute
2 good cause. Phelps v. Dir. Nev. Dep't of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303, 1306
3 (1988), superseded by statute as recognized by, Nika v. State, 120 Nev. 600, 607, 97 P.3d
4 1140, 1145 (2004); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).

5 Even when a petitioner cannot show good cause sufficient to overcome the procedural
6 bars, habeas relief may still be granted if he can demonstrate a fundamental miscarriage of
7 justice. Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. In order to prove a fundamental
8 miscarriage of justice, a petitioner must make “a colorable showing he is actually innocent of
9 the crime or is ineligible for the death penalty.” Id. (citation omitted). Actual innocence
10 means factual innocence not mere legal insufficiency. Bousley v. United States, 523 U.S.
11 614, 623, 118 S.Ct. 1604, 1611 (1998); Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333, 338-39, 112 S.Ct.
12 2514, 2518-19 (1992). To establish actual innocence of a crime, a petitioner “must show
13 that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him absent a
14 constitutional violation.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. However, “[w]ithout
15 any new evidence of innocence, even the existence of a concededly meritorious
16 constitutional violation is not itself sufficient to establish a miscarriage of justice that would
17 allow a habeas court to reach the merits of the barred claim.” Schlup v. Delo, 513 U.S. 298,
18 316, 115 S. Ct. 851, 861 (1995) (emphasis added).

19 Actual innocence is a stringent standard designed to be applied only in the most
20 extraordinary situations. Id.; Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 876, 34 P.3d at 530. The Eighth Circuit
21 Court of Appeals has “rejected free-standing claims of actual innocence as a basis for habeas
22 review stating, ‘[c]laims of actual innocence based on newly discovered evidence have never
23 been held to state a ground for federal habeas relief absent an independent constitutional
24 violation occurring in the underlying state criminal proceeding.’” Meadows v. Delo, 99 F.3d
25 280, 283 (8th Cir. 1996) (citing Herrera v. Collins, 506 U.S. 390, 400, 113 S. Ct. 853, 860
26 (1993)). A defendant claiming actual innocence must demonstrate that it is more likely than
27 not that *no reasonable juror* would have convicted him absent a constitutional violation.
28 Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. Once a defendant has made such a showing, he

1 may then use the claim of actual innocence as a “gateway” to present his constitutional
2 challenges to the court and require the court to decide them on the merits. Schlup, 513 U.S.
3 at 315, 115 S. Ct. at 861. Furthermore, the newly discovered evidence suggesting the
4 defendant’s innocence must be “so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome
5 of the trial.” Id. at 316, 115 S.Ct. at 861.

6 “Where the petitioner has argued that the procedural default should be ignored
7 because he is actually ineligible for the death penalty, he must show by clear and convincing
8 evidence that, but for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death
9 eligible.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. To establish innocence of capital
10 punishment sufficient to waive a procedural default, a petitioner must eliminate every
11 aggravating circumstance. Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333, 347, 112 S.Ct. 1514, 2523
12 (1992). In addition, any new evidence regarding mitigating factors is not considered in an
13 “actual innocence” death eligibility determination. Sawyer, 505 U.S. at 345-346, 112 S.Ct.
14 at 2522. Notably, the “actual innocence” requirement focuses exclusively on those elements
15 that render a defendant eligible for the death penalty; any additional mitigating evidence that
16 was not presented at trial – even if it was the result of alleged constitutional errors – is
17 irrelevant and will not be considered in an actual innocence determination. Id. at 347-48, at
18 2523-24.

19 That Petitioner has finally gotten around to challenging his New York conviction after
20 30 years does not amount to good cause to ignore NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800 and NRS
21 34.810. Petitioner’s reliance upon Johnson v. Mississippi, 486 U.S. 578, 108 S.Ct. 1981
22 (1988), is misplaced. Johnson does not justify ignoring Petitioner’s procedural defaults. The
23 United States Supreme Court held that it could reach the merits of Johnson’s claim because
24 “we cannot conclude that the procedural bar relied on by the Mississippi Supreme Court in
25 this case has been consistently or regularly applied. Consequently, under federal law it is not
26 an adequate and independent state ground[.]” Id. at 588-89, 108 S.Ct. at 1988. Petitioner
27 does not even contend that Nevada’s procedural bars are not consistently applied. His
28 failure to do so is an admission that he cannot make such a showing. See, Polk v. State, 126

1 Nev. ___, ___, 233 P.3d 357, 360-61 (2010). Nor can he, even the Ninth Circuit Court of
2 Appeals admits that Nevada strictly enforces NRS 34.726(1). Loveland v. Hatcher, 231 F.3d
3 640, 642-43 (9th Cir. 2000). Indeed, the Federal District Court for Nevada has ruled in
4 Petitioner's federal habeas litigation arising from this case that Nevada consistently enforces
5 NRS 34.726(1). Howard v. McDaniel, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5191, p. 8-22 (D. Nev. 2008).
6 Regardless, the Nevada Supreme Court steadfastly maintains that it consistently enforces
7 Nevada's procedural default rules. Riker, 121 Nev. at 235-42, 112 P.3d at 1077-82.

8 Thus, Johnson is irrelevant unless Petitioner can evade NRS 34.726(1), NRS 34.800
9 and NRS 34.810. To ignore the procedural bars Petitioner must establish "that the factual or
10 legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that 'some interference by
11 officials' made compliance impracticable." Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537
12 (quoting, Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986)). Petitioner
13 cannot make this showing because he has been aware of the defective nature of his New
14 York conviction for decades and did nothing about it. Petitioner knew from the time of trial
15 that he absconded from New York after his trial had started. (Exhibit A attached to State's
16 Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-
17 Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of Jury Trial, Thursday, April 21,
18 1983, 10:00 A.M., filed March 14, 1984, p. 1244). Petitioner challenged the prior violent
19 felony aggravating circumstance based on the lack of a sentence in his New York case in
20 2007 during the litigation of his fourth petition. (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-
21 Conviction), filed October 25, 2007, p. 45-49). This Court found the claim barred pursuant
22 to NRS 34.726(1), NRS 34.800 and NRS 34.810. (Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law
23 and Order, filed November 6, 2010, p. 19-21). This Court ruled that Petitioner could not
24 justify ignoring his procedural defaults. Id. at 27-33. On appeal from denial of habeas relief,
25 the Nevada Supreme Court agreed that the petition was procedurally barred and that
26 Petitioner could not overcome his defaults. (Order of Affirmance, filed July 30, 2014, p. 2-
27 3, 10-12).

28 Petitioner could have challenged the infirmity of his New York conviction at any time

1 since trial. The very purpose of the procedural bars is to compel habeas petitioners to pursue
2 their claims expeditiously. According to the United States Supreme Court, “the purpose of
3 the fault component of “failed” is to ensure the prisoner undertakes his own diligent search
4 for evidence. Diligence ... depends upon whether the prisoner made a reasonable attempt, in
5 light of the information available at the time, to investigate and pursue claims[.]” Williams
6 v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 420, 434-435, 120 S.Ct. 1479, 1490 (2000). Indeed, the High Court has
7 explicitly stated “that ‘cause’ under the cause and prejudice test must be something *external*
8 to the petitioner, **something that cannot be fairly attributed to him.**” Coleman v.
9 Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 753, 111 S.Ct. 2546, 2566 (1991) (italics in original, bolding
10 added). Similar to the procedural bars at issue in Williams and Coleman, Nevada also
11 requires a habeas petitioner to demonstrate a lack of fault. NRS 34.726(1)(a) (“good cause
12 for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates ... [t]hat the delay was not the fault of the
13 petitioner”); NRS 34.800(1)(a) (“A petition may be dismissed ... unless the petitioner shows
14 that the petition is based upon grounds of which the petitioner could not have had knowledge
15 by the exercise of reasonable diligence”). Here, Petitioner did not pursue his claim regarding
16 his New York conviction for three decades. This is an obvious failure of diligence that
17 squarely places fault on Petitioner’s shoulders.

18 Petitioner’s failure to demonstrate due diligence in challenging his New York
19 conviction bars habeas relief. In Witter v. State, 135 Nev. __, __, 452 P.3d 406, 408 (2019),
20 the Nevada Supreme Court addressed an Appellant contending that “because of the
21 indeterminate restitution provision in the 1995 judgment, his conviction was not final until
22 entry of the third amended judgment of conviction in 2017” and that as a consequence, “the
23 direct appeal decided in 1996 and the subsequent postconviction proceedings were null and
24 void for lack of jurisdiction and therefore he should be allowed to raise any issues stemming
25 from the 1995 trial [.]” The Court rejected this view and concluded that Witter’s appeal was
26 “limited in scope to issues stemming from the amendment.” Id. at __. 452 P.3d at 407. The
27 Court gave two reasons for this holding. Id. The Court noted that the more important of
28 those was that “Witter treated the 1995 judgment of conviction as final for more than two

1 decades, litigating a direct appeal and various postconviction proceedings in state and federal
2 court.” Id.

3 In distinguishing its precedents overturning judgments of conviction containing
4 indeterminate restitution amounts from Witter’s situation, the Court noted that the
5 defendants in those cases “raised the error regarding the indeterminate restitution provision
6 during the first proceeding in which they challenged the validity of their judgments of
7 conviction[.]” Id. at ___, 453 P.3d at 409. Witter’s failure to do the same implicated the
8 compelling consideration of finality. Id. The Court pointed out that “[a] challenge to a
9 conviction made years after the conviction is a burden on the parties and the courts because
10 ‘[m]emories of the crime may diminish and become attenuated,’ and the record may not be
11 sufficiently preserved.” Id. (quoting, Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d
12 1268, 1269 (1984)). Ultimately, “Witter treated the judgment of conviction as a final
13 judgment. He is estopped from now arguing that the judgment was not final and that the
14 subsequent proceedings were null and void for lack of jurisdiction.” Id. at ___, 453 P.3d at
15 410 (footnote omitted).

16 Witter’s failure to exercise due diligence in challenging his judgment of conviction is
17 indistinguishable from Petitioner’s failure of diligence in attacking his New York conviction.
18 Petitioner treated his New York conviction as final for nearly four decades. He filed petition
19 after petition and appeal after appeal all treating his New York conviction as final. Just as in
20 Witter, Petitioner should be estopped from only now alleging that his New York conviction
21 is null and void.

22 The requirement of due diligence is fundamental in Nevada habeas law. Nevada’s
23 statutory laches provision requires a petitioner to demonstrate reasonable diligence in order
24 to avoid a dismissal. NRS 34.800(1)(a) (“A petition may be dismissed if delay in the filing
25 of the petition ... [p]rejudices the respondent ... in responding to the petition, unless the
26 petitioner shows that the petition is based upon grounds of which the petitioner could not
27 have had knowledge by the exercise of reasonable diligence before the circumstances
28 prejudicial to the State occurred”). The time bar of NRS 34.726 may only be waived if a

petitioner demonstrates that “the delay is not the fault of the petitioner[.]” NRS 34.726(1)(a). The bar against successive and abusive petitions may be waived upon a showing of “[g]ood cause for the failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again[.]” NRS 34.810(3)(a). Notably, *the Nevada Legislature just last session extended the necessity of demonstrating due diligence to claims of factual innocence*. NRS 34.960(3)(a) (“... the evidence could not have been discovered by the petitioner or the petitioner’s counsel through the exercise of reasonable diligence”).⁹

Nor can Petitioner escape the procedural bars by claiming that he is actually innocent of the death penalty. “Where ... a petitioner cannot demonstrate cause and prejudice, the district court may nevertheless excuse a procedural bar if the petitioner demonstrates that failing to consider the merits of any constitutional claim would result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice.” Rippo, 134 Nev. at 444, 423 P.3d at 1112 (citing, Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537). Specifically, where a petitioner alleges ineligibility for the death penalty he must show “by clear and convincing evidence that, but for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death eligible.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537.

Initially, Petitioner’s claims of actual innocence should be summarily denied since, even if this Court assumes that factual innocence has been established based on the

⁹ Federal law appears to diverge from Nevada law on this point. Federal law does not preclude a claim of actual innocence for failing to exercise due diligence; instead, “[u]nexplained delay in presenting new evidence bears on the determination whether the petitioner has made the requisite showing” and on the credibility of a claim. McQuiggin v. Perkins, 569 U.S. 383, 399, 133 S. Ct. 1924, 1935, 185 L. Ed. 2d 1019 (2013). However, McQuiggin is limited to federal post-conviction relief and does not apply to state habeas proceedings. Com. v. Brown, 2016 PA Super 148, 143 A.3d 418, 420–21 (2016) (“While McQuiggin represents a further development in federal habeas corpus law, as was the case in Saunders, this change in federal law is irrelevant to the time restrictions of our PCRA”); State v. Edwards, 164 So.3d 823, 823-24 (La. 2015) (“McQuiggin does not purport to govern state post-conviction proceedings conducted under state law”); Wayne v. State, 866 N.W.2d 917, 919 (Minn. 2015) (“McQuiggin's holding specifically applies to federal habeas petitions and ... does not apply to a postconviction motion that is a creature of state statute ... and is governed by its own statutory time bar”); Ex parte Smith, No. 03-17-00628-CR, 2018 WL 2347012, at *3 (Tex. App. May 24, 2018), petition for discretionary review refused (July 25, 2018) (“Smith relies on ... McQuiggin ... [but] failed to show that the law on federal habeas claims applies to his habeas claim under Texas law”). Further, the Nevada Supreme Court has declined to import other similar equitable remedies from federal habeas law. Brown v. McDaniel, 130 Nev. 565, 569-76, 331 P.3d 867, 870-75 (2014). Regardless, even if applicable McQuiggin would not assist Petitioner since it was published decades after Petitioner’s conviction and there is no indication that the case applies retroactively. See, Teague v. Lane, 489 U.S. 288, 109 S. Ct. 1060 (1989); Colwell v. State, 118 Nev. 807, 59 P.3d 463 (2002).

1 invalidation of his New York conviction, he still has not identified a constitutional violation
2 related to the New York conviction. Schlup, 513 U.S. at 315, 115 S. Ct. at 861. Indeed,
3 Petitioner's New York conviction was valid at the time of his sentence and thus he cannot
4 establish that a constitutional violation existed to the time of sentencing. See, Clem v. State,
5 119 Nev. 615, 621-26, 81 P.3d 521, 526-29 (2003) (judicial interpretation of a statute after
6 conviction such that Petitioner could not have been guilty of the deadly weapon
7 enhancement does not amount to a constitutional violation for purposes of actual innocence
8 since Petitioner was guilty under the law as it existed to the time of conviction).

9 Summary denial of Petitioner's actual innocence claim is additionally warranted by
10 his failure to establish factual innocence as opposed to a legal defect in his New York
11 conviction. Actual innocence means factual innocence not mere legal insufficiency.
12 Bousley, 523 U.S. at 623, 118 S.Ct. at 1611; Sawyer, 505 U.S. at 338-39, 112 S.Ct. at 2518-
13 19. As such, Petitioner's actual innocence claim must fail since he secured reversal of his
14 New York conviction on an issue of legal sufficiency and not factual innocence.

15 Regardless, Petitioner cannot demonstrate "by clear and convincing evidence that, but
16 for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death eligible."
17 Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. He cannot meet this standard because his jury
18 found the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance based on the testimony of the victim
19 from that prior violent crime and not purely on New York documentation of that conviction.
20 It is important to note that in the only authority proffered by Petitioner, the United States
21 Supreme Court premised its holding upon the fact that:

22 The sole evidence supporting the aggravating circumstance that petitioner had
23 been "previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence
24 to the person of another" consisted of an authenticated copy of petitioner's
25 commitment to Elmira Reception Center in 1963 following his conviction in
Monroe County, New York, for the crime of second-degree assault with intent
to commit first-degree rape.

26 Johnson, 486 U.S. at 581, 108 S.Ct. at 1984. Johnson is factually distinguishable from this
27 case because the victim from Petitioner's prior violent felony testified at the penalty hearing
28 about her victimization by Petitioner. (Exhibit B attached to State's Opposition and Motion

1 to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019,
2 Reporter's Transcript of May 2, 1983, Penalty Hearing, p. 1464-81). Additionally, a New
3 York detective testified regarding his investigation of the prior violent felony. Id. at 1481-
4 92.

5 This is significant because the presentation of the underlying facts from those who
6 experienced them allowed the jury to make an independent judgment about whether
7 Petitioner committed a prior violent felony instead of merely relying upon court records.
8 This distinction was key in Gardner v. State, 297 Ark. 541, 764 S.W.2d 416 (Ark. 1989).
9 The Supreme Court of Arkansas faced a habeas petitioner complaining "that the aggravating
10 circumstance found to exist by the jury in the sentencing phase ... has since been invalidated
11 ... because a conviction for a prior violent felony which formed the basis for the jury's
12 finding of an aggravating circumstance ... has since been reversed on appeal." Id. at 542,
13 764 S.W.2d at 417. Just as Petitioner does here, Gardner argued that Johnson required the
14 invalidation of his death sentence. Id. at 543-44, 764 S.W.2d at 418. The Supreme Court of
15 Arkansas rejected this claim:

16 In Johnson, the jury found the existence of three aggravating circumstances,
17 one of which was that Johnson had been previously convicted of a felony
18 involving the use or threat of violence to another person. The sole evidence of
19 the prior felony was a document reflecting a conviction for assault to commit
20 rape. The assault conviction was overturned on appeal after trial, and the
21 United States Supreme Court concluded that since the assault conviction was
22 invalid and the prosecutor had presented no evidence of the conduct
23 underlying it, Johnson was entitled to be resentenced. Johnson is not
24 applicable to petitioner's case because at petitioner's trial the jury heard
25 detailed direct testimony by the victims of the prior violent felony and other
26 evidence which established the nature of petitioner's conduct. In addition to
27 their testimony, there was further evidence of the crimes against them
28 introduced in the sentencing phase of petitioner's trial. The aggravating
circumstance was thus proved by evidence adduced at trial of the commission
of violent acts rather than by proof of a conviction, a practice which this court
has upheld. See, Miller v. State, 280 Ark. 551, 660 S.W.2d 163 (1983).

25 Gardner, 297 Ark. At 544, 764 S.W.2d at 418.

26 Similarly, in Gibbs v. Johnson, 154 F.3d 253, 258 (5th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 526
27 U.S. 1089, 119 S.Ct. 1501 (1999), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals faced a habeas
28 petitioner contending that his death sentence was invalid under Johnson because "the state

1 relied upon inaccurate evidence of a prior offense[.]” Gibbs premised his Johnson claim on
2 an alleged Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194 (1963), violation. Gibbs, 154
3 F.3d at 255-58. Specifically, the State presented evidence that Gibbs attacked another
4 inmate but failed to disclose a jail report indicating that the incident was dismissed on self-
5 defense grounds. Id. at 256. The Fifth Circuit denied habeas relief:

6 We are not persuaded. In Johnson the invalidated conviction was the sole
7 evidence of the prior conduct. The court in Johnson emphasized that because
8 the prosecutor relied upon a judgment of conviction to prove the prior acts, the
reversal took away the prosecutor's evidence. The evidence of Gibbs's prior
acts was the testimony at trial of the victim.

9 Gibbs, 154 F.3d at 258.

10 The Eleventh Circuit has reached a similar conclusion. In Spivey v. Head, 207 F.3d
11 1263, 1269 (11th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1053, 121 S.Ct. 660 (2000), a habeas
12 petitioner argued that “his prior vacated conviction was relied on in sentencing thus violating
13 his Eighth Amendment rights under Johnson[.]” The Eleventh Circuit recognized that in
14 Johnson “[t]he prosecution introduced no evidence about the conduct underlying the prior
15 conviction, but relied instead on a single authenticated copy of a document indicating the
16 conviction[.]” Id. at 1281. Based on that, the Court rejected the petitioner’s claim because
17 “[i]n contrast to Johnson, here there is extensive evidence of the conduct underlying the Bibb
18 County conviction[.]” Id.

19 Johnson is inapplicable to Petitioner since the jury heard direct evidence of his prior
20 violent crime. At the time of trial, the State argued that the jury needed to make its own
21 independent judgment regarding the existence of the prior violent felony aggravating
22 circumstance:

23 Mr. Seaton: We are going to bring forward eye-witness testimony or
24 testimony of these people who were down in San Bernardino and are familiar
25 with the crime and can tell the jury a little more about the factual
circumstances underlying

26 The reason for that, and I’ll just briefly elude to it here because it is
27 counsel’s argument at this time, but our reason for that is because the statute
175.554 causes the state to have the burden of proving these aggravating
28 circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt. And in addition to that, that
particular aggravating circumstance has to do with the use of force or violence.
And the mere recitation of what the conviction was for is not, in the state’s

mind, adequate to comply with that burden of proof.

...

Mr. Seaton: The other act that we intend to bring forth has also been put into evidence and again by the Defendant's own admission, and that is the conviction in absente. In view of the robbery with a weapon of a nurse in Queens, New York, in 1978. ...

...

Mr. Seaton: We have witnesses. We have the nurse here and the detective who worked the case. We would want to put them on as opposed to any documentation for the same reason, that is to show the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the use of force and/or violence was used in the commission of that particular robbery.

...

And it's important that the State be able to show the jury the facts, and maybe that's the important thing here. The jury isn't deciding as much the fact of the conviction as they are what's the underlying facts of that conviction. What was it that the jury was able to consider in order for that jury to determine that there was a use or threat of violence? And those are the things that we wish to bring before the jury at this particular time.

(Exhibit B, attached to State's Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of May 2, 1983, Penalty Hearing, p. 1453-54, 1457).

Consistent with this position, the State presented testimony from the victim and the police detective who investigated the New York robbery. *Id.* at 1464-92. The State's argument to the jury on the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance was also consistent with this position. The State read out the instruction defining the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance and then extensively discussed the *testimony* related to the New York crime. *Id.* at 1572-74. Indeed, the State never presented the jury with a judgment of conviction in the New York case. Instead, jurors were only given court minutes from the New York case. *Id.* at 1489-90. Furthermore, the mere fact of the adjudication was not at issue since Petitioner admitted the New York conviction. (Exhibit A attached to State's Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of April 12, 1983, Jury Trial, p. 1243, 1244).

1 Petitioner has failed to establish good cause or actual innocence. The New York
2 conviction was invalidated because “[s]ince 1980, the New York State authorities had actual
3 knowledge that the defendant was arrested and in continued custody by both California and
4 Nevada” and “[i]n 37 years, the People have not attempted to extradite the defendant to New
5 York or make any other reasonable effort to produce the defendant for sentencing.” (New
6 York v. Howard, Queens County Supreme Court Case Number 1227178, dated May 22,
7 2018, p. 2-3, attached as Exhibit 2 to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction),
8 filed September 4, 2018). The very words of the New York Court apply equally to
9 Petitioner. Just like New York, Petitioner did nothing to enforce or protect his interests for
10 over 30 years. Just like New York, Petitioner should not profit from his lack of due diligence.
11 Thus, Petitioner cannot establish good cause. As for actual innocence, Petitioner’s jury
12 found the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance because it heard the facts of the New
13 York case. That Petitioner’s New York conviction was invalidated on a technicality after
14 more than 30 years does nothing to undermine the factual truth of what he did to the victim
15 in the New York case.

16 **ORDER**

17 It is HEREBY ORDERED that the Sixth Petition is denied as procedurally barred
18 without a sufficient showing of good cause and prejudice to ignore Petitioner’s procedural
19 defaults.

20 DATED this _____ day of May 2020.

21
22 MICHAEL VILLANI
DISTRICT JUDGE

23 STEVEN B. WOLFSON
24 DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Nevada Bar #001565

25 BY /s/ Jonathan E. VanBoskerck
26 JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK
27 Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006528
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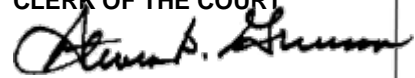
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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SAMUEL HOWARD,)	
Petitioner,)	CASE NO: A-18-780434-W /
-vs-)	81C053867
THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	DEPT NO: XVII
Respondent.)	

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER DENYING SIXTH
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABES CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

DATE OF HEARING: May 4, 2020
TIME OF HEARING: 3:00 a.m.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable MICHAEL VILLANI, District Judge, on the 4th day of May, 2019, SAMUEL HOWARD (hereinafter "Petitioner" or "Howard") not present, represented by Assistant Federal Public Defender Deborah A. Czuba, Esq. and Assistant Federal Public Defender Jonah J. Horwitz, Esq., the Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, by and through JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, testimony of witnesses, arguments of counsel, and/or documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

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FACTUAL BACKGROUND

This Court summarized the facts of this case in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order denying Petitioner's fifth demand for habeas relief:

On March 26, 1980, around noon, a Sears' security officer, Keith Kinsey, observed Howard take a sander from a shelf, remove the packing and then claim a fraudulent refund slip from a cashier. Kinsey approached Howard and asked him to accompany Kinsey to a security office. Kinsey enlisted the aid of two other store employees. Howard was cooperative, alert and indicated there must be some mistake. In the security office, Kinsey observed Howard had a gun under his jacket and attempted to handcuff Howard for safety reasons. A struggle broke out and Howard drew a .357 revolver and pointed it at the three men. Howard had the men lay face down on the floor and took Kinsey's security badge, ID and a portable radio (walkie-talkie). Howard threatened to kill the three men if they followed him and he fled to his car in the parking lot. A yellow gold jewelry ID bracelet was found at the scene and impounded. It was later identified as Howard's. The Sears in question was located at the corner of Desert Inn Road and Maryland Parkway at the Boulevard Mall in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dawana Thomas, Howard's girlfriend, was waiting for him in the car. Howard had told her to wait for him and she was unaware of his intentions to obtain money through a false refund transaction. Fleeing from the robbery, Howard hopped into the car, a 1980 black Oldsmobile Cutlass with New York plates 614 ZHQ and sped away from the mall. While escaping, Howard rear-ended a white corvette driven by Stephen Houchin. Houchin followed Howard when Howard left the scene of the accident. Howard pointed the .357 revolver out the window of the Olds and at Houchin's face, telling Houchin to mind his own business.

Howard drove to the Castaways Motel on Las Vegas Boulevard South and parked the car for a few hours. Thomas and Howard walked about and Howard made some phone calls. Later that evening Howard left for a couple of hours. When he returned he told Thomas that he had met up with a pimp, but the pimps' girls were with him so he couldn't rob him. Howard indicated he had arranged to meet with the "pimp" the next morning and would rob him then.

Howard and Thomas drove to the Western Six motel located on the Boulder Highway near the intersection of Desert Inn Road. The couple had stayed at this motel before and Howard instructed Thomas to register under an assumed name, Barbara Jackson. The motel registration card under that name was admitted into evidence and a documents' examiner compared handwriting on the card with Thomas' and indicated they matched.

Around 6:00 a.m. on March 27, 1980, Thomas and Howard left the motel and went to breakfast. After breakfast, Thomas dropped Howard off in the alley behind Dr. George Monahan's office. This was at approximately 7:00 a.m. Thomas went back to the motel room. Approximately an hour later, Howard returned to the motel. Howard had a CB radio with him that had loose wires and a gold watch she had never seen before. Howard told Thompson that he was tired of Las Vegas and to pack up their things as they were leaving for California.

Dr. Monahan was a dentist with a practice located on Desert Inn Road within walking distance of the Boulevard Mall. He was attempting to sell a uniquely painted van and would park the van in the parking lot of the mall, at the Desert Inn and Maryland intersection and near the Sears store, then walk to

1 his office. The van had a sign in it listing Dr. Monahan's home and business
2 phone numbers and the business address.

3 About 4:00 p.m. on March 26, 1980, the afternoon of the Sears robbery,
4 Dr. Monahan's wife, Mary Lou Monahan, received a phone call at her home
5 inquiring about the van. The caller was a male who identified himself as
6 "Keith" and stated he was a security guard at Caesar's Palace. He indicated he
7 was interested in purchasing the van and wanted to know if someone could
8 meet him at Caesar's during his break time at 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Monahan
9 indicated the caller would have to talk to her husband who was expected home
10 shortly. A second call was made around 4:30 p.m. and Dr. Monahan made
11 arrangements to meet "Keith" at Caesar's later that night.

12 The Monahans and two relatives, Barbara Zemen and Mary Catherine
13 Monahan, met "Keith" that evening at the appointed time and place. Howard
14 was identified as the man who called himself "Keith". Howard was carrying a
15 walkie-talkie radio at the time. Howard talked to Dr. Monahan for about ten
16 minutes about purchasing the van and looked inside the van but did not touch
17 the door handle while doing so. Howard arranged to meet Dr. Monahan the
18 next morning to take a test drive. The Monahan's left Caesar's and parked the
19 van at Dr. Monahan's office before returning home in another vehicle.

20 The next day, March 27, 1980, Dr. Monahan left his home at about 6:50
21 a.m. He took with him his wallet, a gold Seiko watch, daily receipts and the
22 van title. When Mrs. Monahan arrived at the office at about 8:00 a.m. Dr.
23 Monahan was not there and a patient was waiting for him. Dr. Monahan's
24 truck was in the parking lot to the rear of the office. Dr. Monahan had not
25 entered the office. A black man wearing a radio or walkie-talkie on his belt
26 came into the office at about 7:00 a.m. that morning looking for Dr. Monahan
27 and stating that he had an appointment with the doctor.

28 Mrs. Monahan called Caesar's Palace and learned no "Keith" fitting the
description she gave worked security. After obtaining this information, Mrs.
Monahan called the police to report her husband as a missing person. This
occurred at about 9:00 a.m.

Charles Marino owned the Dew Drop Inn located near the corner of
Desert Inn and Boulder Highway, just a few blocks from Dr. Monahan's office
and almost across the road from the Western Six motel. Early on the morning
of March 27, 1980, as he approached his business, he observed the Monahan
van backing into the rear of the bar. When he arrived at the Inn, he looked in
the driver's side and saw no one. He asked patrons if they knew anything
about the van and no one spoke up. Marino remained at the business until the
early afternoon. The van was still there and had not been moved. Later that
day, at around 7:00 p.m. he received a call to return to the bar as a dead body
had been found in the van.

In response to television coverage, the police learned the Monahan van
was behind the Dew Drop Inn around 6:45 p.m. Dr. Monahan's body was
found in the van under an overturned table and some coverings. He had been
shot once in the head. The bullet went through Dr. Monahan's head and a
projectile was recovered on the floor of the van. The projectile was compared
to Howard's .357 revolver. Because the bullet was so badly damaged; forensic
analysis could not establish an exact match. It was determined that the bullet
could have come from certain makes and models of revolvers, Howard's
included. The van's CB radio and a tape deck had been removed. Dr.
Monahan's watch and wallet were missing. A fingerprint recovered from one
of the van's doors matched Howard's.

Homicide detectives were aware of the Sears robbery that had occurred
on March 26th. The description of the Sears suspect matched that given by
Mrs. Monahan of the man calling himself Keith at Caesar's Palace. Based
upon that, the use of the name Keith, the walkie-talkie in possession of the

1 suspect, the close proximity of the dental office to the Sears and the fact that
2 the van had been parked in the Sears' parking lot, the police issued a bulletin to
3 state and out-of-state law enforcement agencies describing the suspect and the
4 car used in the Sears' robbery.

5 On March 27, 1980, while the police were searching for Dr. Monahan,
6 Howard and Thompson drove to California. They left the motel between 8:00
7 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. and on the way they stopped for gas. At that time Howard
8 had a brown or black wallet that had credit cards and photos in it. Howard
9 went to the gas station rest room and when he returned he no longer had the
10 wallet.

11 On March 28, 1980, Howard and Thompson went to a Sears in San
12 Bernadino, California. Once again Howard left Thompson in the car while he
13 entered the Sears, picked up merchandize and tried to obtain a refund on it.
14 This time he used the stolen Kinsey Sears security badge in the attempt. The
15 Sears personal were suspicious and left Howard at the register while they
16 called Las Vegas. When they returned Howard had left. Howard had returned
17 to the car and Thompson and Howard ducked down when the people from
18 Sears stepped outside to view the parking lot.

19 On or about April 1, 1980, at around noon, Howard went to the
20 Stonewood Shopping Center in Downey, California. He entered a jewelry
21 store and talked to a security agent, Manny Velasquez. Another agent in the
22 store, Robert Slater, who also worked as a police officer in Downey, saw
23 Howard and noticed the grip of a gun under Howard's jacket. Slater talked to
24 Velasquez and decided to call the Downey Police. Howard left the jewelry
25 store went to the west end of the mall near a Thrifty drugstore. Downey Police
26 officers observed Howard walking up and down the aisles of the drugstore,
27 picking items up and replacing them on shelves. Howard was stopped on
28 suspicion of carrying a concealed weapon. No gun was found on him nor was
he carrying the walkie-talkie. A search of the aisles he had been in revealed a
.357 magnum revolver and the walkie-talkie and Sears' security badge stolen
from Kinsey.

Howard was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and then
identified and booked for a San Bernadino robbery. Howard was given his
Miranda rights by Downey Police officers. Disputed evidence was presented
regarding his response and whether he invoked his right to silence. Based on
information in the all-points bulletin, the California authorities contacted the
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department about Howard. On April 2, 1980,
LVMPD Detective Alfred Leavitt went to California and, after reading
Howard his Miranda rights, which Howard indicated he understood,
interviewed Howard regarding the Sears robbery and Dr. Monahan's murder.
Howard did not invoke his right to remain silent or to counsel at this time.

Howard told Detective Leavitt he recalled being at the Sears department
store but no details about what happened and that he did not remember
anything about March 27, 1980. He stated he could have killed Dr. Monahan
but he didn't know.

Ed Schwartz was working as a car salesman in New York on October 5,
1979. When he arrived at work at approximately 9:00 a.m. Howard entered
the agency and was looking at an Oldsmobile car. Howard showed Schwartz a
New York driver's license and checkbook and told Schwartz that he worked
for a security firm in New York. Howard asked if they could take a
demonstration ride and Schwartz drove the car for a few blocks while Howard
was the passenger. Howard asked if he could drive the car and the men
switched seats. After driving for a short time, Howard pulled over and pointed
an automatic pistol at Schwartz. Schwartz was told to get down on the floor of
the car and remove his shoes and pants. Schwartz complied and Howard took
Schwartz' watch, ring and wallet. Schwartz got out of the car when ordered to

do so and Howard drove off. The car was later found abandoned.¹

Howard called witnesses who testified they saw the Monahan van being driven by a black man who did not match Howard's description, in particular the man had a large afro and Howard had short hair. John McBride state that he saw the van around 8:30 to 8:45 a.m. in his apartment complex which is located about five miles from Desert Inn and Boulder Highway. Lora Mallek was employed at a Mobile gas station at the corner of DI and Boulder Highway and she stated serviced the van when it pulled into the station between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Mallek testified that a black man with a large afro was driving, a black woman who did not match Thomas' description was in the passenger seat and a white man was sitting in the back.

Howard testified over the objection of counsel. He indicated he did not recall much about March 26, 1980. He remembered being in Las Vegas in general on and off and that at one point Dwana Thomas' brother, who was about Howard's height, age and weight, and had a large afro, visited them. Howard said he remembers incidents, not dates and Kinsey could have been telling the truth about the Sears store. Howard indicated he wasn't sure because when the Sears people gathered around him, it reminded him of Vietnam and he kind of had a flashback. Howard said he thinks he left Las Vegas immediately after the Sears incident. Howard also stated that he did not meet Dr. Monahan, rob or kill him as he couldn't be that callous.

On cross-examination, Howard admitted he left New York in the middle of his robbery trial and was asked about statements he made to Detective Leavitt. Howard also acknowledged he has used a number of aliases including Harold Stanback. Howard indicated he was taking the blame for Dawana and her brother Lonnie.

Dawana Thomas was called in rebuttal and indicated her brother Lonnie had not been in Las Vegas in March of 1980.

In the penalty phase, the State presented evidence on the details of Howard's 1979 New York conviction for robbery. A college nurse who knew Howard, Dorothy Weisband, testified that Howard robbed her at gunpoint taking her wallet and car. He forced her into a closet and demanded she removed her clothes. She refused and he left. After the robbery, Howard called Weisband trying to get more cash from her in return for her car and threatened her.

Howard testified regarding his military, family and mental health histories. Howard discussed his military service and stated he had suffered a concussion and received a purple heart.² Howard also stated he was on veteran's disability in New York.³ He said he was in various mental health facilities in California including being housed in the same facility as Charlie Manson. He testified he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic, but that some of the doctors thought he was malingering. When asked about his childhood, Howard became upset. He indicated he didn't want to talk about the death of his mother and sister. Howard indicated he was not mentally ill and knew what he was doing at all times.

(Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 2-8 (footnotes in

¹ This evidence was admitted to show identity and motive for the Monahan murder.

² The military records attached to the current Fourth Petition do not reflect any such injury or award.

³ Howard's military records do not support this and there is nothing in the record substantiating any admission to a veteran's hospital. The record reflects Howard was never actually admitted to a hospital in New York because it required identification and he could not identify himself due to existing warrants for his arrest.

original)).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This Court set forth the procedural history of this case in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order denying Petitioner's fifth habeas petition:

On May 20, 1981 Howard was indicted on one count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon involving a Sears security officer named Keith Kinsey on March 26, 1980; one count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon involving Dr. George Monahan and one count of murder with use of a deadly weapon involving Dr. Monahan, both committed on March 27, 1980. With respect to the murder count, the State alleged two theories: willful, premeditated and deliberate murder or murder in the commission of a robbery.

Howard was arrested in California where he was serving time for a robbery committed on or about April 1, 1980. He was extradited in November of 1982 and an initial appearance was set for November 23, 1982. At that time the matter was continued for appointment of counsel, the Clark County Public Defender's Office.

On November 30, 1982, Terry Jackson of the Public Defender's Office represented to the district court that Howard qualified for the Public Defender's services; however, Mr. Jackson indicated he had a personal conflict as he was a friend of the victim. The district judge determined that the relationship did not create a conflict for the Public Defender's Office, barred Mr. Jackson from involvement with the case and appointed another deputy public defender to Howard's case.

Howard's counsel requested a one-week continuance to consult with Howard about the case. Howard objected, insisted on being arraigned and demanded a speedy trial. After discussion, the district court accepted a plea of not guilty and set a trial date of January 10, 1983.

Howard filed a motion in late in December asking for his counsel to be removed and substitute counsel appointed. Counsel filed a response addressing issues raised in the motion. After a hearing, the district court determined there were no grounds for removing the Clark County Public Defender's Office.

A motion for a psychiatric expert was filed. At a hearing, the district court inquired if this was for competency and Howard's counsel indicated it was not, but it was to help evaluate Howard's mental status at the time of the events. The district court granted the motion and appointed Dr. O'Gorman to assist the defense.

At a status check on January 4, 1983, defense counsel indicated the defense could not be ready for the January 10th trial date due to the need to conduct additional investigation and discovery. In addition, counsel noted Howard was refusing to cooperate with counsel. Howard objected to any continuance with knowledge that his attorneys' could not complete the investigations by that date. Given Howard's objections, the district court stated the trial would go forward as scheduled.

On the day of trial, defense counsel moved to withdraw stating that Mr. Jackson's conflict created mistrust in Howard and he therefore refused to cooperate. This motion was denied. Defense counsel then moved for a continuance as they did not feel comfortable proceeding to trial in this case, given the issues involved, with only six weeks to prepare. After extensive argument and a recess so that counsel could discuss the issue with Howard, the district court granted the continuance over Howard's objections.

1 The guilt phase of the trial began on April 11, 1983 and concluded on
2 April 22, 1983. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all three counts. The
3 penalty phase was set to begin on May 2, 1983. In the interim, one of the
4 jurors tried to contact the trial judge about a scheduling problem. Because the
5 district judge was on vacation, someone referred the juror to the District
6 Attorney's Office. That Office referred the juror to the jury commissioner.
7 Howard moved for a mistrial or elimination of the death penalty as a
8 sentencing option based upon this contact. After conducting an evidentiary
9 hearing, the district court denied Howard's motions.

10 Defense counsel made an oral motion to withdraw indicating they had
11 irreconcilable differences with Howard over the conduct of the penalty phase.
12 Counsel indicated they had documents and witnesses in mitigation, but that
13 Howard had instructed them not to present any mitigation evidence. Howard
14 also instructed them not to argue mitigation and they would not follow that
15 directive, but would argue mitigation. Counsel also indicated that Howard told
16 them he wished to testify, but would not tell them the substance of his
17 testimony. Finally, counsel indicated they had attempted to get military and
18 mental health records but were unsuccessful because the agencies possessing
19 the records would not send copies without a release signed by Howard and
20 Howard refused to sign the releases. The district court canvassed Howard if
21 this was correct and Howard confirmed it was true and that he did not want
22 any mitigation presented. The district court found Howard understood the
23 consequences of his decision and denied the motion to withdraw concluding
24 defense counsel's disagreement with Howard's decision was not a valid basis
25 to withdraw.

26 The penalty phase began on May 2, 1983 and concluded on May 4,
27 1983. The State originally alleged three aggravating circumstances: 1) the
28 murder was committed by a person who had previously been convicted of a
felony involving the use of violence - namely robbery with use of a deadly
weapon in California, 2) prior violent felony - a 1978 New York conviction in
absentia for robbery with use of a deadly weapon; and 3) the murder occurred
in the commission of a robbery. Howard moved to strike the California
conviction because the conviction occurred after the Monahan murder and the
New York conviction because it was not supported by a judgment of
conviction. The district court struck the California conviction but denied the
motion as to the New York conviction, noting that the records reflected a jury
had convicted Howard and the lack of a formal judgment was the result of
Howard's absconding in the middle of trial.

29 The State presented evidence of the aggravating circumstances and
30 Howard took the stand and related information on his background. During a
31 break in the testimony, Howard suddenly stated he did not understand what
32 mitigation meant and that he would leave it up to his attorneys to decide what
33 to do. The district court asked Howard if he was now instructing his attorneys
34 to present mitigation and he refused to answer the question. Howard did
35 indicate that he wanted his attorney's to argue mitigation and defense counsel
36 asked for time to prepare which was granted. The jury found both aggravating
37 circumstances existed and that no mitigating circumstances outweighed the
38 aggravating circumstances. The jury returned a sentence of death.

39 Howard appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court. Elizabeth Hatcher
40 represented Howard on Direct Appeal. Howard raised the following issues on
41 direct appeal: 1) ineffective assistance of counsel based on actual conflict
42 arising out of Jackson's relationship with Dr. Monahan; 2) denial of a motion
43 to sever the Sears' count from the Monahan counts; 3) denial of an evidentiary
44 hearing on a motion to suppress Howard's statements and evidence derived
45 therefrom; 4) refusal to instruct the jury that accomplice testimony should be
46 viewed with mistrust; 5) refusal to instruct the jury that Dawana Thomas was

1 an accomplice as a matter of law; 6) denial of a motion to strike the felony
2 robbery and New York prior violent felony aggravators; and 7) the giving of a
anti-sympathy instruction and refusal to instruct the jury that sympathy and
mercy were appropriate considerations.

3 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed Howard's conviction and
4 sentence. Howard v. State, 102 Nev. 572, 729 P.2d 1341 (1986) (hereinafter
5 "Howard I"). The Supreme Court held that the relationship of two members of
6 the Public Defender's Office with Monahan did not objectively justify
7 Howard's distrust and there was no evidence that those attorneys had any
8 involvement in his case. Therefore no actual conflict existed and the claim of
9 ineffective assistance of counsel on this basis had no merit. The Court further
10 concluded the district court did not abuse its discretion by refusing to sever the
11 counts and by not granting an evidentiary hearing on the suppression motion.
12 The Court noted that the record reflected proper Miranda warnings were given
13 and the statements were admitted as rebuttal and impeachment after Howard
testified. The Court also found that the district court did not error in rejecting
the two accomplice instructions; the anti-sympathy language in one of the
instructions was not err in light of the totality of the instructions and the record
supported the district court's refusal to instruct on certain mitigating
circumstances for lack of evidence. The Court concluded by stating it had
considered Howard's other claims of error and found them to be without merit.
Howard filed a petition for rehearing which was denied on March 24, 1987.
Remittitur was stayed pending the filing of a petition for Writ of Certiorari to
the United States Supreme Court on the anti-sympathy issues. John Graves, Jr.
was appointed to represent Howard on the writ petition. The petition was
denied on October 5, 1987 and remittitur issued on February 12, 1988.

14 On October 28, 1987, Howard filed his first State petition for post-
15 conviction relief. John Graves Jr. and Carmine Colucci originally represented
16 Howard on the petition. They withdrew and David Schieck was appointed.
17 The petition raised the following claims for relief: 1) ineffective assistance of
18 trial counsel – guilt phase - failure to present an insanity defense and Howard's
19 history of mental illness and commitments; 2) ineffective assistance of trial
20 counsel – penalty phase – failure to present mental health history and
21 documents; failure to present expert psychiatric evidence that Howard was not
22 a danger to jail population; failure to rebut future dangerousness evidence with
jail records and personnel; failure to object to improper prosecutorial
arguments involving statistics regarding deterrence, predictions of future
victims, Howard's lack of rehabilitation, aligning the jury with "future
victims," comparing victim's life with Howard's life, diluting jury's
responsibility by suggesting it was shared with other entities, voicing personal
opinions in support of the death penalty and its application to Howard,
references to Charles Manson, voice of society arguments and referring to
Howard as an animal; 3) ineffective assistance of appellate counsel – failure to
raise prosecutorial misconduct issues.

23 An evidentiary hearing was held on August 25, 1988. George Franzen,
24 Lizzie Hatcher, John Graves and Howard testified. Supplemental points and
25 authorities were filed on October 3, 1988. The district court entered an oral
26 decision denying the petition on February 14, 1989. The district court
27 concluded that trial counsel performed admirably under difficult circumstances
28 created by Howard himself. As to the failure to present an insanity defense
and present mental health records, the court found that Howard was canvassed
throughout the proceedings about his refusal to cooperate in obtaining those
records, particularly his refusal to sign releases. Howard knew what was going
on, was competent and was trying to manipulate the proceedings and that there
was no evidence to support an insanity defense, therefore counsel were not
ineffective in this regard.

1 On the issue of failure to object to prosecutorial misconduct, the district
2 court found that defense counsel did object where appropriate and the
3 arguments that were not objected to did not amount to misconduct and were a
4 fair comment on the evidence. Even if some of the comments were improper,
5 the district court concluded that they would not have succeeded on appeal as
6 they were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. Formal findings of fact and
7 conclusions of law were filed on July 5, 1989.⁴

8 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the district court's denial of
9 Howard's first State petition for post-conviction relief. Howard v. State, 106
10 Nev. 713, 800 P.2d 175 (1990) (hereinafter "Howard II"). David Schieck
11 represented Howard in that appeal. On appeal Howard raised ineffective
12 assistance of trial and appellate counsel regarding the prosecutorial misconduct
13 issues. The Supreme Court found three comments to be improper under
14 Collier v. State, 101 Nev. 473, 705 P.2d 1126 (1985)⁵: 1) a personal opinion
15 that Howard merited the death penalty, 2) a golden rule argument – asking the
16 jury to put themselves in the shoes of a future victims and 3) an argument
17 without support from evidence that Howard might escape. The Court found
18 that counsel were ineffective for failing to object to these arguments but
19 concluded there was no reasonable probability of a contrary result absent these
20 remarks and therefore no prejudice. The Court rejected Howard's other
21 contentions of improper argument.

22 With respect the mitigation evidence issues, the Nevada Supreme Court
23 upheld the district court's findings that this was a result of Howard's own
24 conduct and not ineffective assistance of counsel.⁶

25 Howard proceeded to file a second Federal habeas corpus petition on
26 May 1, 1991. This proceeding was stayed for Howard to exhaust his state
27 remedies on October 16, 1991. Howard then filed a second State petition for
28 post-conviction relief on December 16, 1991. Cal J. Potter, III and Fred
Atcheson represented Howard in the second State petition. In that petition,
Howard alleged denial of a fair trial based on prosecutorial misconduct,
namely: 1) jury tampering based on the prosecutor's contact with the juror
between the guilt and penalty phases; 2) expressions of personal belief and a
personal endorsement of the death penalty; 3) reference to the improbability of
rehabilitation, escape, future killings; 3) comparing Howard's life with Dr.
Monahan's and 4) a statement that the community would benefit from
Howard's death. The petition also asserted an ineffective assistance of trial
counsel claim for failing to explain to Howard the nature of mitigating
circumstances and their importance. Finally the petition raised a speedy trial
violation and cumulative error.

The State moved to dismiss the second State petition as procedurally
barred or governed by the law of the case on February 10, 1992. In his reply,
Howard dropped his speedy trial claim as unsubstantiated and indicated if the
other claims were barred, then they had been exhausted and Howard could
proceed in Federal court.

The district court denied the petition on July 7, 1992. The district court
found that the claims of prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of
counsel relating thereto as well as the claims relating to mitigation evidence

⁴During the pendency of the first State petition for post-conviction relief, Howard filed his first Federal petition for habeas relief. That petition was dismissed without prejudice on June 23, 1988.

⁵ Collier was decided two years after Howard's trial.

⁶ The State filed a petition for rehearing with respect to sanctions imposed on the prosecutor because his remarks violated Collier. The State noted that Howard's trial occurred before Collier therefore the Court should not sanction counsel for conduct that occurred before the Court issued the Collier opinion. Rehearing was denied February 7, 1991.

1 had been heard and found to be without merit or failed to demonstrate
2 prejudice. Such claims were therefore barred by the law of the case. The
3 district court further concluded that any claim of cumulative error and any
4 issues not raised in previous proceedings were procedurally barred. Finally,
5 the district court found the speedy trial violation was a naked allegation,
6 frivolous and procedurally barred.

7 Howard appealed the denial of his second State petition to the Nevada
8 Supreme Court, which dismissed his appeal on March 19, 1993. The Order
9 Dismissing Appeal found that Howard's second State petition was so lacking
10 in merit that briefing and oral argument was not warranted. Howard filed a
11 petition for Writ of Certiorari challenging the summary affirmance and the
12 United States Supreme Court denied the request on October 4, 1993.

13 On December 8, 1993, Howard returned to federal court and filed a new
14 pro se habeas petition rather than lifting the stay in the previous petition. After
15 almost three years, on September 2, 1996, the federal district court dismissed
16 the petition as inadequate and ordered Howard to file a second amended
17 federal petition that contained more than conclusory allegations. Thereafter
18 Howard, now represented by Patricia Erickson, filed a Second Amended
19 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on January 27, 1997. After almost five
20 years, on September 23, 2002, the Second Amended Federal petition was
21 stayed for Howard to again exhaust his federal claims in state court.

22 Howard filed his third State petition for post-conviction relief on
23 December 20, 2002. Patricia Erickson represented him on this petition. The
24 petition asserted the following claims, phrased generally as denial of a
25 fundamentally fair trial or assistance of counsel under the Fifth, Sixth and
26 Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution or as cruel and
27 unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment: 1) failure to sever Sears
28 robbery count from Monahan robbery/murder counts; 2) failure to suppress
Howard's statements to LVMPD and physical evidence derived therefrom; 3)
speedy trial violation; 4) trial counsel actual conflict of interest – Jackson
issue; 5) failure to give accomplice as a matter of law and accomplice
testimony should be viewed with distrust instructions – Dwana Thomas; 6)
improper jury instructions – diluting standard of proof - reasonable doubt,
second degree murder as lesser included of first degree murder, premeditation,
intent and malice instructions; 7) improper jury instructions – failure to clearly
define first degree murder as specific intent crime requiring malice and
premeditation; 8) improper premeditation instruction blurred distinction
between first and second degree murder; 9) improper malice instruction; 10)
improper anti-sympathy instruction; 11) failure to give influence of extreme
mental or emotional disturbance mitigator instruction; 12) improper limitation
of mitigation by giving only "any other mitigating circumstance" instruction;
13) failure to instruct that mitigating circumstances findings need not be
unanimous; 14) prosecutorial misconduct – jury tampering, stating personal
beliefs, personal endorsement of death penalty, improper argument regarding
rehabilitation, escape and future killings; comparing Howard and victim's
lives, comparing Howard to notorious murder (Charles Manson) and improper
community benefit argument; 15) use of felony robbery as aggravator and
basis for first degree murder; 16) improper reasonable doubt instruction; 17)
ineffective assistance of trial counsel – inadequate contact, conflict of interest,
failure to contact California counsel to obtain records, failure to obtain Patton
and Atescadero hospital records, failure to obtain California trial transcripts,
failure to review Clark County Detention Center medical records, failure to
challenge competency to stand trial, failure to obtain suppression hearing,
failure to present legal insanity, failure to object to reasonable doubt
instruction, failure to view visiting records and call witnesses based upon
same, failure to call Pinkie Williams and Carol Walker in penalty phase,

1 failure to investigate and call Benjamin Evans in penalty phase, failure to
2 obtain San Bernardino medical records regarding suicide attempt, failure to
3 obtain military records, failure to adequately explain concept of mitigation
4 evidence, failure to object to prosecutorial misconduct in closing arguments,
5 failure to refute future dangerousness argument, failure to object to trial court's
6 limitation of mitigating circumstances and failure to object to instructions
7 which allegedly required unanimous finding of mitigating circumstances; 18)
8 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel – failed to raise claims 3, 4, 6-9, 12,
9 13, 15, 16, 20 and 21 on appeal; 19) ineffective assistance of post-conviction
10 counsel – failure to adequately investigate and develop all trial and appeal
11 claims; 20) cumulative error; 21) Nevada's death penalty is administered in an
12 arbitrary, irrational and capricious fashion; 22) lethal injection constitutes cruel
13 and unusual punishment and 23) the death penalty violates evolving standards
14 of decency.

15 The State filed a motion to dismiss Howard's third State petition on
16 March 4, 2001. The State argued that the entire petition was procedurally
17 barred under NRS 34.726(1) (one-year limit) and NRS 34.800 (five-year
18 laches) and that Howard had not shown good cause for delay in raising the
19 claims to overcome the procedural bars. The State also analyzed each claim
20 and noted what issues had already been raised and decided adversely to
21 Howard or should have been raised and were waived under NRS 34.810.

22 Howard filed an amended third State petition. The amended petition
23 expanded the factual matters under Claim 17 regarding Howard's family
24 background that Howard asserted should have been presented in mitigation.

25 On August 20, 2003, Howard filed his opposition to the State's motion
26 to dismiss his third State petition. As good cause for delay, Howard alleged
27 Nevada's successive petition and waiver bar (NRS 34.810) is inconsistently
28 applied and Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 34 P.3d 519 (2001) is not
controlling. Howard contended NRS 34.726 did not apply because any delay
was the fault of counsel not Howard and NRS 34.726 is unconstitutional and
cannot be applied to successive petitions Pellegrini notwithstanding. Howard
argued the Due process and Equal Protection clauses of the Federal
Constitution bar application of NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800 and NRS 34.810 to
Howard. In addition, Howard asserted NRS 34.800 did not apply because the
State had not shown prejudice and the presumption of prejudice was overcome
by the allegations in the petition.

29 The State filed a reply to the opposition on September 24, 2003. The
30 district court issued an oral decision on October 2, 2003 dismissing the third
31 State petition as procedurally barred under NRS 34.726 and finding Howard
32 had failed to overcome the bar by showing good cause for delay. The district
33 court also independently dismissed the claims under NRS 34.810. Written
34 findings were entered on October 23, 2003.

35 Howard appealed the dismissal to the Nevada Supreme Court, which
36 affirmed the district court's dismissal of the third State petition on December
37 4, 2004. The High Court addressed Howard's assertions that he had either
38 overcome the procedural bars or they could not constitutionally be applied to
him and rejected them. Among its conclusions, the Court noted that the record
reflected Howard was aware that all his claims challenging the conviction or
imposition of sentence must be joined in a single petition and that Howard had
no right to post-conviction counsel at the time of the filing of his first and
second State petitions for post-conviction relief and hence ineffectiveness of
post-conviction counsel could not be good cause for delay.⁷

Howard then returned to Federal district court where he filed his Third

⁷ See 1987 Nev. Stat., ch. 539, § 42 at 1230 (providing that appointment of counsel was discretionary not mandatory).

1 Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on October 23, 2005.
2 Subsequently, without seeking approval from the Federal Court, the Federal
3 Public Defender's Office filed, on Howard's behalf, the current Fourth State
4 Post-Conviction Petition on October 27, 2007. The State filed a motion to
5 dismiss the Fourth State Petition on April 8, 2008. The parties agreed to stay
6 this case for several months while Howard sought permission from the Federal
7 District Court to hold his federal petition for post-conviction habeas corpus in
8 abeyance pending exhaustion of the claims already filed in the Fourth State
9 Petition and of new claims he wished to file in State court as a result of the
10 Ninth Circuit's decision in Polk v. Sandoval, 503 F.3d 903, 910 (9th Cir. 2007).

11 The United States District Court denied Howard's motion for stay and
12 abeyance on January 9, 2009. Thereafter, Howard filed an Opposition to the
13 State's original motion to dismiss and an Amended Petition on February 24,
14 2009. The State responded to Howard's opposition to the original motion to
15 dismiss and additionally moved to dismiss the Amended Fourth Petition on
16 October 7, 2009.⁸ Howard filed an Opposition to the Amended Motion to
17 Dismiss on December 18, 2009. Howard filed supplemental authorities on
18 January 5, 2010.

19 Argument on the State's motion to dismiss was heard on February 4,
20 2010. The matter was taken under advisement so the district court could
21 review the extensive record. A Minute Order Decision was issued on May 13,
22 2010, dismissing the Fourth State Petition as procedurally barred. A written
23 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law was filed on November 6, 2010.

24 Petitioner challenged this Court's decision before the Nevada Supreme
25 Court. Prior to ruling on this Court's fourth denial of habeas relief, the Nevada
26 Supreme Court issued an opinion in Howard v. State, 128 Nev. 736, 291 P.3d
27 137 (2012), addressing the sealing of documents. The Federal Public Defender
28 (FPD) filed a motion in the Supreme Court to substitute counsel that included
information that was potentially embarrassing to one or more current or former
FPD attorneys as well as a prior private attorney who had represented Howard.
Id. at 747, 291 P.3d at 144. A cover sheet indicated that the motion was sealed
but the FPD failed to file a separate motion to seal the pleading. Id. at 739,
291 P.3d at 139. The Court concluded that the FPD had not properly moved to
seal and that sealing was unjustified. Id. at 748, 291 P.3d at 145. Ultimately,
the Court affirmed this Court's denial of habeas relief. (Order of Affirmance,
filed July 30, 2014, attached to Clerk's Certificate, filed October 24, 2014).
The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari. Howard v. Nevada, —
U.S. —, 135 S.Ct. 1898 (2015).

— Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
(Fifth Petition) on October 5, 2016. Respondent filed an opposition and
motion to dismiss on November 2, 2016. On March 27, 2017, Petitioner filed
an opposition to the State's request to dismiss the Fifth Petition. Respondent's
reply to Petitioner's opposition was filed on April 4, 2017.

On December 1, 2016, Petitioner filed an Amended Fifth Petition. The
State moved to strike the Amended Fifth Petition for failing to comply with
NRS 34.750(5). Petitioner opposed this request. This Court held a hearing on
March 17, 2017, and after entertaining argument, struck the Amended Fifth
Petition pursuant to NRS 34.750(5) and Barnhart v. State, 122 Nev. 301, 130
P.3d 650 (2006). An order memorializing this decision was filed on April 7,

⁸ Although both defense counsel and this Court received a copy of the Opposition and Amended Motion to Dismiss, for some reason it was not filed. This Court authorized the District Attorney's Office to file a Notice of Errata and attach a copy of the previously distributed Opposition and Amended Motion to Dismiss. This was filed on February 4, 2010. Subsequently, the missing document was located and the original Amended Motion to Dismiss was officially filed on May 11, 2010.

2017.

On April 6, 2017, Petitioner filed a Motion to Amend or Supplement that requested reconsideration of this Court's decision to strike his Amended Fifth Petition without requesting leave to do so in advance. Respondent filed an opposition on April 12, 2017, and Petitioner replied on April 17, 2017.

Howard's Fifth Petition and Motion to Amend or Supplement came before this Court on the April 19, 2017, Chamber Calendar. On May 2, 2017, this Court issued a minute order denying the Fifth Petition and the Motion to Amend or Supplement and imposing a \$250.00 sanction upon Howard's counsel for causing the State to respond to a the Motion to Amend when the Court had already decided the issue in the context of striking the Amended Fifth Petition and/or for failing to seek leave of court prior to requesting reconsideration.

(Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 8-20 (footnotes in original)) Notice of Entry of Order was filed on May 23, 2017. (Notice of Entry of Order, filed May 23, 2017).

Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal on June 1, 2017. (Notice of Appeal, filed June 1, 2017). Additionally, Petitioner successfully sought extraordinary review of the sanction order. (Armeni v. Dist. Ct., Nevada Supreme Court Case Number 73462, Order Granting Petition in Part and Denying Petition in Part, filed April 25, 2018).

On September 4, 2018, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) (Sixth Petition). (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 4, 2018). The State moved to strike on September 7, 2018. (Motion to Strike Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 7, 2018). Petitioner opposed on September 14, 2018. (Opposition to Motion to Strike, filed September 14, 2018). The State replied on September 20, 2018. (Reply to Opposition to Motion to Strike Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 20, 2018). This Court stayed the Sixth Petition pending the outcome on appeal of the denial of the Fifth Petition since both challenged the validity of the sentencing. (Recorder's Transcript of October 23, 2018, Hearing, p. 4-5, filed November 16, 2018).

On September 7, 2018, the State moved to transfer the Sixth Petition back to the criminal case. (Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed September 7, 2018). Petitioner opposed on September 12, 2018. (Opposition to Motion to Transfer, filed September 12, 2018). The State replied on September 13, 2018. (Reply to Opposition to

1 Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed September 13, 2018). Eventually the
2 parties stipulated to transferring the habeas proceeding back into the criminal case.
3 (Stipulation, filed November 6, 2019). An order transferring the case was filed on
4 November 7, 2019. (Order Granting Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed
5 November 7, 2019).

6 On September 27, 2019, Petitioner moved to lift the stay on the Sixth Petition because
7 the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order of Affirmance upholding the denial of the Fifth
8 Petition on September 20, 2019. (Motion to Lift Stay, filed September 27, 2019). The State
9 did not oppose this request. An order lifting the stay was filed on November 19, 2019.
10 (Order Granting Petitioner's Motion to Lift Stay, filed November 19, 2019).

11 Ultimately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the Court decided this matter without
12 oral argument on May 4, 2020. (Odyssey Register of Actions, May 4, 2020, Court Minutes).
13 The Court directed Respondent to prepare findings of fact and conclusions of law consistent
14 with the court minutes. Id.

15 ANALYSIS

16 Petitioner's collateral attack on the remaining aggravating circumstance is decades
17 too tardy. Habeas relief at this late date would be overly prejudicial to the State. Ultimately,
18 the mere fact that the conviction underlying the prior violent felony aggravating
19 circumstance was vacated on grounds irrelevant to the facts of that case is insufficient to
20 justify ignoring Petitioner's procedural defaults.

21 I. The Fifth Petition is Procedurally Barred

22 A. Application of Procedural Bars is Mandatory

23 The one-year time bar of NRS 34.726 is strictly construed. Gonzales v. State, 118
24 Nev. 590, 593-596, 53 P.3d 901, 902-904 (rejected post-conviction petition filed two days
25 late pursuant to the "clear and unambiguous" provisions of NRS 34.726(1)). Further, the
26 district courts have a *duty* to consider whether post-conviction claims are procedurally
27 barred. State v. Eighth Judicial District Court (Riker), 121 Nev. 225, 234, 112 P.3d 1070,
28

1 1076 (2005). The Nevada Supreme Court has found that “[a]pplication of the statutory
2 procedural default rules to post-conviction habeas petitions is mandatory,” noting:

3 Habeas corpus petitions that are filed many years after conviction are an
4 unreasonable burden on the criminal justice system. The necessity for a
5 workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a criminal
conviction is final.

6 Id., at 231, 112 P.3d at 1074. Additionally, the Court held that procedural bars “cannot be
7 ignored when properly raised by the State.” Id., at 233, 112 P.3d at 1075. The Nevada
8 Supreme Court has granted no discretion to the district courts regarding whether to apply the
9 statutory procedural bars.

10 B. NRS 34.726(1)

11 NRS 34.726(1) states that “unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that
12 challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year after entry of
13 the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year
14 after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur.” The one-year time bar is strictly construed and
15 enforced. Gonzales, 118 Nev. 590, 53 P.3d 901. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that
16 the “clear and unambiguous” provisions of NRS 34.726(1) demonstrate an “intolerance
17 toward perpetual filing of petitions for relief, which clogs the court system and undermines
18 the finality of convictions.” Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 875, 34 P.3d 519, 529 (2001).
19 For cases that arose before NRS 34.726 took effect on January 1, 1993, the deadline for
20 filing a petition extended to January 1, 1994. Id. at 869, 34 P.3d at 525.

21 Remittitur issued from Petitioner’s direct appeal on February 12, 1988. (Findings of
22 Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 12). Therefore, Petitioner had
23 until January 1, 1994, to file a timely habeas petition. Petitioner filed the Sixth Petition on
24 September 4, 2018. (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September
25 4, 2018). As such, the Sixth Petition is time barred.

26 C. NRS 34.800

27 NRS 34.800 recognizes that a post-conviction petition should be dismissed when
28 delay in presenting issues would prejudice the State in responding to the petition or in retrial.

1 NRS 34.800(1). NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if
2 “[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order
3 imposing sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of
4 conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction.”
5 See also, Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), superseded
6 by statute as recognized by, Hart v. State, 116 Nev. 558, 1 P.3d 969 (2000) (“petitions that
7 are filed many years after conviction are an unreasonable burden on the criminal justice
8 system. The necessity for a workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a
9 criminal conviction is final.”).

10 To invoke the presumption, the statute requires that the State specifically plead
11 presumptive prejudice. NRS 34.800(2). More than five years has passed since remittitur
12 issued from Petitioner’s direct appeal on February 12, 1988. (Findings of Fact, Conclusions
13 of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 12). Indeed, over thirty years have passed since
14 Petitioner’s direct appeal was final. As such, the State pled statutory laches under NRS
15 34.800(2) and prejudice under NRS 34.800(1) against the Sixth Petition. After such a
16 passage of time, the State is prejudiced in its ability to answer the Sixth Petition and retry the
17 penalty-phase. If Petitioner’s sixth go around on state post-conviction review is not
18 dismissed or denied on the procedural bars, the State will be forced to track down witnesses
19 who may have died or retired in order to prove a case that is several decades old. Assuming
20 witnesses are available, their memories have certainly faded and they will not present to a
21 jury the same way they did in 1983.

22 D. NRS 34.810

23 Petitioner’s sixth attempt at state habeas relief must be dismissed on waiver grounds
24 and as an abuse of the writ.

25 Claims that could have been raised on direct appeal or in a prior petition are barred
26 under NRS 34.810(1)(b):

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

28 ...

1 (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the
petition could have been:

2 (1) Presented to the trial court;

3 (2) *Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas
corpus or post-conviction relief, unless the court finds both cause for
the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.*

4 (Emphasis added). The failure to raise grounds for relief at the first opportunity is an abuse
5 of the writ. NRS 34.810(2).

6 Nevada law dictates that all claims appropriate for direct appeal must be pursued on
7 direct appeal or they will be "considered waived in subsequent proceedings." Franklin v.
8 State, 110 Nev. 750, 752, 877 P.2d 1058, 1059 (1994), disapproved on other grounds,
9 Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 979 P.2d 222 (1999). The Nevada Supreme Court has
10 emphasized that: "[a] court *must* dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either
11 were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause
12 for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the
13 petitioner." Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 646-47, 29 P.3d 498, 523 (2001) (emphasis
14 added). Where a claim arises after direct appeal, a petitioner has one year in which to file a
15 petition alleging the claim or it too is barred. Rippo v. State, 134 Nev. 411, 412, 423 P.3d
16 1084, 1090 (2018) ("[A] petition ... has been filed within a reasonable time after the ...
17 claim became available so long as it is filed within one year after entry of the district court's
18 order disposing of the prior petition or, if a timely appeal was taken from the district court's
19 order, within one year after this court issues its remittitur.").

20 Petitioner's challenge to the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance is barred
21 by NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2) as waived and by NRS 34.810(2) as an abuse of the writ. Petitioner
22 has been aware for years that he was not sentenced in his New York robbery case. Petitioner
23 should have raised that issue with the New York courts decades ago. To wait decades in
24 order to secure a favorable result in a New York collateral proceeding in order to raise a
25 challenge to his death sentence 30 years after the fact is an abuse of the writ.

26 II. Petitioner Fails to Justify Ignoring the Procedural Bars

27 This Court cannot disregard the procedural bars because Petitioner has failed to prove
28 good cause, prejudice and/or actual innocence.

1 To overcome the procedural bars, a petitioner must demonstrate: (1) good cause for
2 delay in filing his petition or for bringing new claims or repeating claims in a successive
3 petition; and (2) undue or actual prejudice. NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.800(1); NRS 34.810(3).
4 To establish prejudice “a petitioner must show that errors in the proceedings underlying the
5 judgment worked to the petitioner’s actual and substantial disadvantage.” State v. Huebler,
6 128 Nev. __, __, 275 P.3d 91, 94-95 (2012), cert. denied, __ U.S. __, 133 S.Ct. 988 (2013).

7 “To establish good cause, petitioners must show that an impediment external to the
8 defense prevented their compliance with the applicable procedural rule. A qualifying
9 impediment might be shown where the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably
10 available at the time of default.” Clem v. State, 119 Nev. 615, 621, 81 P.3d 521, 525 (2003),
11 rehearing denied, 120 Nev. 307, 91 P.3d 35 cert. denied, 543 U.S. 947, 125 S.Ct. 358 (2004);
12 see also, Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 251, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003) (“In order to
13 demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense
14 prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules”); Pellegrini,
15 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537 (neither ineffective assistance of counsel, nor a physician’s
16 declaration in support of a habeas petition were sufficient “good cause” to overcome a
17 procedural default, whereas a finding by Supreme Court that a defendant was suffering from
18 Multiple Personality Disorder was). An external impediment could be “that the factual or
19 legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that ‘some interference by
20 officials’ made compliance impracticable.” Id. (quoting, Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478,
21 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986)); see also, Gonzalez, 118 Nev. at 595, 53 P.3d at 904
22 (citing Harris v. Warden, 114 Nev. 956, 959-60 n.4, 964 P.2d 785 n.4 (1998)).

23 The Nevada Supreme Court has held that, “appellants cannot attempt to manufacture
24 good cause[.]” Clem, 119 Nev. at 621, 81 P.3d at 526. To find good cause there must be a
25 “substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse.” Hathaway, 119 Nev. at 251, 71 P.3d at
26 506; (quoting, Colley v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), superseded
27 by statute as recognized by, Huebler, 128 Nev. at __, 275 P.3d at 95, footnote 2). Excuses
28 such as the lack of assistance of counsel when preparing a petition as well as the failure of

1 trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found not to constitute
2 good cause. Phelps v. Dir. Nev. Dep't of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303, 1306
3 (1988), superseded by statute as recognized by, Nika v. State, 120 Nev. 600, 607, 97 P.3d
4 1140, 1145 (2004); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).

5 Even when a petitioner cannot show good cause sufficient to overcome the procedural
6 bars, habeas relief may still be granted if he can demonstrate a fundamental miscarriage of
7 justice. Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. In order to prove a fundamental
8 miscarriage of justice, a petitioner must make “a colorable showing he is actually innocent of
9 the crime or is ineligible for the death penalty.” Id. (citation omitted). Actual innocence
10 means factual innocence not mere legal insufficiency. Bousley v. United States, 523 U.S.
11 614, 623, 118 S.Ct. 1604, 1611 (1998); Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333, 338-39, 112 S.Ct.
12 2514, 2518-19 (1992). To establish actual innocence of a crime, a petitioner “must show
13 that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him absent a
14 constitutional violation.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. However, “[w]ithout
15 any new evidence of innocence, even the existence of a concededly meritorious
16 constitutional violation is not itself sufficient to establish a miscarriage of justice that would
17 allow a habeas court to reach the merits of the barred claim.” Schlup v. Delo, 513 U.S. 298,
18 316, 115 S. Ct. 851, 861 (1995) (emphasis added).

19 Actual innocence is a stringent standard designed to be applied only in the most
20 extraordinary situations. Id.; Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 876, 34 P.3d at 530. The Eighth Circuit
21 Court of Appeals has “rejected free-standing claims of actual innocence as a basis for habeas
22 review stating, ‘[c]laims of actual innocence based on newly discovered evidence have never
23 been held to state a ground for federal habeas relief absent an independent constitutional
24 violation occurring in the underlying state criminal proceeding.’” Meadows v. Delo, 99 F.3d
25 280, 283 (8th Cir. 1996) (citing Herrera v. Collins, 506 U.S. 390, 400, 113 S. Ct. 853, 860
26 (1993)). A defendant claiming actual innocence must demonstrate that it is more likely than
27 not that *no reasonable juror* would have convicted him absent a constitutional violation.
28 Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. Once a defendant has made such a showing, he

1 may then use the claim of actual innocence as a “gateway” to present his constitutional
2 challenges to the court and require the court to decide them on the merits. Schlup, 513 U.S.
3 at 315, 115 S. Ct. at 861. Furthermore, the newly discovered evidence suggesting the
4 defendant’s innocence must be “so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome
5 of the trial.” Id. at 316, 115 S.Ct. at 861.

6 “Where the petitioner has argued that the procedural default should be ignored
7 because he is actually ineligible for the death penalty, he must show by clear and convincing
8 evidence that, but for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death
9 eligible.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. To establish innocence of capital
10 punishment sufficient to waive a procedural default, a petitioner must eliminate every
11 aggravating circumstance. Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333, 347, 112 S.Ct. 1514, 2523
12 (1992). In addition, any new evidence regarding mitigating factors is not considered in an
13 “actual innocence” death eligibility determination. Sawyer, 505 U.S. at 345-346, 112 S.Ct.
14 at 2522. Notably, the “actual innocence” requirement focuses exclusively on those elements
15 that render a defendant eligible for the death penalty; any additional mitigating evidence that
16 was not presented at trial – even if it was the result of alleged constitutional errors – is
17 irrelevant and will not be considered in an actual innocence determination. Id. at 347-48, at
18 2523-24.

19 That Petitioner has finally gotten around to challenging his New York conviction after
20 30 years does not amount to good cause to ignore NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800 and NRS
21 34.810. Petitioner’s reliance upon Johnson v. Mississippi, 486 U.S. 578, 108 S.Ct. 1981
22 (1988), is misplaced. Johnson does not justify ignoring Petitioner’s procedural defaults. The
23 United States Supreme Court held that it could reach the merits of Johnson’s claim because
24 “we cannot conclude that the procedural bar relied on by the Mississippi Supreme Court in
25 this case has been consistently or regularly applied. Consequently, under federal law it is not
26 an adequate and independent state ground[.]” Id. at 588-89, 108 S.Ct. at 1988. Petitioner
27 does not even contend that Nevada’s procedural bars are not consistently applied. His
28 failure to do so is an admission that he cannot make such a showing. See, Polk v. State, 126

1 Nev. ___, ___, 233 P.3d 357, 360-61 (2010). Nor can he, even the Ninth Circuit Court of
2 Appeals admits that Nevada strictly enforces NRS 34.726(1). Loveland v. Hatcher, 231 F.3d
3 640, 642-43 (9th Cir. 2000). Indeed, the Federal District Court for Nevada has ruled in
4 Petitioner's federal habeas litigation arising from this case that Nevada consistently enforces
5 NRS 34.726(1). Howard v. McDaniel, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5191, p. 8-22 (D. Nev. 2008).
6 Regardless, the Nevada Supreme Court steadfastly maintains that it consistently enforces
7 Nevada's procedural default rules. Riker, 121 Nev. at 235-42, 112 P.3d at 1077-82.

8 Thus, Johnson is irrelevant unless Petitioner can evade NRS 34.726(1), NRS 34.800
9 and NRS 34.810. To ignore the procedural bars Petitioner must establish "that the factual or
10 legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that 'some interference by
11 officials' made compliance impracticable." Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537
12 (quoting, Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986)). Petitioner
13 cannot make this showing because he has been aware of the defective nature of his New
14 York conviction for decades and did nothing about it. Petitioner knew from the time of trial
15 that he absconded from New York after his trial had started. (Exhibit A attached to State's
16 Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-
17 Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of Jury Trial, Thursday, April 21,
18 1983, 10:00 A.M., filed March 14, 1984, p. 1244). Petitioner challenged the prior violent
19 felony aggravating circumstance based on the lack of a sentence in his New York case in
20 2007 during the litigation of his fourth petition. (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-
21 Conviction), filed October 25, 2007, p. 45-49). This Court found the claim barred pursuant
22 to NRS 34.726(1), NRS 34.800 and NRS 34.810. (Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law
23 and Order, filed November 6, 2010, p. 19-21). This Court ruled that Petitioner could not
24 justify ignoring his procedural defaults. Id. at 27-33. On appeal from denial of habeas relief,
25 the Nevada Supreme Court agreed that the petition was procedurally barred and that
26 Petitioner could not overcome his defaults. (Order of Affirmance, filed July 30, 2014, p. 2-
27 3, 10-12).

28 Petitioner could have challenged the infirmity of his New York conviction at any time

1 since trial. The very purpose of the procedural bars is to compel habeas petitioners to pursue
2 their claims expeditiously. According to the United States Supreme Court, “the purpose of
3 the fault component of “failed” is to ensure the prisoner undertakes his own diligent search
4 for evidence. Diligence ... depends upon whether the prisoner made a reasonable attempt, in
5 light of the information available at the time, to investigate and pursue claims[.]” Williams
6 v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 420, 434-435, 120 S.Ct. 1479, 1490 (2000). Indeed, the High Court has
7 explicitly stated “that ‘cause’ under the cause and prejudice test must be something *external*
8 to the petitioner, **something that cannot be fairly attributed to him.**” Coleman v.
9 Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 753, 111 S.Ct. 2546, 2566 (1991) (italics in original, bolding
10 added). Similar to the procedural bars at issue in Williams and Coleman, Nevada also
11 requires a habeas petitioner to demonstrate a lack of fault. NRS 34.726(1)(a) (“good cause
12 for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates ... [t]hat the delay was not the fault of the
13 petitioner”); NRS 34.800(1)(a) (“A petition may be dismissed ... unless the petitioner shows
14 that the petition is based upon grounds of which the petitioner could not have had knowledge
15 by the exercise of reasonable diligence”). Here, Petitioner did not pursue his claim regarding
16 his New York conviction for three decades. This is an obvious failure of diligence that
17 squarely places fault on Petitioner’s shoulders.

18 Petitioner’s failure to demonstrate due diligence in challenging his New York
19 conviction bars habeas relief. In Witter v. State, 135 Nev. ___, ___, 452 P.3d 406, 408 (2019),
20 the Nevada Supreme Court addressed an Appellant contending that “because of the
21 indeterminate restitution provision in the 1995 judgment, his conviction was not final until
22 entry of the third amended judgment of conviction in 2017” and that as a consequence, “the
23 direct appeal decided in 1996 and the subsequent postconviction proceedings were null and
24 void for lack of jurisdiction and therefore he should be allowed to raise any issues stemming
25 from the 1995 trial [.]” The Court rejected this view and concluded that Witter’s appeal was
26 “limited in scope to issues stemming from the amendment.” Id. at ___. 452 P.3d at 407. The
27 Court gave two reasons for this holding. Id. The Court noted that the more important of
28 those was that “Witter treated the 1995 judgment of conviction as final for more than two

1 decades, litigating a direct appeal and various postconviction proceedings in state and federal
2 court.” Id.

3 In distinguishing its precedents overturning judgments of conviction containing
4 indeterminate restitution amounts from Witter’s situation, the Court noted that the
5 defendants in those cases “raised the error regarding the indeterminate restitution provision
6 during the first proceeding in which they challenged the validity of their judgments of
7 conviction[.]” Id. at ___, 453 P.3d at 409. Witter’s failure to do the same implicated the
8 compelling consideration of finality. Id. The Court pointed out that “[a] challenge to a
9 conviction made years after the conviction is a burden on the parties and the courts because
10 ‘[m]emories of the crime may diminish and become attenuated,’ and the record may not be
11 sufficiently preserved.” Id. (quoting, Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d
12 1268, 1269 (1984)). Ultimately, “Witter treated the judgment of conviction as a final
13 judgment. He is estopped from now arguing that the judgment was not final and that the
14 subsequent proceedings were null and void for lack of jurisdiction.” Id. at ___, 453 P.3d at
15 410 (footnote omitted).

16 Witter’s failure to exercise due diligence in challenging his judgment of conviction is
17 indistinguishable from Petitioner’s failure of diligence in attacking his New York conviction.
18 Petitioner treated his New York conviction as final for nearly four decades. He filed petition
19 after petition and appeal after appeal all treating his New York conviction as final. Just as in
20 Witter, Petitioner should be estopped from only now alleging that his New York conviction
21 is null and void.

22 The requirement of due diligence is fundamental in Nevada habeas law. Nevada’s
23 statutory laches provision requires a petitioner to demonstrate reasonable diligence in order
24 to avoid a dismissal. NRS 34.800(1)(a) (“A petition may be dismissed if delay in the filing
25 of the petition ... [p]rejudices the respondent ... in responding to the petition, unless the
26 petitioner shows that the petition is based upon grounds of which the petitioner could not
27 have had knowledge by the exercise of reasonable diligence before the circumstances
28 prejudicial to the State occurred”). The time bar of NRS 34.726 may only be waived if a

petitioner demonstrates that “the delay is not the fault of the petitioner[.]” NRS 34.726(1)(a). The bar against successive and abusive petitions may be waived upon a showing of “[g]ood cause for the failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again[.]” NRS 34.810(3)(a). Notably, *the Nevada Legislature just last session extended the necessity of demonstrating due diligence to claims of factual innocence*. NRS 34.960(3)(a) (“... the evidence could not have been discovered by the petitioner or the petitioner’s counsel through the exercise of reasonable diligence”).⁹

Nor can Petitioner escape the procedural bars by claiming that he is actually innocent of the death penalty. “Where ... a petitioner cannot demonstrate cause and prejudice, the district court may nevertheless excuse a procedural bar if the petitioner demonstrates that failing to consider the merits of any constitutional claim would result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice.” Rippo, 134 Nev. at 444, 423 P.3d at 1112 (citing, Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537). Specifically, where a petitioner alleges ineligibility for the death penalty he must show “by clear and convincing evidence that, but for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death eligible.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537.

Initially, Petitioner’s claims of actual innocence should be summarily denied since, even if this Court assumes that factual innocence has been established based on the

⁹ Federal law appears to diverge from Nevada law on this point. Federal law does not preclude a claim of actual innocence for failing to exercise due diligence; instead, “[u]nexplained delay in presenting new evidence bears on the determination whether the petitioner has made the requisite showing” and on the credibility of a claim. McQuiggin v. Perkins, 569 U.S. 383, 399, 133 S. Ct. 1924, 1935, 185 L. Ed. 2d 1019 (2013). However, McQuiggin is limited to federal post-conviction relief and does not apply to state habeas proceedings. Com. v. Brown, 2016 PA Super 148, 143 A.3d 418, 420–21 (2016) (“While McQuiggin represents a further development in federal habeas corpus law, as was the case in Saunders, this change in federal law is irrelevant to the time restrictions of our PCRA”); State v. Edwards, 164 So.3d 823, 823-24 (La. 2015) (“McQuiggin does not purport to govern state post-conviction proceedings conducted under state law”); Wayne v. State, 866 N.W.2d 917, 919 (Minn. 2015) (“McQuiggin’s holding specifically applies to federal habeas petitions and ... does not apply to a postconviction motion that is a creature of state statute ... and is governed by its own statutory time bar”); Ex parte Smith, No. 03-17-00628-CR, 2018 WL 2347012, at *3 (Tex. App. May 24, 2018), petition for discretionary review refused (July 25, 2018) (“Smith relies on ... McQuiggin ... [but] failed to show that the law on federal habeas claims applies to his habeas claim under Texas law”). Further, the Nevada Supreme Court has declined to import other similar equitable remedies from federal habeas law. Brown v. McDaniel, 130 Nev. 565, 569-76, 331 P.3d 867, 870-75 (2014). Regardless, even if applicable McQuiggin would not assist Petitioner since it was published decades after Petitioner’s conviction and there is no indication that the case applies retroactively. See, Teague v. Lane, 489 U.S. 288, 109 S. Ct. 1060 (1989); Colwell v. State, 118 Nev. 807, 59 P.3d 463 (2002).

1 invalidation of his New York conviction, he still has not identified a constitutional violation
2 related to the New York conviction. Schlup, 513 U.S. at 315, 115 S. Ct. at 861. Indeed,
3 Petitioner's New York conviction was valid at the time of his sentence and thus he cannot
4 establish that a constitutional violation existed to the time of sentencing. See, Clem v. State,
5 119 Nev. 615, 621-26, 81 P.3d 521, 526-29 (2003) (judicial interpretation of a statute after
6 conviction such that Petitioner could not have been guilty of the deadly weapon
7 enhancement does not amount to a constitutional violation for purposes of actual innocence
8 since Petitioner was guilty under the law as it existed to the time of conviction).

9 Summary denial of Petitioner's actual innocence claim is additionally warranted by
10 his failure to establish factual innocence as opposed to a legal defect in his New York
11 conviction. Actual innocence means factual innocence not mere legal insufficiency.
12 Bousley, 523 U.S. at 623, 118 S.Ct. at 1611; Sawyer, 505 U.S. at 338-39, 112 S.Ct. at 2518-
13 19. As such, Petitioner's actual innocence claim must fail since he secured reversal of his
14 New York conviction on an issue of legal sufficiency and not factual innocence.

15 Regardless, Petitioner cannot demonstrate "by clear and convincing evidence that, but
16 for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death eligible."
17 Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. He cannot meet this standard because his jury
18 found the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance based on the testimony of the victim
19 from that prior violent crime and not purely on New York documentation of that conviction.
20 It is important to note that in the only authority proffered by Petitioner, the United States
21 Supreme Court premised its holding upon the fact that:

22 The sole evidence supporting the aggravating circumstance that petitioner had
23 been "previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence
24 to the person of another" consisted of an authenticated copy of petitioner's
25 commitment to Elmira Reception Center in 1963 following his conviction in
Monroe County, New York, for the crime of second-degree assault with intent
to commit first-degree rape.

26 Johnson, 486 U.S. at 581, 108 S.Ct. at 1984. Johnson is factually distinguishable from this
27 case because the victim from Petitioner's prior violent felony testified at the penalty hearing
28 about her victimization by Petitioner. (Exhibit B attached to State's Opposition and Motion

1 to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019,
2 Reporter's Transcript of May 2, 1983, Penalty Hearing, p. 1464-81). Additionally, a New
3 York detective testified regarding his investigation of the prior violent felony. Id. at 1481-
4 92.

5 This is significant because the presentation of the underlying facts from those who
6 experienced them allowed the jury to make an independent judgment about whether
7 Petitioner committed a prior violent felony instead of merely relying upon court records.
8 This distinction was key in Gardner v. State, 297 Ark. 541, 764 S.W.2d 416 (Ark. 1989).
9 The Supreme Court of Arkansas faced a habeas petitioner complaining "that the aggravating
10 circumstance found to exist by the jury in the sentencing phase ... has since been invalidated
11 ... because a conviction for a prior violent felony which formed the basis for the jury's
12 finding of an aggravating circumstance ... has since been reversed on appeal." Id. at 542,
13 764 S.W.2d at 417. Just as Petitioner does here, Gardner argued that Johnson required the
14 invalidation of his death sentence. Id. at 543-44, 764 S.W.2d at 418. The Supreme Court of
15 Arkansas rejected this claim:

16 In Johnson, the jury found the existence of three aggravating circumstances,
17 one of which was that Johnson had been previously convicted of a felony
18 involving the use or threat of violence to another person. The sole evidence of
19 the prior felony was a document reflecting a conviction for assault to commit
20 rape. The assault conviction was overturned on appeal after trial, and the
21 United States Supreme Court concluded that since the assault conviction was
22 invalid and the prosecutor had presented no evidence of the conduct
23 underlying it, Johnson was entitled to be resentenced. Johnson is not
24 applicable to petitioner's case because at petitioner's trial the jury heard
25 detailed direct testimony by the victims of the prior violent felony and other
26 evidence which established the nature of petitioner's conduct. In addition to
27 their testimony, there was further evidence of the crimes against them
28 introduced in the sentencing phase of petitioner's trial. The aggravating
circumstance was thus proved by evidence adduced at trial of the commission
of violent acts rather than by proof of a conviction, a practice which this court
has upheld. See, Miller v. State, 280 Ark. 551, 660 S.W.2d 163 (1983).

25 Gardner, 297 Ark. At 544, 764 S.W.2d at 418.

26 Similarly, in Gibbs v. Johnson, 154 F.3d 253, 258 (5th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 526
27 U.S. 1089, 119 S.Ct. 1501 (1999), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals faced a habeas
28 petitioner contending that his death sentence was invalid under Johnson because "the state

1 relied upon inaccurate evidence of a prior offense[.]” Gibbs premised his Johnson claim on
2 an alleged Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194 (1963), violation. Gibbs, 154
3 F.3d at 255-58. Specifically, the State presented evidence that Gibbs attacked another
4 inmate but failed to disclose a jail report indicating that the incident was dismissed on self-
5 defense grounds. Id. at 256. The Fifth Circuit denied habeas relief:

6 We are not persuaded. In Johnson the invalidated conviction was the sole
7 evidence of the prior conduct. The court in Johnson emphasized that because
8 the prosecutor relied upon a judgment of conviction to prove the prior acts, the
reversal took away the prosecutor's evidence. The evidence of Gibbs's prior
acts was the testimony at trial of the victim.

9 Gibbs, 154 F.3d at 258.

10 The Eleventh Circuit has reached a similar conclusion. In Spivey v. Head, 207 F.3d
11 1263, 1269 (11th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1053, 121 S.Ct. 660 (2000), a habeas
12 petitioner argued that “his prior vacated conviction was relied on in sentencing thus violating
13 his Eighth Amendment rights under Johnson[.]” The Eleventh Circuit recognized that in
14 Johnson “[t]he prosecution introduced no evidence about the conduct underlying the prior
15 conviction, but relied instead on a single authenticated copy of a document indicating the
16 conviction[.]” Id. at 1281. Based on that, the Court rejected the petitioner’s claim because
17 “[i]n contrast to Johnson, here there is extensive evidence of the conduct underlying the Bibb
18 County conviction[.]” Id.

19 Johnson is inapplicable to Petitioner since the jury heard direct evidence of his prior
20 violent crime. At the time of trial, the State argued that the jury needed to make its own
21 independent judgment regarding the existence of the prior violent felony aggravating
22 circumstance:

23 Mr. Seaton: We are going to bring forward eye-witness testimony or
24 testimony of these people who were down in San Bernardino and are familiar
25 with the crime and can tell the jury a little more about the factual
circumstances underlying

26 The reason for that, and I’ll just briefly elude to it here because it is
27 counsel’s argument at this time, but our reason for that is because the statute
28 175.554 causes the state to have the burden of proving these aggravating
circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt. And in addition to that, that
particular aggravating circumstance has to do with the use of force or violence.
And the mere recitation of what the conviction was for is not, in the state’s

mind, adequate to comply with that burden of proof.

...

Mr. Seaton: The other act that we intend to bring forth has also been put into evidence and again by the Defendant's own admission, and that is the conviction in absente. In view of the robbery with a weapon of a nurse in Queens, New York, in 1978. ...

...

Mr. Seaton: We have witnesses. We have the nurse here and the detective who worked the case. We would want to put them on as opposed to any documentation for the same reason, that is to show the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the use of force and/or violence was used in the commission of that particular robbery.

...

And it's important that the State be able to show the jury the facts, and maybe that's the important thing here. The jury isn't deciding as much the fact of the conviction as they are what's the underlying facts of that conviction. What was it that the jury was able to consider in order for that jury to determine that there was a use or threat of violence? And those are the things that we wish to bring before the jury at this particular time.

(Exhibit B, attached to State's Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of May 2, 1983, Penalty Hearing, p. 1453-54, 1457).

Consistent with this position, the State presented testimony from the victim and the police detective who investigated the New York robbery. *Id.* at 1464-92. The State's argument to the jury on the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance was also consistent with this position. The State read out the instruction defining the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance and then extensively discussed the *testimony* related to the New York crime. *Id.* at 1572-74. Indeed, the State never presented the jury with a judgment of conviction in the New York case. Instead, jurors were only given court minutes from the New York case. *Id.* at 1489-90. Furthermore, the mere fact of the adjudication was not at issue since Petitioner admitted the New York conviction. (Exhibit A attached to State's Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of April 12, 1983, Jury Trial, p. 1243, 1244).

Petitioner has failed to establish good cause or actual innocence. The New York conviction was invalidated because “[s]ince 1980, the New York State authorities had actual knowledge that the defendant was arrested and in continued custody by both California and Nevada” and “[i]n 37 years, the People have not attempted to extradite the defendant to New York or make any other reasonable effort to produce the defendant for sentencing.” (New York v. Howard, Queens County Supreme Court Case Number 1227178, dated May 22, 2018, p. 2-3, attached as Exhibit 2 to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 4, 2018). The very words of the New York Court apply equally to Petitioner. Just like New York, Petitioner did nothing to enforce or protect his interests for over 30 years. Just like New York, Petitioner should not profit from his lack of due diligence. Thus, Petitioner cannot establish good cause. As for actual innocence, Petitioner’s jury found the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance because it heard the facts of the New York case. That Petitioner’s New York conviction was invalidated on a technicality after more than 30 years does nothing to undermine the factual truth of what he did to the victim in the New York case.

ORDER

It is HEREBY ORDERED that the Sixth Petition is denied as procedurally barred without a sufficient showing of good cause and prejudice to ignore Petitioner's procedural defaults.

DATED this 18 day of May 2020.

MICHAEL VILLANI
DISTRICT JUDGE

BS

STEVEN B. WOLFSON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Nevada Bar #001565

BY */s/ Jonathan E. VanBoskerck*
JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK
 Chief Deputy District Attorney
 Nevada Bar #006528

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LANCE J. HENDRON, ESQ.
Email: lance@ghlawnv.com

/s/ E.Davis

Employee for the District Attorney's Office

H:\P DRIVE Docs\Howard, Samuel, 81C053867- FOF COL denying Sixth Petition PW

Eileen Davis

From: Eileen Davis
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 2:18 PM
To: jonah_horwitz@fd.org; deborah_a_czuba@fd.org; lance@ghlawnv.com
Cc: Jonathan VanBoskerck; Eileen Davis
Subject: Samuel Howard, A-18-780434-W.
Attachments: Howard, Samuel, 81C053867- FOF COL denying Sixth Petition PWHC.pdf

Hello,
The attached Findings will be submitted to the Judge on May 18, 2020.
Stay healthy and safe.

Eileen Davis
Paralegal
Clark County District Attorney's Office
Appellate Division
T: (702) 671-2750
E: eileen.davis@clarkcountyda.com

COPY

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5/21/2020 10:35 AM
Steven D. Grierson
CLERK OF THE COURT

Steven D. Grierson

1 NEFF

2 DISTRICT COURT
3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

4 SAMUEL HOWARD,

5
6 Petitioner,

Case No: A-18-780434-W

Dept No: XVII

7 vs.

8 WILLIAM GITTERE; ET.AL.,

9 Respondent,

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

10
11 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 18, 2020, the court entered a decision or order in this matter, a
true and correct copy of which is attached to this notice.

12 You may appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision or order of this court. If you wish to appeal, you
13 must file a notice of appeal with the clerk of this court within thirty-three (33) days after the date this notice is
14 mailed to you. This notice was mailed on May 21, 2020.

15 STEVEN D. GRIERSON, CLERK OF THE COURT

16 /s/ Amanda Hampton

Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk

17
18
19 CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE / MAILING

20 I hereby certify that on this 21 day of May 2020, I served a copy of this Notice of Entry on the following:

21 ☒ By e-mail:

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

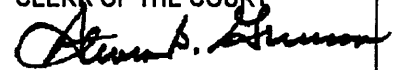
23 ☒ The United States mail addressed as follows:

24 Samuel Howard # 18329
P.O. Box 650
25 Indian Springs, NV 89070

Lance J. Hendron, esq.
625 S. Eighth St.
Las Vegas, NV 89101

26
27 /s/ Amanda Hampton

Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk



FFCO
STEVEN WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar #001565
JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006528
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212
(702) 671-2500
Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SAMUEL HOWARD,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	CASE NO: A-18-780434-W /
)	
-vs-)	81C053867
)	
THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	DEPT NO: XVII
)	
Respondent.)	

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER DENYING SIXTH
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABES CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

DATE OF HEARING: May 4, 2020
TIME OF HEARING: 3:00 a.m.

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable MICHAEL
VILLANI, District Judge, on the 4th day of May, 2019, SAMUEL HOWARD (hereinafter
"Petitioner" or "Howard") not present, represented by Assistant Federal Public Defender
Deborah A. Czuba, Esq. and Assistant Federal Public Defender Jonah J. Horwitz, Esq., the
Respondent being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, by and
through JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court
having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, testimony of witnesses, arguments
of counsel, and/or documents on file herein, now therefore, the Court makes the following
findings of fact and conclusions of law:

///

///

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

This Court summarized the facts of this case in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order denying Petitioner's fifth demand for habeas relief:

On March 26, 1980, around noon, a Sears' security officer, Keith Kinsey, observed Howard take a sander from a shelf, remove the packing and then claim a fraudulent refund slip from a cashier. Kinsey approached Howard and asked him to accompany Kinsey to a security office. Kinsey enlisted the aid of two other store employees. Howard was cooperative, alert and indicated there must be some mistake. In the security office, Kinsey observed Howard had a gun under his jacket and attempted to handcuff Howard for safety reasons. A struggle broke out and Howard drew a .357 revolver and pointed it at the three men. Howard had the men lay face down on the floor and took Kinsey's security badge, ID and a portable radio (walkie-talkie). Howard threatened to kill the three men if they followed him and he fled to his car in the parking lot. A yellow gold jewelry ID bracelet was found at the scene and impounded. It was later identified as Howard's. The Sears in question was located at the corner of Desert Inn Road and Maryland Parkway at the Boulevard Mall in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dawana Thomas, Howard's girlfriend, was waiting for him in the car. Howard had told her to wait for him and she was unaware of his intentions to obtain money through a false refund transaction. Fleeing from the robbery, Howard hopped into the car, a 1980 black Oldsmobile Cutlass with New York plates 614 ZHQ and sped away from the mall. While escaping, Howard rear-ended a white corvette driven by Stephen Houchin. Houchin followed Howard when Howard left the scene of the accident. Howard pointed the .357 revolver out the window of the Olds and at Houchin's face, telling Houchin to mind his own business.

Howard drove to the Castaways Motel on Las Vegas Boulevard South and parked the car for a few hours. Thomas and Howard walked about and Howard made some phone calls. Later that evening Howard left for a couple of hours. When he returned he told Thomas that he had met up with a pimp, but the pimps' girls were with him so he couldn't rob him. Howard indicated he had arranged to meet with the "pimp" the next morning and would rob him then.

Howard and Thomas drove to the Western Six motel located on the Boulder Highway near the intersection of Desert Inn Road. The couple had stayed at this motel before and Howard instructed Thomas to register under an assumed name, Barbara Jackson. The motel registration card under that name was admitted into evidence and a documents' examiner compared handwriting on the card with Thomas' and indicated they matched.

Around 6:00 a.m. on March 27, 1980, Thomas and Howard left the motel and went to breakfast. After breakfast, Thomas dropped Howard off in the alley behind Dr. George Monahan's office. This was at approximately 7:00 a.m. Thomas went back to the motel room. Approximately an hour later, Howard returned to the motel. Howard had a CB radio with him that had loose wires and a gold watch she had never seen before. Howard told Thompson that he was tired of Las Vegas and to pack up their things as they were leaving for California.

Dr. Monahan was a dentist with a practice located on Desert Inn Road within walking distance of the Boulevard Mall. He was attempting to sell a uniquely painted van and would park the van in the parking lot of the mall, at the Desert Inn and Maryland intersection and near the Sears store, then walk to

1 his office. The van had a sign in it listing Dr. Monahan's home and business
2 phone numbers and the business address.

3 About 4:00 p.m. on March 26, 1980, the afternoon of the Sears robbery,
4 Dr. Monahan's wife, Mary Lou Monahan, received a phone call at her home
5 inquiring about the van. The caller was a male who identified himself as
6 "Keith" and stated he was a security guard at Caesar's Palace. He indicated he
7 was interested in purchasing the van and wanted to know if someone could
8 meet him at Caesar's during his break time at 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Monahan
9 indicated the caller would have to talk to her husband who was expected home
10 shortly. A second call was made around 4:30 p.m. and Dr. Monahan made
11 arrangements to meet "Keith" at Caesar's later that night.

12 The Monahans and two relatives, Barbara Zemen and Mary Catherine
13 Monahan, met "Keith" that evening at the appointed time and place. Howard
14 was identified as the man who called himself "Keith". Howard was carrying a
15 walkie-talkie radio at the time. Howard talked to Dr. Monahan for about ten
16 minutes about purchasing the van and looked inside the van but did not touch
17 the door handle while doing so. Howard arranged to meet Dr. Monahan the
18 next morning to take a test drive. The Monahan's left Caesar's and parked the
19 van at Dr. Monahan's office before returning home in another vehicle.

20 The next day, March 27, 1980, Dr. Monahan left his home at about 6:50
21 a.m. He took with him his wallet, a gold Seiko watch, daily receipts and the
22 van title. When Mrs. Monahan arrived at the office at about 8:00 a.m. Dr.
23 Monahan was not there and a patient was waiting for him. Dr. Monahan's
24 truck was in the parking lot to the rear of the office. Dr. Monahan had not
25 entered the office. A black man wearing a radio or walkie-talkie on his belt
26 came into the office at about 7:00 a.m. that morning looking for Dr. Monahan
27 and stating that he had an appointment with the doctor.

28 Mrs. Monahan called Caesar's Palace and learned no "Keith" fitting the
description she gave worked security. After obtaining this information, Mrs.
Monahan called the police to report her husband as a missing person. This
occurred at about 9:00 a.m.

Charles Marino owned the Dew Drop Inn located near the corner of
Desert Inn and Boulder Highway, just a few blocks from Dr. Monahan's office
and almost across the road from the Western Six motel. Early on the morning
of March 27, 1980, as he approached his business, he observed the Monahan
van backing into the rear of the bar. When he arrived at the Inn, he looked in
the driver's side and saw no one. He asked patrons if they knew anything
about the van and no one spoke up. Marino remained at the business until the
early afternoon. The van was still there and had not been moved. Later that
day, at around 7:00 p.m. he received a call to return to the bar as a dead body
had been found in the van.

In response to television coverage, the police learned the Monahan van
was behind the Dew Drop Inn around 6:45 p.m. Dr. Monahan's body was
found in the van under an overturned table and some coverings. He had been
shot once in the head. The bullet went through Dr. Monahan's head and a
projectile was recovered on the floor of the van. The projectile was compared
to Howard's .357 revolver. Because the bullet was so badly damaged; forensic
analysis could not establish an exact match. It was determined that the bullet
could have come from certain makes and models of revolvers, Howard's
included. The van's CB radio and a tape deck had been removed. Dr.
Monahan's watch and wallet were missing. A fingerprint recovered from one
of the van's doors matched Howard's.

Homicide detectives were aware of the Sears robbery that had occurred
on March 26th. The description of the Sears suspect matched that given by
Mrs. Monahan of the man calling himself Keith at Caesar's Palace. Based
upon that, the use of the name Keith, the walkie-talkie in possession of the

1 suspect, the close proximity of the dental office to the Sears and the fact that
2 the van had been parked in the Sears' parking lot, the police issued a bulletin to
state and out-of-state law enforcement agencies describing the suspect and the
car used in the Sears' robbery.

3 On March 27, 1980, while the police were searching for Dr. Monahan,
Howard and Thompson drove to California. They left the motel between 8:00
4 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. and on the way they stopped for gas. At that time Howard
had a brown or black wallet that had credit cards and photos in it. Howard
5 went to the gas station rest room and when he returned he no longer had the
wallet.

6 On March 28, 1980, Howard and Thompson went to a Sears in San
Bernadino, California. Once again Howard left Thompson in the car while he
7 entered the Sears, picked up merchandize and tried to obtain a refund on it.
This time he used the stolen Kinsey Sears security badge in the attempt. The
8 Sears personal were suspicious and left Howard at the register while they
called Las Vegas. When they returned Howard had left. Howard had returned
9 to the car and Thompson and Howard ducked down when the people from
Sears stepped outside to view the parking lot.

10 On or about April 1, 1980, at around noon, Howard went to the
Stonewood Shopping Center in Downey, California. He entered a jewelry
11 store and talked to a security agent, Manny Velasquez. Another agent in the
store, Robert Slater, who also worked as a police officer in Downey, saw
Howard and noticed the grip of a gun under Howard's jacket. Slater talked to
12 Velasquez and decided to call the Downey Police. Howard left the jewelry
store went to the west end of the mall near a Thrifty drugstore. Downey Police
13 officers observed Howard walking up and down the aisles of the drugstore,
picking items up and replacing them on shelves. Howard was stopped on
14 suspicion of carrying a concealed weapon. No gun was found on him nor was
he carrying the walkie-talkie. A search of the aisles he had been in revealed a
15 .357 magnum revolver and the walkie-talkie and Sears' security badge stolen
from Kinsey.

16 Howard was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and then
identified and booked for a San Bernadino robbery. Howard was given his
17 Miranda rights by Downey Police officers. Disputed evidence was presented
regarding his response and whether he invoked his right to silence. Based on
18 information in the all-points bulletin, the California authorities contacted the
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department about Howard. On April 2, 1980,
19 LVMPD Detective Alfred Leavitt went to California and, after reading
Howard his Miranda rights, which Howard indicated he understood,
20 interviewed Howard regarding the Sears robbery and Dr. Monahan's murder.
Howard did not invoke his right to remain silent or to counsel at this time.

21 Howard told Detective Leavitt he recalled being at the Sears department
store but no details about what happened and that he did not remember
22 anything about March 27, 1980. He stated he could have killed Dr. Monahan
but he didn't know.

23 Ed Schwartz was working as a car salesman in New York on October 5,
1979. When he arrived at work at approximately 9:00 a.m. Howard entered
24 the agency and was looking at an Oldsmobile car. Howard showed Schwartz a
New York driver's license and checkbook and told Schwartz that he worked
25 for a security firm in New York. Howard asked if they could take a
demonstration ride and Schwartz drove the car for a few blocks while Howard
26 was the passenger. Howard asked if he could drive the car and the men
switched seats. After driving for a short time, Howard pulled over and pointed
27 an automatic pistol at Schwartz. Schwartz was told to get down on the floor of
the car and remove his shoes and pants. Schwartz complied and Howard took
28 Schwartz' watch, ring and wallet. Schwartz got out of the car when ordered to

do so and Howard drove off. The car was later found abandoned.¹

Howard called witnesses who testified they saw the Monahan van being driven by a black man who did not match Howard's description, in particular the man had a large afro and Howard had short hair. John McBride state that he saw the van around 8:30 to 8:45 a.m. in his apartment complex which is located about five miles from Desert Inn and Boulder Highway. Lora Mallek was employed at a Mobile gas station at the corner of DI and Boulder Highway and she stated serviced the van when it pulled into the station between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Mallek testified that a black man with a large afro was driving, a black woman who did not match Thomas' description was in the passenger seat and a white man was sitting in the back.

Howard testified over the objection of counsel. He indicated he did not recall much about March 26, 1980. He remembered being in Las Vegas in general on and off and that at one point Dwana Thomas' brother, who was about Howard's height, age and weight, and had a large afro, visited them. Howard said he remembers incidents, not dates and Kinsey could have been telling the truth about the Sears store. Howard indicated he wasn't sure because when the Sears people gathered around him, it reminded him of Vietnam and he kind of had a flashback. Howard said he thinks he left Las Vegas immediately after the Sears incident. Howard also stated that he did not meet Dr. Monahan, rob or kill him as he couldn't be that callous.

On cross-examination, Howard admitted he left New York in the middle of his robbery trial and was asked about statements he made to Detective Leavitt. Howard also acknowledged he has used a number of aliases including Harold Stanback. Howard indicated he was taking the blame for Dawana and her brother Lonnie.

Dawana Thomas was called in rebuttal and indicated her brother Lonnie had not been in Las Vegas in March of 1980.

In the penalty phase, the State presented evidence on the details of Howard's 1979 New York conviction for robbery. A college nurse who knew Howard, Dorothy Weisband, testified that Howard robbed her at gunpoint taking her wallet and car. He forced her into a closet and demanded she removed her clothes. She refused and he left. After the robbery, Howard called Weisband trying to get more cash from her in return for her car and threatened her.

Howard testified regarding his military, family and mental health histories. Howard discussed his military service and stated he had suffered a concussion and received a purple heart.² Howard also stated he was on veteran's disability in New York.³ He said he was in various mental health facilities in California including being housed in the same facility as Charlie Manson. He testified he had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic, but that some of the doctors thought he was malingering. When asked about his childhood, Howard became upset. He indicated he didn't want to talk about the death of his mother and sister. Howard indicated he was not mentally ill and knew what he was doing at all times.

(Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 2-8 (footnotes in

¹ This evidence was admitted to show identity and motive for the Monahan murder.

² The military records attached to the current Fourth Petition do not reflect any such injury or award.

³ Howard's military records do not support this and there is nothing in the record substantiating any admission to a veteran's hospital. The record reflects Howard was never actually admitted to a hospital in New York because it required identification and he could not identify himself due to existing warrants for his arrest.

original)).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This Court set forth the procedural history of this case in the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order denying Petitioner's fifth habeas petition:

On May 20, 1981 Howard was indicted on one count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon involving a Sears security officer named Keith Kinsey on March 26, 1980; one count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon involving Dr. George Monahan and one count of murder with use of a deadly weapon involving Dr. Monahan, both committed on March 27, 1980. With respect to the murder count, the State alleged two theories: willful, premeditated and deliberate murder or murder in the commission of a robbery.

Howard was arrested in California where he was serving time for a robbery committed on or about April 1, 1980. He was extradited in November of 1982 and an initial appearance was set for November 23, 1982. At that time the matter was continued for appointment of counsel, the Clark County Public Defender's Office.

On November 30, 1982, Terry Jackson of the Public Defender's Office represented to the district court that Howard qualified for the Public Defender's services; however, Mr. Jackson indicated he had a personal conflict as he was a friend of the victim. The district judge determined that the relationship did not create a conflict for the Public Defender's Office, barred Mr. Jackson from involvement with the case and appointed another deputy public defender to Howard's case.

Howard's counsel requested a one-week continuance to consult with Howard about the case. Howard objected, insisted on being arraigned and demanded a speedy trial. After discussion, the district court accepted a plea of not guilty and set a trial date of January 10, 1983.

Howard filed a motion in late in December asking for his counsel to be removed and substitute counsel appointed. Counsel filed a response addressing issues raised in the motion. After a hearing, the district court determined there were no grounds for removing the Clark County Public Defender's Office.

A motion for a psychiatric expert was filed. At a hearing, the district court inquired if this was for competency and Howard's counsel indicated it was not, but it was to help evaluate Howard's mental status at the time of the events. The district court granted the motion and appointed Dr. O'Gorman to assist the defense.

At a status check on January 4, 1983, defense counsel indicated the defense could not be ready for the January 10th trial date due to the need to conduct additional investigation and discovery. In addition, counsel noted Howard was refusing to cooperate with counsel. Howard objected to any continuance with knowledge that his attorneys' could not complete the investigations by that date. Given Howard's objections, the district court stated the trial would go forward as scheduled.

On the day of trial, defense counsel moved to withdraw stating that Mr. Jackson's conflict created mistrust in Howard and he therefore refused to cooperate. This motion was denied. Defense counsel then moved for a continuance as they did not feel comfortable proceeding to trial in this case, given the issues involved, with only six weeks to prepare. After extensive argument and a recess so that counsel could discuss the issue with Howard, the district court granted the continuance over Howard's objections.

1 The guilt phase of the trial began on April 11, 1983 and concluded on
2 April 22, 1983. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all three counts. The
3 penalty phase was set to begin on May 2, 1983. In the interim, one of the
4 jurors tried to contact the trial judge about a scheduling problem. Because the
5 district judge was on vacation, someone referred the juror to the District
6 Attorney's Office. That Office referred the juror to the jury commissioner.
7 Howard moved for a mistrial or elimination of the death penalty as a
8 sentencing option based upon this contact. After conducting an evidentiary
9 hearing, the district court denied Howard's motions.

10 Defense counsel made an oral motion to withdraw indicating they had
11 irreconcilable differences with Howard over the conduct of the penalty phase.
12 Counsel indicated they had documents and witnesses in mitigation, but that
13 Howard had instructed them not to present any mitigation evidence. Howard
14 also instructed them not to argue mitigation and they would not follow that
15 directive, but would argue mitigation. Counsel also indicated that Howard told
16 them he wished to testify, but would not tell them the substance of his
17 testimony. Finally, counsel indicated they had attempted to get military and
18 mental health records but were unsuccessful because the agencies possessing
19 the records would not send copies without a release signed by Howard and
20 Howard refused to sign the releases. The district court canvassed Howard if
21 this was correct and Howard confirmed it was true and that he did not want
22 any mitigation presented. The district court found Howard understood the
23 consequences of his decision and denied the motion to withdraw concluding
24 defense counsel's disagreement with Howard's decision was not a valid basis
25 to withdraw.

26 The penalty phase began on May 2, 1983 and concluded on May 4,
27 1983. The State originally alleged three aggravating circumstances: 1) the
28 murder was committed by a person who had previously been convicted of a
felony involving the use of violence - namely robbery with use of a deadly
weapon in California, 2) prior violent felony - a 1978 New York conviction in
absentia for robbery with use of a deadly weapon; and 3) the murder occurred
in the commission of a robbery. Howard moved to strike the California
conviction because the conviction occurred after the Monahan murder and the
New York conviction because it was not supported by a judgment of
conviction. The district court struck the California conviction but denied the
motion as to the New York conviction, noting that the records reflected a jury
had convicted Howard and the lack of a formal judgment was the result of
Howard's absconding in the middle of trial.

The State presented evidence of the aggravating circumstances and
Howard took the stand and related information on his background. During a
break in the testimony, Howard suddenly stated he did not understand what
mitigation meant and that he would leave it up to his attorneys to decide
what to do. The district court asked Howard if he was now instructing his attorneys
to present mitigation and he refused to answer the question. Howard did
indicate that he wanted his attorney's to argue mitigation and defense counsel
asked for time to prepare which was granted. The jury found both aggravating
circumstances existed and that no mitigating circumstances outweighed the
aggravating circumstances. The jury returned a sentence of death.

Howard appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court. Elizabeth Hatcher
represented Howard on Direct Appeal. Howard raised the following issues on
direct appeal: 1) ineffective assistance of counsel based on actual conflict
arising out of Jackson's relationship with Dr. Monahan; 2) denial of a motion
to sever the Sears' count from the Monahan counts; 3) denial of an evidentiary
hearing on a motion to suppress Howard's statements and evidence derived
therefrom; 4) refusal to instruct the jury that accomplice testimony should be
viewed with mistrust; 5) refusal to instruct the jury that Dawana Thomas was

1 an accomplice as a matter of law; 6) denial of a motion to strike the felony
2 robbery and New York prior violent felony aggravators; and 7) the giving of a
3 anti-sympathy instruction and refusal to instruct the jury that sympathy and
4 mercy were appropriate considerations.

5 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed Howard's conviction and
6 sentence. Howard v. State, 102 Nev. 572, 729 P.2d 1341 (1986) (hereinafter
7 "Howard I"). The Supreme Court held that the relationship of two members of
8 the Public Defender's Office with Monahan did not objectively justify
9 Howard's distrust and there was no evidence that those attorneys had any
10 involvement in his case. Therefore no actual conflict existed and the claim of
11 ineffective assistance of counsel on this basis had no merit. The Court further
12 concluded the district court did not abuse its discretion by refusing to sever the
13 counts and by not granting an evidentiary hearing on the suppression motion.
14 The Court noted that the record reflected proper Miranda warnings were given
15 and the statements were admitted as rebuttal and impeachment after Howard
16 testified. The Court also found that the district court did not error in rejecting
17 the two accomplice instructions; the anti-sympathy language in one of the
18 instructions was not err in light of the totality of the instructions and the record
19 supported the district court's refusal to instruct on certain mitigating
20 circumstances for lack of evidence. The Court concluded by stating it had
21 considered Howard's other claims of error and found them to be without merit.
22 Howard filed a petition for rehearing which was denied on March 24, 1987.
23 Remittitur was stayed pending the filing of a petition for Writ of Certiorari to
24 the United States Supreme Court on the anti-sympathy issues. John Graves, Jr.
25 was appointed to represent Howard on the writ petition. The petition was
26 denied on October 5, 1987 and remittitur issued on February 12, 1988.

27 On October 28, 1987, Howard filed his first State petition for post-
28 conviction relief. John Graves Jr. and Carmine Colucci originally represented
Howard on the petition. They withdrew and David Schieck was appointed.
The petition raised the following claims for relief: 1) ineffective assistance of
trial counsel – guilt phase – failure to present an insanity defense and Howard's
history of mental illness and commitments; 2) ineffective assistance of trial
counsel – penalty phase – failure to present mental health history and
documents; failure to present expert psychiatric evidence that Howard was not
a danger to jail population; failure to rebut future dangerousness evidence with
jail records and personnel; failure to object to improper prosecutorial
arguments involving statistics regarding deterrence, predictions of future
victims, Howard's lack of rehabilitation, aligning the jury with "future
victims," comparing victim's life with Howard's life, diluting jury's
responsibility by suggesting it was shared with other entities, voicing personal
opinions in support of the death penalty and its application to Howard,
references to Charles Manson, voice of society arguments and referring to
Howard as an animal; 3) ineffective assistance of appellate counsel – failure to
raise prosecutorial misconduct issues.

29 An evidentiary hearing was held on August 25, 1988. George Franzen,
30 Lizzie Hatcher, John Graves and Howard testified. Supplemental points and
31 authorities were filed on October 3, 1988. The district court entered an oral
32 decision denying the petition on February 14, 1989. The district court
33 concluded that trial counsel performed admirably under difficult circumstances
34 created by Howard himself. As to the failure to present an insanity defense
35 and present mental health records, the court found that Howard was canvassed
36 throughout the proceedings about his refusal to cooperate in obtaining those
37 records, particularly his refusal to sign releases. Howard knew what was going
38 on, was competent and was trying to manipulate the proceedings and that there
39 was no evidence to support an insanity defense, therefore counsel were not
40 ineffective in this regard.

1 On the issue of failure to object to prosecutorial misconduct, the district
2 court found that defense counsel did object where appropriate and the
3 arguments that were not objected to did not amount to misconduct and were a
4 fair comment on the evidence. Even if some of the comments were improper,
5 the district court concluded that they would not have succeeded on appeal as
6 they were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. Formal findings of fact and
7 conclusions of law were filed on July 5, 1989.⁴

8 The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the district court's denial of
9 Howard's first State petition for post-conviction relief. Howard v. State, 106
10 Nev. 713, 800 P.2d 175 (1990) (hereinafter "Howard II"). David Schieck
11 represented Howard in that appeal. On appeal Howard raised ineffective
12 assistance of trial and appellate counsel regarding the prosecutorial misconduct
13 issues. The Supreme Court found three comments to be improper under
14 Collier v. State, 101 Nev. 473, 705 P.2d 1126 (1985)⁵: 1) a personal opinion
15 that Howard merited the death penalty, 2) a golden rule argument – asking the
16 jury to put themselves in the shoes of a future victims and 3) an argument
17 without support from evidence that Howard might escape. The Court found
18 that counsel were ineffective for failing to object to these arguments but
19 concluded there was no reasonable probability of a contrary result absent these
20 remarks and therefore no prejudice. The Court rejected Howard's other
21 contentions of improper argument.

22 With respect the mitigation evidence issues, the Nevada Supreme Court
23 upheld the district court's findings that this was a result of Howard's own
24 conduct and not ineffective assistance of counsel.⁶

25 Howard proceeded to file a second Federal habeas corpus petition on
26 May 1, 1991. This proceeding was stayed for Howard to exhaust his state
27 remedies on October 16, 1991. Howard then filed a second State petition for
28 post-conviction relief on December 16, 1991. Cal J. Potter, III and Fred
Atcheson represented Howard in the second State petition. In that petition,
Howard alleged denial of a fair trial based on prosecutorial misconduct,
namely: 1) jury tampering based on the prosecutor's contact with the juror
between the guilt and penalty phases; 2) expressions of personal belief and a
personal endorsement of the death penalty; 3) reference to the improbability of
rehabilitation, escape, future killings; 3) comparing Howard's life with Dr.
Monahan's and 4) a statement that the community would benefit from
Howard's death. The petition also asserted an ineffective assistance of trial
counsel claim for failing to explain to Howard the nature of mitigating
circumstances and their importance. Finally the petition raised a speedy trial
violation and cumulative error.

The State moved to dismiss the second State petition as procedurally
barred or governed by the law of the case on February 10, 1992. In his reply,
Howard dropped his speedy trial claim as unsubstantiated and indicated if the
other claims were barred, then they had been exhausted and Howard could
proceed in Federal court.

The district court denied the petition on July 7, 1992. The district court
found that the claims of prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of
counsel relating thereto as well as the claims relating to mitigation evidence

⁴During the pendency of the first State petition for post-conviction relief, Howard filed his first Federal petition for habeas relief. That petition was dismissed without prejudice on June 23, 1988.

⁵ Collier was decided two years after Howard's trial.

⁶ The State filed a petition for rehearing with respect to sanctions imposed on the prosecutor because his remarks violated Collier. The State noted that Howard's trial occurred before Collier therefore the Court should not sanction counsel for conduct that occurred before the Court issued the Collier opinion. Rehearing was denied February 7, 1991.

1 had been heard and found to be without merit or failed to demonstrate
2 prejudice. Such claims were therefore barred by the law of the case. The
3 district court further concluded that any claim of cumulative error and any
4 issues not raised in previous proceedings were procedurally barred. Finally,
5 the district court found the speedy trial violation was a naked allegation,
6 frivolous and procedurally barred.

7 Howard appealed the denial of his second State petition to the Nevada
8 Supreme Court, which dismissed his appeal on March 19, 1993. The Order
9 Dismissing Appeal found that Howard's second State petition was so lacking
10 in merit that briefing and oral argument was not warranted. Howard filed a
11 petition for Writ of Certiorari challenging the summary affirmance and the
12 United States Supreme Court denied the request on October 4, 1993.

13 On December 8, 1993, Howard returned to federal court and filed a new
14 pro se habeas petition rather than lifting the stay in the previous petition. After
15 almost three years, on September 2, 1996, the federal district court dismissed
16 the petition as inadequate and ordered Howard to file a second amended
17 federal petition that contained more than conclusory allegations. Thereafter
18 Howard, now represented by Patricia Erickson, filed a Second Amended
19 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on January 27, 1997. After almost five
20 years, on September 23, 2002, the Second Amended Federal petition was
21 stayed for Howard to again exhaust his federal claims in state court.

22 Howard filed his third State petition for post-conviction relief on
23 December 20, 2002. Patricia Erickson represented him on this petition. The
24 petition asserted the following claims, phrased generally as denial of a
25 fundamentally fair trial or assistance of counsel under the Fifth, Sixth and
26 Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution or as cruel and
27 unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment: 1) failure to sever Sears
28 robbery count from Monahan robbery/murder counts; 2) failure to suppress
Howard's statements to LVMPD and physical evidence derived therefrom; 3)
speedy trial violation; 4) trial counsel actual conflict of interest – Jackson
issue; 5) failure to give accomplice as a matter of law and accomplice
testimony should be viewed with distrust instructions – Dwana Thomas; 6)
improper jury instructions – diluting standard of proof - reasonable doubt,
second degree murder as lesser included of first degree murder, premeditation,
intent and malice instructions; 7) improper jury instructions – failure to clearly
define first degree murder as specific intent crime requiring malice and
premeditation; 8) improper premeditation instruction blurred distinction
between first and second degree murder; 9) improper malice instruction; 10)
improper anti-sympathy instruction; 11) failure to give influence of extreme
mental or emotional disturbance mitigator instruction; 12) improper limitation
of mitigation by giving only "any other mitigating circumstance" instruction;
13) failure to instruct that mitigating circumstances findings need not be
unanimous; 14) prosecutorial misconduct – jury tampering, stating personal
beliefs, personal endorsement of death penalty, improper argument regarding
rehabilitation, escape and future killings; comparing Howard and victim's
lives, comparing Howard to notorious murder (Charles Manson) and improper
community benefit argument; 15) use of felony robbery as aggravator and
basis for first degree murder; 16) improper reasonable doubt instruction; 17)
ineffective assistance of trial counsel – inadequate contact, conflict of interest,
failure to contact California counsel to obtain records, failure to obtain Patton
and Atescadero hospital records, failure to obtain California trial transcripts,
failure to review Clark County Detention Center medical records, failure to
challenge competency to stand trial, failure to obtain suppression hearing,
failure to present legal insanity, failure to object to reasonable doubt
instruction, failure to view visiting records and call witnesses based upon
same, failure to call Pinkie Williams and Carol Walker in penalty phase,

1 failure to investigate and call Benjamin Evans in penalty phase, failure to
2 obtain San Bernardino medical records regarding suicide attempt, failure to
3 obtain military records, failure to adequately explain concept of mitigation
4 evidence, failure to object to prosecutorial misconduct in closing arguments,
5 failure to refute future dangerousness argument, failure to object to trial court's
6 limitation of mitigating circumstances and failure to object to instructions
7 which allegedly required unanimous finding of mitigating circumstances; 18)
8 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel – failed to raise claims 3, 4, 6-9, 12,
9 13, 15, 16, 20 and 21 on appeal; 19) ineffective assistance of post-conviction
10 counsel – failure to adequately investigate and develop all trial and appeal
11 claims; 20) cumulative error; 21) Nevada's death penalty is administered in an
12 arbitrary, irrational and capricious fashion; 22) lethal injection constitutes cruel
13 and unusual punishment and 23) the death penalty violates evolving standards
14 of decency.

15 The State filed a motion to dismiss Howard's third State petition on
16 March 4, 2001. The State argued that the entire petition was procedurally
17 barred under NRS 34.726(1) (one-year limit) and NRS 34.800 (five-year
18 laches) and that Howard had not shown good cause for delay in raising the
19 claims to overcome the procedural bars. The State also analyzed each claim
20 and noted what issues had already been raised and decided adversely to
21 Howard or should have been raised and were waived under NRS 34.810.

22 Howard filed an amended third State petition. The amended petition
23 expanded the factual matters under Claim 17 regarding Howard's family
24 background that Howard asserted should have been presented in mitigation.

25 On August 20, 2003, Howard filed his opposition to the State's motion
26 to dismiss his third State petition. As good cause for delay, Howard alleged
27 Nevada's successive petition and waiver bar (NRS 34.810) is inconsistently
28 applied and Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 34 P.3d 519 (2001) is not
controlling. Howard contended NRS 34.726 did not apply because any delay
was the fault of counsel not Howard and NRS 34.726 is unconstitutional and
cannot be applied to successive petitions Pellegrini notwithstanding. Howard
argued the Due process and Equal Protection clauses of the Federal
Constitution bar application of NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800 and NRS 34.810 to
Howard. In addition, Howard asserted NRS 34.800 did not apply because the
State had not shown prejudice and the presumption of prejudice was overcome
by the allegations in the petition.

The State filed a reply to the opposition on September 24, 2003. The
district court issued an oral decision on October 2, 2003 dismissing the third
State petition as procedurally barred under NRS 34.726 and finding Howard
had failed to overcome the bar by showing good cause for delay. The district
court also independently dismissed the claims under NRS 34.810. Written
findings were entered on October 23, 2003.

Howard appealed the dismissal to the Nevada Supreme Court, which
affirmed the district court's dismissal of the third State petition on December
4, 2004. The High Court addressed Howard's assertions that he had either
overcome the procedural bars or they could not constitutionally be applied to
him and rejected them. Among its conclusions, the Court noted that the record
reflected Howard was aware that all his claims challenging the conviction or
imposition of sentence must be joined in a single petition and that Howard had
no right to post-conviction counsel at the time of the filing of his first and
second State petitions for post-conviction relief and hence ineffectiveness of
post-conviction counsel could not be good cause for delay.⁷

Howard then returned to Federal district court where he filed his Third

⁷ See 1987 Nev. Stat., ch. 539, § 42 at 1230 (providing that appointment of counsel was discretionary not mandatory).

1 Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on October 23, 2005.
2 Subsequently, without seeking approval from the Federal Court, the Federal
3 Public Defender's Office filed, on Howard's behalf, the current Fourth State
4 Post-Conviction Petition on October 27, 2007. The State filed a motion to
5 dismiss the Fourth State Petition on April 8, 2008. The parties agreed to stay
6 this case for several months while Howard sought permission from the Federal
7 District Court to hold his federal petition for post-conviction habeas corpus in
8 abeyance pending exhaustion of the claims already filed in the Fourth State
9 Petition and of new claims he wished to file in State court as a result of the
10 Ninth Circuit's decision in Polk v. Sandoval, 503 F.3d 903, 910 (9th Cir. 2007).

11 The United States District Court denied Howards' motion for stay and
12 abeyance on January 9, 2009. Thereafter, Howard filed an Opposition to the
13 State's original motion to dismiss and an Amended Petition on February 24,
14 2009. The State responded to Howard's opposition to the original motion to
15 dismiss and additionally moved to dismiss the Amended Fourth Petition on
16 October 7, 2009.⁸ Howard filed an Opposition to the Amended Motion to
17 Dismiss on December 18, 2009. Howard filed supplemental authorities on
18 January 5, 2010.

19 Argument on the State's motion to dismiss was heard on February 4,
20 2010. The matter was taken under advisement so the district court could
21 review the extensive record. A Minute Order Decision was issued on May 13,
22 2010, dismissing the Fourth State Petition as procedurally barred. A written
23 Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law was filed on November 6, 2010.

24 Petitioner challenged this Court's decision before the Nevada Supreme
25 Court. Prior to ruling on this Court's fourth denial of habeas relief, the Nevada
26 Supreme Court issued an opinion in Howard v. State, 128 Nev. 736, 291 P.3d
27 137 (2012), addressing the sealing of documents. The Federal Public Defender
28 (FPD) filed a motion in the Supreme Court to substitute counsel that included
information that was potentially embarrassing to one or more current or former
FPD attorneys as well as a prior private attorney who had represented Howard.
Id. at 747, 291 P.3d at 144. A cover sheet indicated that the motion was sealed
but the FPD failed to file a separate motion to seal the pleading. Id. at 739,
291 P.3d at 139. The Court concluded that the FPD had not properly moved to
seal and that sealing was unjustified. Id. at 748, 291 P.3d at 145. Ultimately,
the Court affirmed this Court's denial of habeas relief. (Order of Affirmance,
filed July 30, 2014, attached to Clerk's Certificate, filed October 24, 2014).
The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari. Howard v. Nevada, —
U.S. —, 135 S.Ct. 1898 (2015).

— Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
(Fifth Petition) on October 5, 2016. Respondent filed an opposition and
motion to dismiss on November 2, 2016. On March 27, 2017, Petitioner filed
an opposition to the State's request to dismiss the Fifth Petition. Respondent's
reply to Petitioner's opposition was filed on April 4, 2017.

On December 1, 2016, Petitioner filed an Amended Fifth Petition. The
State moved to strike the Amended Fifth Petition for failing to comply with
NRS 34.750(5). Petitioner opposed this request. This Court held a hearing on
March 17, 2017, and after entertaining argument, struck the Amended Fifth
Petition pursuant to NRS 34.750(5) and Barnhart v. State, 122 Nev. 301, 130
P.3d 650 (2006). An order memorializing this decision was filed on April 7,

⁸ Although both defense counsel and this Court received a copy of the Opposition and Amended Motion to Dismiss, for some reason it was not filed. This Court authorized the District Attorney's Office to file a Notice of Errata and attach a copy of the previously distributed Opposition and Amended Motion to Dismiss. This was filed on February 4, 2010. Subsequently, the missing document was located and the original Amended Motion to Dismiss was officially filed on May 11, 2010.

2017.

On April 6, 2017, Petitioner filed a Motion to Amend or Supplement that requested reconsideration of this Court's decision to strike his Amended Fifth Petition without requesting leave to do so in advance. Respondent filed an opposition on April 12, 2017, and Petitioner replied on April 17, 2017.

Howard's Fifth Petition and Motion to Amend or Supplement came before this Court on the April 19, 2017, Chamber Calendar. On May 2, 2017, this Court issued a minute order denying the Fifth Petition and the Motion to Amend or Supplement and imposing a \$250.00 sanction upon Howard's counsel for causing the State to respond to a the Motion to Amend when the Court had already decided the issue in the context of striking the Amended Fifth Petition and/or for failing to seek leave of court prior to requesting reconsideration.

(Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 8-20 (footnotes in original)) Notice of Entry of Order was filed on May 23, 2017. (Notice of Entry of Order, filed May 23, 2017).

Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal on June 1, 2017. (Notice of Appeal, filed June 1, 2017). Additionally, Petitioner successfully sought extraordinary review of the sanction order. (Armeni v. Dist. Ct., Nevada Supreme Court Case Number 73462, Order Granting Petition in Part and Denying Petition in Part, filed April 25, 2018).

On September 4, 2018, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) (Sixth Petition). (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 4, 2018). The State moved to strike on September 7, 2018. (Motion to Strike Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 7, 2018). Petitioner opposed on September 14, 2018. (Opposition to Motion to Strike, filed September 14, 2018). The State replied on September 20, 2018. (Reply to Opposition to Motion to Strike Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed September 20, 2018). This Court stayed the Sixth Petition pending the outcome on appeal of the denial of the Fifth Petition since both challenged the validity of the sentencing. (Recorder's Transcript of October 23, 2018, Hearing, p. 4-5, filed November 16, 2018).

On September 7, 2018, the State moved to transfer the Sixth Petition back to the criminal case. (Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed September 7, 2018). Petitioner opposed on September 12, 2018. (Opposition to Motion to Transfer, filed September 12, 2018). The State replied on September 13, 2018. (Reply to Opposition to

1 Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed September 13, 2018). Eventually the
2 parties stipulated to transferring the habeas proceeding back into the criminal case.
3 (Stipulation, filed November 6, 2019). An order transferring the case was filed on
4 November 7, 2019. (Order Granting Motion to Transfer Petition to Criminal Case, filed
5 November 7, 2019).

6 On September 27, 2019, Petitioner moved to lift the stay on the Sixth Petition because
7 the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order of Affirmance upholding the denial of the Fifth
8 Petition on September 20, 2019. (Motion to Lift Stay, filed September 27, 2019). The State
9 did not oppose this request. An order lifting the stay was filed on November 19, 2019.
10 (Order Granting Petitioner's Motion to Lift Stay, filed November 19, 2019).

11 Ultimately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the Court decided this matter without
12 oral argument on May 4, 2020. (Odyssey Register of Actions, May 4, 2020, Court Minutes).
13 The Court directed Respondent to prepare findings of fact and conclusions of law consistent
14 with the court minutes. Id.

15 ANALYSIS

16 Petitioner's collateral attack on the remaining aggravating circumstance is decades
17 too tardy. Habeas relief at this late date would be overly prejudicial to the State. Ultimately,
18 the mere fact that the conviction underlying the prior violent felony aggravating
19 circumstance was vacated on grounds irrelevant to the facts of that case is insufficient to
20 justify ignoring Petitioner's procedural defaults.

21 I. The Fifth Petition is Procedurally Barred

22 A. Application of Procedural Bars is Mandatory

23 The one-year time bar of NRS 34.726 is strictly construed. Gonzales v. State, 118
24 Nev. 590, 593-596, 53 P.3d 901, 902-904 (rejected post-conviction petition filed two days
25 late pursuant to the "clear and unambiguous" provisions of NRS 34.726(1)). Further, the
26 district courts have a *duty* to consider whether post-conviction claims are procedurally
27 barred. State v. Eighth Judicial District Court (Riker), 121 Nev. 225, 234, 112 P.3d 1070,
28

1 1076 (2005). The Nevada Supreme Court has found that “[a]pplication of the statutory
2 procedural default rules to post-conviction habeas petitions is mandatory,” noting:

3 Habeas corpus petitions that are filed many years after conviction are an
4 unreasonable burden on the criminal justice system. The necessity for a
5 workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a criminal
conviction is final.

6 Id., at 231, 112 P.3d at 1074. Additionally, the Court held that procedural bars “cannot be
7 ignored when properly raised by the State.” Id., at 233, 112 P.3d at 1075. The Nevada
8 Supreme Court has granted no discretion to the district courts regarding whether to apply the
9 statutory procedural bars.

10 B. NRS 34.726(1)

11 NRS 34.726(1) states that “unless there is good cause shown for delay, a petition that
12 challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year after entry of
13 the judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year
14 after the Supreme Court issues its remittitur.” The one-year time bar is strictly construed and
15 enforced. Gonzales, 118 Nev. 590, 53 P.3d 901. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that
16 the “clear and unambiguous” provisions of NRS 34.726(1) demonstrate an “intolerance
17 toward perpetual filing of petitions for relief, which clogs the court system and undermines
18 the finality of convictions.” Pellegrini v. State, 117 Nev. 860, 875, 34 P.3d 519, 529 (2001).
19 For cases that arose before NRS 34.726 took effect on January 1, 1993, the deadline for
20 filing a petition extended to January 1, 1994. Id. at 869, 34 P.3d at 525.

21 Remittitur issued from Petitioner’s direct appeal on February 12, 1988. (Findings of
22 Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 12). Therefore, Petitioner had
23 until January 1, 1994, to file a timely habeas petition. Petitioner filed the Sixth Petition on
24 September 4, 2018. (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September
25 4, 2018). As such, the Sixth Petition is time barred.

26 C. NRS 34.800

27 NRS 34.800 recognizes that a post-conviction petition should be dismissed when
28 delay in presenting issues would prejudice the State in responding to the petition or in retrial.

1 NRS 34.800(1). NRS 34.800(2) creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State if
2 “[a] period of five years [elapses] between the filing of a judgment of conviction, an order
3 imposing sentence of imprisonment or a decision on direct appeal of a judgment of
4 conviction and the filing of a petition challenging the validity of a judgment of conviction.”
5 See also, Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d 1268, 1269 (1984), superseded
6 by statute as recognized by, Hart v. State, 116 Nev. 558, 1 P.3d 969 (2000) (“petitions that
7 are filed many years after conviction are an unreasonable burden on the criminal justice
8 system. The necessity for a workable system dictates that there must exist a time when a
9 criminal conviction is final.”).

10 To invoke the presumption, the statute requires that the State specifically plead
11 presumptive prejudice. NRS 34.800(2). More than five years has passed since remittitur
12 issued from Petitioner’s direct appeal on February 12, 1988. (Findings of Fact, Conclusions
13 of Law and Order, filed May 15, 2017, p. 12). Indeed, over thirty years have passed since
14 Petitioner’s direct appeal was final. As such, the State pled statutory laches under NRS
15 34.800(2) and prejudice under NRS 34.800(1) against the Sixth Petition. After such a
16 passage of time, the State is prejudiced in its ability to answer the Sixth Petition and retry the
17 penalty-phase. If Petitioner’s sixth go around on state post-conviction review is not
18 dismissed or denied on the procedural bars, the State will be forced to track down witnesses
19 who may have died or retired in order to prove a case that is several decades old. Assuming
20 witnesses are available, their memories have certainly faded and they will not present to a
21 jury the same way they did in 1983.

22 D. NRS 34.810

23 Petitioner’s sixth attempt at state habeas relief must be dismissed on waiver grounds
24 and as an abuse of the writ.

25 Claims that could have been raised on direct appeal or in a prior petition are barred
26 under NRS 34.810(1)(b):

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

28 ...

1 (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the
petition could have been:

2 (1) Presented to the trial court;

3 (2) *Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas
corpus or post-conviction relief, unless the court finds both cause for
the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.*

4 (Emphasis added). The failure to raise grounds for relief at the first opportunity is an abuse
5 of the writ. NRS 34.810(2).

6 Nevada law dictates that all claims appropriate for direct appeal must be pursued on
7 direct appeal or they will be "considered waived in subsequent proceedings." Franklin v.
8 State, 110 Nev. 750, 752, 877 P.2d 1058, 1059 (1994), disapproved on other grounds,
9 Thomas v. State, 115 Nev. 148, 979 P.2d 222 (1999). The Nevada Supreme Court has
10 emphasized that: "[a] court *must* dismiss a habeas petition if it presents claims that either
11 were or could have been presented in an earlier proceeding, unless the court finds both cause
12 for failing to present the claims earlier or for raising them again and actual prejudice to the
13 petitioner." Evans v. State, 117 Nev. 609, 646-47, 29 P.3d 498, 523 (2001) (emphasis
14 added). Where a claim arises after direct appeal, a petitioner has one year in which to file a
15 petition alleging the claim or it too is barred. Rippo v. State, 134 Nev. 411, 412, 423 P.3d
16 1084, 1090 (2018) ("[A] petition ... has been filed within a reasonable time after the ...
17 claim became available so long as it is filed within one year after entry of the district court's
18 order disposing of the prior petition or, if a timely appeal was taken from the district court's
19 order, within one year after this court issues its remittitur.").

20 Petitioner's challenge to the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance is barred
21 by NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2) as waived and by NRS 34.810(2) as an abuse of the writ. Petitioner
22 has been aware for years that he was not sentenced in his New York robbery case. Petitioner
23 should have raised that issue with the New York courts decades ago. To wait decades in
24 order to secure a favorable result in a New York collateral proceeding in order to raise a
25 challenge to his death sentence 30 years after the fact is an abuse of the writ.

26 II. Petitioner Fails to Justify Ignoring the Procedural Bars

27 This Court cannot disregard the procedural bars because Petitioner has failed to prove
28 good cause, prejudice and/or actual innocence.

1 To overcome the procedural bars, a petitioner must demonstrate: (1) good cause for
2 delay in filing his petition or for bringing new claims or repeating claims in a successive
3 petition; and (2) undue or actual prejudice. NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.800(1); NRS 34.810(3).

4 To establish prejudice “a petitioner must show that errors in the proceedings underlying the
5 judgment worked to the petitioner’s actual and substantial disadvantage.” State v. Huebler,
6 128 Nev. ___, ___, 275 P.3d 91, 94-95 (2012), cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 133 S.Ct. 988 (2013).

7 “To establish good cause, petitioners must show that an impediment external to the
8 defense prevented their compliance with the applicable procedural rule. A qualifying
9 impediment might be shown where the factual or legal basis for a claim was not reasonably
10 available at the time of default.” Clem v. State, 119 Nev. 615, 621, 81 P.3d 521, 525 (2003),
11 rehearing denied, 120 Nev. 307, 91 P.3d 35 cert. denied, 543 U.S. 947, 125 S.Ct. 358 (2004);
12 see also, Hathaway v. State, 119 Nev. 248, 251, 71 P.3d 503, 506 (2003) (“In order to
13 demonstrate good cause, a petitioner must show that an impediment external to the defense
14 prevented him or her from complying with the state procedural default rules”); Pellegrini,
15 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537 (neither ineffective assistance of counsel, nor a physician’s
16 declaration in support of a habeas petition were sufficient “good cause” to overcome a
17 procedural default, whereas a finding by Supreme Court that a defendant was suffering from
18 Multiple Personality Disorder was). An external impediment could be “that the factual or
19 legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that ‘some interference by
20 officials’ made compliance impracticable.” Id. (quoting, Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478,
21 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986)); see also, Gonzalez, 118 Nev. at 595, 53 P.3d at 904
22 (citing Harris v. Warden, 114 Nev. 956, 959-60 n.4, 964 P.2d 785 n.4 (1998)).

23 The Nevada Supreme Court has held that, “appellants cannot attempt to manufacture
24 good cause[.]” Clem, 119 Nev. at 621, 81 P.3d at 526. To find good cause there must be a
25 “substantial reason; one that affords a legal excuse.” Hathaway, 119 Nev. at 251, 71 P.3d at
26 506; (quoting, Collev v. State, 105 Nev. 235, 236, 773 P.2d 1229, 1230 (1989), superseded
27 by statute as recognized by, Huebler, 128 Nev. at ___, 275 P.3d at 95, footnote 2). Excuses
28 such as the lack of assistance of counsel when preparing a petition as well as the failure of

1 trial counsel to forward a copy of the file to a petitioner have been found not to constitute
2 good cause. Phelps v. Dir. Nev. Dep't of Prisons, 104 Nev. 656, 660, 764 P.2d 1303, 1306
3 (1988), superseded by statute as recognized by, Nika v. State, 120 Nev. 600, 607, 97 P.3d
4 1140, 1145 (2004); Hood v. State, 111 Nev. 335, 890 P.2d 797 (1995).

5 Even when a petitioner cannot show good cause sufficient to overcome the procedural
6 bars, habeas relief may still be granted if he can demonstrate a fundamental miscarriage of
7 justice. Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. In order to prove a fundamental
8 miscarriage of justice, a petitioner must make "a colorable showing he is actually innocent of
9 the crime or is ineligible for the death penalty." Id. (citation omitted). Actual innocence
10 means factual innocence not mere legal insufficiency. Bousley v. United States, 523 U.S.
11 614, 623, 118 S.Ct. 1604, 1611 (1998); Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333, 338-39, 112 S.Ct.
12 2514, 2518-19 (1992). To establish actual innocence of a crime, a petitioner "must show
13 that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him absent a
14 constitutional violation." Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. However, "[w]ithout
15 any new evidence of innocence, even the existence of a concededly meritorious
16 constitutional violation is not itself sufficient to establish a miscarriage of justice that would
17 allow a habeas court to reach the merits of the barred claim." Schlup v. Delo, 513 U.S. 298,
18 316, 115 S. Ct. 851, 861 (1995) (emphasis added).

19 Actual innocence is a stringent standard designed to be applied only in the most
20 extraordinary situations. Id.; Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 876, 34 P.3d at 530. The Eighth Circuit
21 Court of Appeals has "rejected free-standing claims of actual innocence as a basis for habeas
22 review stating, '[c]laims of actual innocence based on newly discovered evidence have never
23 been held to state a ground for federal habeas relief absent an independent constitutional
24 violation occurring in the underlying state criminal proceeding.'" Meadows v. Delo, 99 F.3d
25 280, 283 (8th Cir. 1996) (citing Herrera v. Collins, 506 U.S. 390, 400, 113 S. Ct. 853, 860
26 (1993)). A defendant claiming actual innocence must demonstrate that it is more likely than
27 not that *no reasonable juror* would have convicted him absent a constitutional violation.
28 Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. Once a defendant has made such a showing, he

1 may then use the claim of actual innocence as a “gateway” to present his constitutional
2 challenges to the court and require the court to decide them on the merits. Schlup, 513 U.S.
3 at 315, 115 S. Ct. at 861. Furthermore, the newly discovered evidence suggesting the
4 defendant’s innocence must be “so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome
5 of the trial.” Id. at 316, 115 S.Ct. at 861.

6 “Where the petitioner has argued that the procedural default should be ignored
7 because he is actually ineligible for the death penalty, he must show by clear and convincing
8 evidence that, but for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death
9 eligible.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. To establish innocence of capital
10 punishment sufficient to waive a procedural default, a petitioner must eliminate every
11 aggravating circumstance. Sawyer v. Whitley, 505 U.S. 333, 347, 112 S.Ct. 1514, 2523
12 (1992). In addition, any new evidence regarding mitigating factors is not considered in an
13 “actual innocence” death eligibility determination. Sawyer, 505 U.S. at 345-346, 112 S.Ct.
14 at 2522. Notably, the “actual innocence” requirement focuses exclusively on those elements
15 that render a defendant eligible for the death penalty; any additional mitigating evidence that
16 was not presented at trial – even if it was the result of alleged constitutional errors – is
17 irrelevant and will not be considered in an actual innocence determination. Id. at 347-48, at
18 2523-24.

19 That Petitioner has finally gotten around to challenging his New York conviction after
20 30 years does not amount to good cause to ignore NRS 34.726, NRS 34.800 and NRS
21 34.810. Petitioner’s reliance upon Johnson v. Mississippi, 486 U.S. 578, 108 S.Ct. 1981
22 (1988), is misplaced. Johnson does not justify ignoring Petitioner’s procedural defaults. The
23 United States Supreme Court held that it could reach the merits of Johnson’s claim because
24 “we cannot conclude that the procedural bar relied on by the Mississippi Supreme Court in
25 this case has been consistently or regularly applied. Consequently, under federal law it is not
26 an adequate and independent state ground[.]” Id. at 588-89, 108 S.Ct. at 1988. Petitioner
27 does not even contend that Nevada’s procedural bars are not consistently applied. His
28 failure to do so is an admission that he cannot make such a showing. See, Polk v. State, 126

1 Nev. ___, ___, 233 P.3d 357, 360-61 (2010). Nor can he, even the Ninth Circuit Court of
2 Appeals admits that Nevada strictly enforces NRS 34.726(1). Loveland v. Hatcher, 231 F.3d
3 640, 642-43 (9th Cir. 2000). Indeed, the Federal District Court for Nevada has ruled in
4 Petitioner's federal habeas litigation arising from this case that Nevada consistently enforces
5 NRS 34.726(1). Howard v. McDaniel, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5191, p. 8-22 (D. Nev. 2008).
6 Regardless, the Nevada Supreme Court steadfastly maintains that it consistently enforces
7 Nevada's procedural default rules. Riker, 121 Nev. at 235-42, 112 P.3d at 1077-82.

8 Thus, Johnson is irrelevant unless Petitioner can evade NRS 34.726(1), NRS 34.800
9 and NRS 34.810. To ignore the procedural bars Petitioner must establish "that the factual or
10 legal basis for a claim was not reasonably available to counsel, or that 'some interference by
11 officials' made compliance impracticable." Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537
12 (quoting, Murray v. Carrier, 477 U.S. 478, 488, 106 S.Ct. 2639, 2645 (1986)). Petitioner
13 cannot make this showing because he has been aware of the defective nature of his New
14 York conviction for decades and did nothing about it. Petitioner knew from the time of trial
15 that he absconded from New York after his trial had started. (Exhibit A attached to State's
16 Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-
17 Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of Jury Trial, Thursday, April 21,
18 1983, 10:00 A.M., filed March 14, 1984, p. 1244). Petitioner challenged the prior violent
19 felony aggravating circumstance based on the lack of a sentence in his New York case in
20 2007 during the litigation of his fourth petition. (Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-
21 Conviction), filed October 25, 2007, p. 45-49). This Court found the claim barred pursuant
22 to NRS 34.726(1), NRS 34.800 and NRS 34.810. (Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law
23 and Order, filed November 6, 2010, p. 19-21). This Court ruled that Petitioner could not
24 justify ignoring his procedural defaults. Id. at 27-33. On appeal from denial of habeas relief,
25 the Nevada Supreme Court agreed that the petition was procedurally barred and that
26 Petitioner could not overcome his defaults. (Order of Affirmance, filed July 30, 2014, p. 2-
27 3, 10-12).

28 Petitioner could have challenged the infirmity of his New York conviction at any time

1 since trial. The very purpose of the procedural bars is to compel habeas petitioners to pursue
2 their claims expeditiously. According to the United States Supreme Court, “the purpose of
3 the fault component of “failed” is to ensure the prisoner undertakes his own diligent search
4 for evidence. Diligence ... depends upon whether the prisoner made a reasonable attempt, in
5 light of the information available at the time, to investigate and pursue claims[.]” Williams
6 v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 420, 434-435, 120 S.Ct. 1479, 1490 (2000). Indeed, the High Court has
7 explicitly stated “that ‘cause’ under the cause and prejudice test must be something *external*
8 to the petitioner, **something that cannot be fairly attributed to him.**” Coleman v.
9 Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 753, 111 S.Ct. 2546, 2566 (1991) (italics in original, bolding
10 added). Similar to the procedural bars at issue in Williams and Coleman, Nevada also
11 requires a habeas petitioner to demonstrate a lack of fault. NRS 34.726(1)(a) (“good cause
12 for delay exists if the petitioner demonstrates ... [t]hat the delay was not the fault of the
13 petitioner”); NRS 34.800(1)(a) (“A petition may be dismissed ... unless the petitioner shows
14 that the petition is based upon grounds of which the petitioner could not have had knowledge
15 by the exercise of reasonable diligence”). Here, Petitioner did not pursue his claim regarding
16 his New York conviction for three decades. This is an obvious failure of diligence that
17 squarely places fault on Petitioner’s shoulders.

18 Petitioner’s failure to demonstrate due diligence in challenging his New York
19 conviction bars habeas relief. In Witter v. State, 135 Nev. ___, ___, 452 P.3d 406, 408 (2019),
20 the Nevada Supreme Court addressed an Appellant contending that “because of the
21 indeterminate restitution provision in the 1995 judgment, his conviction was not final until
22 entry of the third amended judgment of conviction in 2017” and that as a consequence, “the
23 direct appeal decided in 1996 and the subsequent postconviction proceedings were null and
24 void for lack of jurisdiction and therefore he should be allowed to raise any issues stemming
25 from the 1995 trial [.]” The Court rejected this view and concluded that Witter’s appeal was
26 “limited in scope to issues stemming from the amendment.” Id. at ___. 452 P.3d at 407. The
27 Court gave two reasons for this holding. Id. The Court noted that the more important of
28 those was that “Witter treated the 1995 judgment of conviction as final for more than two

1 decades, litigating a direct appeal and various postconviction proceedings in state and federal
2 court.” Id.

3 In distinguishing its precedents overturning judgments of conviction containing
4 indeterminate restitution amounts from Witter’s situation, the Court noted that the
5 defendants in those cases “raised the error regarding the indeterminate restitution provision
6 during the first proceeding in which they challenged the validity of their judgments of
7 conviction[.]” Id. at ___, 453 P.3d at 409. Witter’s failure to do the same implicated the
8 compelling consideration of finality. Id. The Court pointed out that “[a] challenge to a
9 conviction made years after the conviction is a burden on the parties and the courts because
10 ‘[m]emories of the crime may diminish and become attenuated,’ and the record may not be
11 sufficiently preserved.” Id. (quoting, Groesbeck v. Warden, 100 Nev. 259, 260, 679 P.2d
12 1268, 1269 (1984)). Ultimately, “Witter treated the judgment of conviction as a final
13 judgment. He is estopped from now arguing that the judgment was not final and that the
14 subsequent proceedings were null and void for lack of jurisdiction.” Id. at ___, 453 P.3d at
15 410 (footnote omitted).

16 Witter’s failure to exercise due diligence in challenging his judgment of conviction is
17 indistinguishable from Petitioner’s failure of diligence in attacking his New York conviction.
18 Petitioner treated his New York conviction as final for nearly four decades. He filed petition
19 after petition and appeal after appeal all treating his New York conviction as final. Just as in
20 Witter, Petitioner should be estopped from only now alleging that his New York conviction
21 is null and void.

22 The requirement of due diligence is fundamental in Nevada habeas law. Nevada’s
23 statutory laches provision requires a petitioner to demonstrate reasonable diligence in order
24 to avoid a dismissal. NRS 34.800(1)(a) (“A petition may be dismissed if delay in the filing
25 of the petition ... [p]rejudices the respondent ... in responding to the petition, unless the
26 petitioner shows that the petition is based upon grounds of which the petitioner could not
27 have had knowledge by the exercise of reasonable diligence before the circumstances
28 prejudicial to the State occurred”). The time bar of NRS 34.726 may only be waived if a

1 petitioner demonstrates that “the delay is not the fault of the petitioner[.]” NRS
2 34.726(1)(a). The bar against successive and abusive petitions may be waived upon a
3 showing of “[g]ood cause for the failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim
4 again[.]” NRS 34.810(3)(a). Notably, *the Nevada Legislature just last session extended the*
5 *necessity of demonstrating due diligence to claims of factual innocence.* NRS 34.960(3)(a)
6 (“... the evidence could not have been discovered by the petitioner or the petitioner’s
7 counsel through the exercise of reasonable diligence”).⁹

8 Nor can Petitioner escape the procedural bars by claiming that he is actually innocent
9 of the death penalty. “Where ... a petitioner cannot demonstrate cause and prejudice, the
10 district court may nevertheless excuse a procedural bar if the petitioner demonstrates that
11 failing to consider the merits of any constitutional claim would result in a fundamental
12 miscarriage of justice.” Rippo, 134 Nev. at 444, 423 P.3d at 1112 (citing, Pellegrini, 117
13 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537). Specifically, where a petitioner alleges ineligibility for the
14 death penalty he must show “by clear and convincing evidence that, but for a constitutional
15 error, no reasonable juror would have found him death eligible.” Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887,
16 34 P.3d at 537.

17 Initially, Petitioner’s claims of actual innocence should be summarily denied since,
18 even if this Court assumes that factual innocence has been established based on the

19
20 ⁹ Federal law appears to diverge from Nevada law on this point. Federal law does not preclude a claim of actual
21 innocence for failing to exercise due diligence; instead, “[u]nexplained delay in presenting new evidence bears on the
22 determination whether the petitioner has made the requisite showing” and on the credibility of a claim. McQuiggin v.
23 Perkins, 569 U.S. 383, 399, 133 S. Ct. 1924, 1935, 185 L. Ed. 2d 1019 (2013). However, McQuiggin is limited to
24 federal post-conviction relief and does not apply to state habeas proceedings. Com. v. Brown, 2016 PA Super 148, 143
25 A.3d 418, 420–21 (2016) (“While McQuiggin represents a further development in federal habeas corpus law, as was the
26 case in Saunders, this change in federal law is irrelevant to the time restrictions of our PCRA”); State v. Edwards, 164
27 So.3d 823, 823–24 (La. 2015) (“McQuiggin does not purport to govern state post-conviction proceedings conducted
28 under state law”); Wayne v. State, 866 N.W.2d 917, 919 (Minn. 2015) (“McQuiggin’s holding specifically applies to
federal habeas petitions and ... does not apply to a postconviction motion that is a creature of state statute ... and is
governed by its own statutory time bar”); Ex parte Smith, No. 03-17-00628-CR, 2018 WL 2347012, at *3 (Tex. App.
May 24, 2018), petition for discretionary review refused (July 25, 2018) (“Smith relies on ... McQuiggin ... [but] failed
to show that the law on federal habeas claims applies to his habeas claim under Texas law”). Further, the Nevada
Supreme Court has declined to import other similar equitable remedies from federal habeas law. Brown v. McDaniel,
130 Nev. 565, 569–76, 331 P.3d 867, 870–75 (2014). Regardless, even if applicable McQuiggin would not assist
Petitioner since it was published decades after Petitioner’s conviction and there is no indication that the case applies
retroactively. See, Teague v. Lane, 489 U.S. 288, 109 S. Ct. 1060 (1989); Colwell v. State, 118 Nev. 807, 59 P.3d 463
(2002).

1 invalidation of his New York conviction, he still has not identified a constitutional violation
2 related to the New York conviction. Schlup, 513 U.S. at 315, 115 S. Ct. at 861. Indeed,
3 Petitioner's New York conviction was valid at the time of his sentence and thus he cannot
4 establish that a constitutional violation existed to the time of sentencing. See, Clem v. State,
5 119 Nev. 615, 621-26, 81 P.3d 521, 526-29 (2003) (judicial interpretation of a statute after
6 conviction such that Petitioner could not have been guilty of the deadly weapon
7 enhancement does not amount to a constitutional violation for purposes of actual innocence
8 since Petitioner was guilty under the law as it existed to the time of conviction).

9 Summary denial of Petitioner's actual innocence claim is additionally warranted by
10 his failure to establish factual innocence as opposed to a legal defect in his New York
11 conviction. Actual innocence means factual innocence not mere legal insufficiency.
12 Bousley, 523 U.S. at 623, 118 S.Ct. at 1611; Sawyer, 505 U.S. at 338-39, 112 S.Ct. at 2518-
13 19. As such, Petitioner's actual innocence claim must fail since he secured reversal of his
14 New York conviction on an issue of legal sufficiency and not factual innocence.

15 Regardless, Petitioner cannot demonstrate "by clear and convincing evidence that, but
16 for a constitutional error, no reasonable juror would have found him death eligible."
17 Pellegrini, 117 Nev. at 887, 34 P.3d at 537. He cannot meet this standard because his jury
18 found the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance based on the testimony of the victim
19 from that prior violent crime and not purely on New York documentation of that conviction.
20 It is important to note that in the only authority proffered by Petitioner, the United States
21 Supreme Court premised its holding upon the fact that:

22 The sole evidence supporting the aggravating circumstance that petitioner had
23 been "previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence
24 to the person of another" consisted of an authenticated copy of petitioner's
25 commitment to Elmira Reception Center in 1963 following his conviction in
Monroe County, New York, for the crime of second-degree assault with intent
to commit first-degree rape.

26 Johnson, 486 U.S. at 581, 108 S.Ct. at 1984. Johnson is factually distinguishable from this
27 case because the victim from Petitioner's prior violent felony testified at the penalty hearing
28 about her victimization by Petitioner. (Exhibit B attached to State's Opposition and Motion

1 to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019,
2 Reporter's Transcript of May 2, 1983, Penalty Hearing, p. 1464-81). Additionally, a New
3 York detective testified regarding his investigation of the prior violent felony. Id. at 1481-
4 92.

5 This is significant because the presentation of the underlying facts from those who
6 experienced them allowed the jury to make an independent judgment about whether
7 Petitioner committed a prior violent felony instead of merely relying upon court records.
8 This distinction was key in Gardner v. State, 297 Ark. 541, 764 S.W.2d 416 (Ark. 1989).
9 The Supreme Court of Arkansas faced a habeas petitioner complaining "that the aggravating
10 circumstance found to exist by the jury in the sentencing phase ... has since been invalidated
11 ... because a conviction for a prior violent felony which formed the basis for the jury's
12 finding of an aggravating circumstance ... has since been reversed on appeal." Id. at 542,
13 764 S.W.2d at 417. Just as Petitioner does here, Gardner argued that Johnson required the
14 invalidation of his death sentence. Id. at 543-44, 764 S.W.2d at 418. The Supreme Court of
15 Arkansas rejected this claim:

16 In Johnson, the jury found the existence of three aggravating circumstances,
17 one of which was that Johnson had been previously convicted of a felony
18 involving the use or threat of violence to another person. The sole evidence of
19 the prior felony was a document reflecting a conviction for assault to commit
20 rape. The assault conviction was overturned on appeal after trial, and the
21 United States Supreme Court concluded that since the assault conviction was
22 invalid and the prosecutor had presented no evidence of the conduct
23 underlying it, Johnson was entitled to be resentenced. Johnson is not
24 applicable to petitioner's case because at petitioner's trial the jury heard
detailed direct testimony by the victims of the prior violent felony and other
evidence which established the nature of petitioner's conduct. In addition to
their testimony, there was further evidence of the crimes against them
introduced in the sentencing phase of petitioner's trial. The aggravating
circumstance was thus proved by evidence adduced at trial of the commission
of violent acts rather than by proof of a conviction, a practice which this court
has upheld. See, Miller v. State, 280 Ark. 551, 660 S.W.2d 163 (1983).

25 Gardner, 297 Ark. At 544, 764 S.W.2d at 418.

26 Similarly, in Gibbs v. Johnson, 154 F.3d 253, 258 (5th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 526
27 U.S. 1089, 119 S.Ct. 1501 (1999), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals faced a habeas
28 petitioner contending that his death sentence was invalid under Johnson because "the state

1 relied upon inaccurate evidence of a prior offense[.]” Gibbs premised his Johnson claim on
2 an alleged Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194 (1963), violation. Gibbs, 154
3 F.3d at 255-58. Specifically, the State presented evidence that Gibbs attacked another
4 inmate but failed to disclose a jail report indicating that the incident was dismissed on self-
5 defense grounds. Id. at 256. The Fifth Circuit denied habeas relief:

6 We are not persuaded. In Johnson the invalidated conviction was the sole
7 evidence of the prior conduct. The court in Johnson emphasized that because
8 the prosecutor relied upon a judgment of conviction to prove the prior acts, the
9 reversal took away the prosecutor's evidence. The evidence of Gibbs's prior
10 acts was the testimony at trial of the victim.

11 Gibbs, 154 F.3d at 258.

12 The Eleventh Circuit has reached a similar conclusion. In Spivey v. Head, 207 F.3d
13 1263, 1269 (11th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 1053, 121 S.Ct. 660 (2000), a habeas
14 petitioner argued that “his prior vacated conviction was relied on in sentencing thus violating
15 his Eighth Amendment rights under Johnson[.]” The Eleventh Circuit recognized that in
16 Johnson “[t]he prosecution introduced no evidence about the conduct underlying the prior
17 conviction, but relied instead on a single authenticated copy of a document indicating the
18 conviction[.]” Id. at 1281. Based on that, the Court rejected the petitioner’s claim because
19 “[i]n contrast to Johnson, here there is extensive evidence of the conduct underlying the Bibb
20 County conviction[.]” Id.

21 Johnson is inapplicable to Petitioner since the jury heard direct evidence of his prior
22 violent crime. At the time of trial, the State argued that the jury needed to make its own
23 independent judgment regarding the existence of the prior violent felony aggravating
24 circumstance:

25 Mr. Seaton: We are going to bring forward eye-witness testimony or
26 testimony of these people who were down in San Bernardino and are familiar
27 with the crime and can tell the jury a little more about the factual
28 circumstances underlying

The reason for that, and I’ll just briefly elude to it here because it is
counsel’s argument at this time, but our reason for that is because the statute
175.554 causes the state to have the burden of proving these aggravating
circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt. And in addition to that, that
particular aggravating circumstance has to do with the use of force or violence.
And the mere recitation of what the conviction was for is not, in the state’s

mind, adequate to comply with that burden of proof.

...

Mr. Seaton: The other act that we intend to bring forth has also been put into evidence and again by the Defendant's own admission, and that is the conviction in absente. In view of the robbery with a weapon of a nurse in Queens, New York, in 1978. ...

...

Mr. Seaton: We have witnesses. We have the nurse here and the detective who worked the case. We would want to put them on as opposed to any documentation for the same reason, that is to show the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the use of force and/or violence was used in the commission of that particular robbery.

...

And it's important that the State be able to show the jury the facts, and maybe that's the important thing here. The jury isn't deciding as much the fact of the conviction as they are what's the underlying facts of that conviction. What was it that the jury was able to consider in order for that jury to determine that there was a use or threat of violence? And those are the things that we wish to bring before the jury at this particular time.

(Exhibit B, attached to State's Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of May 2, 1983, Penalty Hearing, p. 1453-54, 1457).

Consistent with this position, the State presented testimony from the victim and the police detective who investigated the New York robbery. *Id.* at 1464-92. The State's argument to the jury on the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance was also consistent with this position. The State read out the instruction defining the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance and then extensively discussed the *testimony* related to the New York crime. *Id.* at 1572-74. Indeed, the State never presented the jury with a judgment of conviction in the New York case. Instead, jurors were only given court minutes from the New York case. *Id.* at 1489-90. Furthermore, the mere fact of the adjudication was not at issue since Petitioner admitted the New York conviction. (Exhibit A attached to State's Opposition and Motion to Dismiss Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction, filed October 3, 2019, Reporter's Transcript of April 12, 1983, Jury Trial, p. 1243, 1244).

Petitioner has failed to establish good cause or actual innocence. The New York conviction was invalidated because “[s]ince 1980, the New York State authorities had actual knowledge that the defendant was arrested and in continued custody by both California and Nevada” and “[i]n 37 years, the People have not attempted to extradite the defendant to New York or make any other reasonable effort to produce the defendant for sentencing.” (New York v. Howard, Queens County Supreme Court Case Number 1227178, dated May 22, 2018, p. 2-3, attached as Exhibit 2 to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), filed September 4, 2018). The very words of the New York Court apply equally to Petitioner. Just like New York, Petitioner did nothing to enforce or protect his interests for over 30 years. Just like New York, Petitioner should not profit from his lack of due diligence. Thus, Petitioner cannot establish good cause. As for actual innocence, Petitioner’s jury found the prior violent felony aggravating circumstance because it heard the facts of the New York case. That Petitioner’s New York conviction was invalidated on a technicality after more than 30 years does nothing to undermine the factual truth of what he did to the victim in the New York case.

ORDER

It is HEREBY ORDERED that the Sixth Petition is denied as procedurally barred without a sufficient showing of good cause and prejudice to ignore Petitioner's procedural defaults.

DATED this 18 day of May 2020.

MICHAEL VILLANI
DISTRICT JUDGE
BS

STEVEN B. WOLFSON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Nevada Bar #001565

BY /s/ Jonathan E. VanBoskerck
JONATHAN E. VANBOSKERCK
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006528

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CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that service of Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order Denying Sixth Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), was made this 11th day of May, 2020, by Electronic Filing to:

JONAH J. HORWITZ,
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Counsels for Petitioner

/s/ E.Davis
Employee for the District Attorney's Office

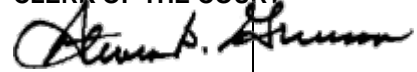
JEV//ed

Eileen Davis

From: Eileen Davis
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 2:18 PM
To: jonah_horwitz@fd.org; deborah_a_czuba@fd.org; lance@ghlawnv.com
Cc: Jonathan VanBoskerck; Eileen Davis
Subject: Samuel Howard, A-18-780434-W.
Attachments: Howard, Samuel, 81C053867- FOF COL denying Sixth Petition PWHC.pdf

Hello,
The attached Findings will be submitted to the Judge on May 18, 2020.
Stay healthy and safe.

Eileen Davis
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Attorneys for Petitioner Samuel Howard

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

SAMUEL HOWARD,

Petitioner,

vs.

WILLIAM GITTERE, Warden, and
AARON D. FORD, Attorney General for
the State of Nevada,

Respondents.

Case Nos. 81C053867; A-18-780434-W
Dept. No. XVII

NOTICE OF APPEAL

(Death Penalty Case)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petitioner, Samuel Howard, appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court from the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order, which was filed in this action on May 18, 2020. The Notice of Entry was filed on May 21, 2020.

NOTICE OF APPEAL - 1

1 DATED this 29th day of May 2020.

2 HENDRON LAW GROUP LLC

3 /s/ Lance J. Hendron

4 LANCE J. HENDRON, ESQ.

5 Nevada Bar No. 11151

6 625 S. Eighth St.

7 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

8 FEDERAL DEFENDER

9 SERVICES OF IDAHO

10 /s/ Deborah A. Czuba

11 DEBORAH A. CZUBA, ESQ. (*pro hac vice*)

12 Idaho Bar No. 9648

13 720 West Idaho Street, Suite 900

14 Boise, Idaho 83702

15 /s/ Jonah J. Horwitz

16 JONAH J. HORWITZ, ESQ. (*pro hac vice*)

17 Idaho Bar No. 10494

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of this Notice of Appeal was made this 29th day of May 2020, by Electronic Filing and by email to:

Jonathan E. VanBoskerck
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Office of the Clark County District Attorney
Jonathan.VanBoskerck@clarkcountyda.com

I also certify that service of this Notice of Appeal was made this 29th day of May 2020 by mail to:

Adam Paul Laxalt
Nevada Attorney General
100 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Samuel Howard, #18329
High Desert State Prison
P.O. Box 650
Indian Springs, NV 89070

/s/ L. Hollis Ruggieri

L. Hollis Ruggieri

Paralegal

Federal Defender Services of Idaho