IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

STEVEN FLOYD VOSS,

Appellant,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

Electronically Filed Feb 23 2021 09:20 p.

No. 81472 Feb 23 2021 09:20 p.m.

Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Dist. Court No. CR96-1581

Appeal from a Judgment of Conviction Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County Honorable Kathleen Drakulich, District Court Judge

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Tracie K. Lindeman, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 5049 P.O. Box 3733 Carson City, NV 89702 (775) 297-4877 tlindeman@appellatesolution.com Attorney for Appellant

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE **COUNTY OF WASHOE**

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

STEVEN FLOYD VOSS,

VS.

Plaintiff,

Case No.:

Dept. No.: 1

CR96-1581

Defendant.

ORDER REGARDING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RESCIND ORDER STAYING PROCEEDINGS, MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL, AMENDED MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL BASED UPON FRAUD UPON THE COURT, PRESENTENCING MOTIONS IN LIMINE, EMERGENCY MOTION TO SUSPEND RESENTENCING FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN AND MOTION FOR RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

I. **Background**

The Nevada Court of Appeals issued its *Order Granting Petition* on August 15, 2019. The Nevada Court of Appeals "instruct[ed] the district court to resentence Voss and enter an amended judgment of conviction in CR96-1581 . . . Voss shall be credited with all time he has served pursuant to the invalid judgment of conviction entered in CR96-1581." Order Granting Pet. at 2–3. The court also noted:

> [A]lthough there is no valid judgment in CR96-1581, Voss has not been subject to illegal restraint because since 1998 he has also been held and been serving a concurrent prison term of life without the possibility of parole pursuant to a judgment of conviction entered in district court case number CR97-2077.

> > 1

Id. at 2.

On November 19, 2019, Defendant Stephen Floyd Voss (Mr. Voss) filed a *Petition for Writ of Prohibition* in which he argued this Court lacked jurisdiction to resentence him. On December 13, 2019, this Court entered its Order Staying All Proceedings Sua Sponte in which this Court reasoned it could not resentence Mr. Voss while his appeal was pending. The Nevada Court of Appeals rejected Mr. Voss's argument in its *Order Denying Prohibition* on December 27, 2019 and held he was not entitled to relief.

Concurrently, Mr. Voss appealed this Court's *Order Denying (First Amended) Presentencing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus* filed October 30, 2019 in which this Court determined a ruling would be premature because Mr. Voss had not yet been resentenced. The Nevada Supreme Court rejected Mr. Voss's argument that this Court lacked jurisdiction to resentence Mr. Voss and held as follows:

This court's review of this appeal reveals a jurisdictional defect. On August 15, 2018, the Court of Appeals entered an order concluding that there "is currently no valid judgment of conviction entered in CR96-1581," the underlying district court case, and directing the district court to resentence appellant and enter an amended judgment of conviction. *See Voss v. District Court*, Docket No. 74227-COA (Order Granting Petition, August 15, 2018). To date, appellant has not been resentenced and no amended judgment of conviction has been entered. Because there is no valid judgment of conviction in this case, appellant's petition was filed prematurely. Accordingly, this court lacks jurisdiction and ORDERS this appeal DISMISSED.

Order Dismissing Appeal (Jan. 16, 2020) at 1–2.

II. Analysis

Currently before the Court are the following motions filed by Mr. Voss.

- 1. Mr. Voss filed a *Motion to Rescind Order Staying Proceedings* on May 6, 2020 and submitted it to the Court for consideration on May 13, 2020 and again on June 10, 2020. Having considered the facts and arguments set forth therein, this Court grants the *Motion to Rescind Order Staying Proceedings*.
- 2. Mr. Voss filed a *Motion for New Trial* November 19, 2019 and submitted it to the Court for consideration on May 12, 2020. On May 8, 2020, Mr. Voss filed an *Amended Motion for New Trial Based Upon Fraud Upon the Court*. On June 17, 2020, the State of Nevada filed an

Opposition to Defendant's Motion for New Trial Based Upon Fraud Upon the Court. On June 24, 2020, Mr. Voss filed a Reply to States Opposition to Defendant's Motion for New Trial. NRS 176.515 provides as follows:

- 1. The court may grant a new trial to a defendant if required as a matter of law or on the ground of newly discovered evidence.
- 2. If trial was by the court without a jury, the court may vacate the judgment if entered, take additional testimony and direct the entry of a new judgment.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 176.09187, a motion for a new trial based on the ground of newly discovered evidence may be made only within 2 years after the verdict or finding of guilt.
- 4. A motion for a new trial based on any other grounds must be made within 7 days after the verdict or finding of guilt or within such further time as the court may fix during the 7-day period.

Neither the *Motion for a New Trial* nor the *Motion for New Trial Based Upon Fraud Upon the Court* ("Motions") allege newly discovered evidence. If they did, NRS 176.515(3) requires such a motion to be made within two (2) years after the verdict or finding of guilt. The verdicts in this case were rendered in 1996, over twenty (20) years ago. NRS 176.515(4) provides that a motion for a new trial based on any other grounds must be made within seven (7) days after the verdict or finding of guilt. The Motions allege that the State perpetrated a fraud upon the Court in seeking and executing search warrants in this case and that a new trial must be granted as a matter of law. NRS 176.515(4) requires that any motion other than a motion based on newly discovered evidence must be made "within 7 days after the verdict or finding of guilt or within such time as the court may fix during the 7-day period." *See generally* Motions. Accordingly, both Motions are barred by NRS 176.515(4).

3. Mr. Voss filed *Defendant's Presentencing Motions in Limine* ("Presentencing Motion") on May 6, 2020 and submitted it to the Court for consideration on May 13, 2020 and June 10, 2020. On June 17, 2020, the State of Nevada filed an *Opposition to Defendant's Presentencing Motions in Limine*. On June 24, 2020, Mr. Voss filed a *Reply to State's Opposition to Defendant's Presentencing Motions in Limine*. The Presentencing Motion asserts that each of the guilty verdicts in this case should be set aside because the Information fails to state a criminal offense upon which

¹ Notably, Mr. Voss previously pursued relief on this basis in his *Pre-Sentencing Motion to Set Aside Jury Verdict* filed October 25, 2017. Pre-Sentencing Motion to Set Aside Jury Verdict at 26:14-30:6.

NRS 173.075 provides as follows:

statutorily enumerated. This Court agrees.

1. The indictment or the information must be a plain, concise and definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged. It must be signed by the Attorney General acting pursuant to a specific statute or the district attorney. It need not contain a formal commencement, a formal conclusion or any

other matter not necessary to the statement.

2. Allegations made in one count may be incorporated by reference in another count. It may be alleged in a single count that the means by which the defendant committed the offense are unknown or that the defendant committed it by one or more specified means.

judgment can be imposed because the facts constituting the alleged crime are insufficient to state an

offense upon which a judgment can be imposed. See generally Presentencing Motion. The State

contends that this claim has no merit as each of the charges that a jury found Mr. Voss guilty of is a

3. The indictment or information must state for each count the official or customary citation of the statute, rule, regulation or other provision of law which the defendant is alleged therein to have violated. Error in the citation or its omission is not a ground for dismissal of the indictment or information or for reversal of a conviction if the error or omission did not mislead the defendant to the defendant's prejudice.

"[A] judgment will not be set aside or a new trial granted, in a criminal case, unless the accused is able to affirmatively demonstrate that the information is so insufficient that it results in a miscarriage of justice or actually prejudices him in respect to a substantial right." *Laney v. State*, 86 Nev. 173, 177, 466 P.2d 666, 669 (1970). A review of the Information filed July 16, 1996 reveals that each of the six counts charged was supported by a statutory reference, the elements of the offense and a recitation of facts that supported the charge and provided Mr. Voss notice of what he was being charged with. Accordingly, each of the charges set forth in the Information complies with NRS 173.075.

The Presentencing Motion further contends that the Presentence Investigation Report ("PSI") contains numerous factual misrepresentations and fabrications regarding Mr. Voss's "prior criminal history, prior bad acts, wrongs, character or trait of his character." Presnt. Mot. at 14:7-11. Mr. Voss "unequivically (sic) denies all allegations of fact asserted by the State" within the PSI. *Id.* at 14:15-18. In response, the State argues that Mr. Voss's unequivocal denial of the contents of the PSI is a

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27 28 blanket assertion that provides no reference to any specific errors. Opp. at 2:7-9. Further, the State contends that Nevada law gives "the parties the opportunity to object to any of the PSI's factual allegations." Stockmeier v. State, Bd. Of Parole Com'rs, 127 Nev. 243, 248, 255 P.3d 209, 213 (2011). *Id.* at 2:9-11.

Having reviewed the pleadings on file, this Court finds that the issue raised by Mr. Voss related to the PSI is unsupported. NRS 176.135(1) mandates that the Division of Parole and Probation "prepare a PSI to be used at sentencing for any defendant who pleads guilty or who is found guilty of a felony." Stockmeier, 127 Nev. at 248, 255 P.3d at 212. Because a court cannot base its sentencing decision on information or accusations that were founded on "impalpable or highly suspect evidence," the PSI must not include information based on impalpable or highly suspect evidence. Id., 255 P.3d at 213. Mr. Voss has issued a blanket assertion related to the PSI regarding factual misrepresentations and fabrications but provides no specifics and no information as to what is allegedly false in the PSI. The PSI was issued on November 20, 1996. This Court has been attempting in earnest to resentence Mr. Voss since the issuance of the Order Granting Petition by the Court of Appeals of the State of Nevada on August 15, 2018. Since that time, this Court has set this matter for sentencing on several occasions. However, Mr. Voss has filed no less than sixteen motions and four appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court in an effort to prevent this Court from proceeding with the resentencing. As to the current resentencing, the State filed an Application for Setting on June 4, 2020, requesting a resentencing date of July 7, 2020 at 8:30 a.m. and served Mr. Voss. On June 6, 2020, this Court issued an Order to Produce Prisoner and on June 24, 2020, this Court issued a Notice of Audio/Visual Hearing both for the resentencing on July 7, 2020 at 8:30 a.m. and served Mr. Voss. Despite the passage of time since 1996 and more recently the notice of thirty-plus days provided by this Court related to the resentencing, Mr. Voss has provided no specificity as to what is allegedly false or fabricated with respect to the PSI. Accordingly, his claims regarding the PSI are unsupported.²

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² Importantly as to the PSI, at the sentencing on November 27, 1996, Mr. Voss's counsel stated that he had reviewed the PSI "with Mr. Voss last night" and had only one correction; that the 1990 felony conviction was actually a misdemeanor. Sentencing Transcript at 5:13-17. Thereafter, when Mr. Voss was asked if he had anything to tell the Court he stated, "I believe Mr. Conway has pretty much addressed our side." Id. at 18:14-17. This Court is not suggesting Mr. Voss waived any objection, correction or modification to the PSI. However, the vague factual misrepresentations and fabrications that he asserts presently were not asserted in 1996.

4. Mr. Voss filed an *Emergency Motion to Suspend Resentencing Proceedings for Good Cause Shown* ("Emergency Motion") on May 28, 2020 and submitted it June 4, 2020. On June 17, 2020, the State of Nevada filed an *Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Suspend Resentencing*. On June 24, 2020, Mr. Voss filed a *Reply to State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Suspend Resentencing* ("Reply"). The Emergency Motion contends that the sentencing of Mr. Voss must be suspended because the case has been stayed, motions remain undecided, the State is required to provide a defendant with all documents supporting the PSI and because Mr. Voss rejects being sentenced by audio visual means. *See generally* Emergency Motion.

Mr. Voss's long endured strategy has been to file motion after motion and appeal after appeal in an effort to prevent his resentencing. Mr. Voss has successfully found a loophole in which he is attempting to park his case and hold it in a perpetual procedural limbo. Mr. Voss's strategy is to make procedurally invalid motions, wait for the Court to rule on them, appeal the decision, have the appeals courts deny the appeals as premature and issue a remittitur, and then Mr. Voss starts the process over again. With this Order, this Court resolves all of the pending motions filed by Mr. Voss in this case, including his motion to rescind the stay, thereby rendering his Emergency Motion on those grounds moot.

Mr. Voss contends that the resentencing cannot proceed since the State must provide all documents that support the "State's" PSI for his review prior to resentencing. Reply at 2:28-3:22. Contrary to Mr. Voss's assertions, NRS 176.135(1) mandates that the Division of Parole and Probation prepare the PSI. The statute contains no mandate that the State or the Division of Parole and Probation provide the defendant supporting documentation related to the PSI prior to sentencing and Mr. Voss provides no authority for such a requirement.

As to Mr. Voss's objection to being sentenced by audio visual means, due to COVID-19, on March 12, 2020 Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak declared a State of Emergency which has prompted the District Courts throughout the State to implement procedures that ensure the safety of the Court's participants and personnel. Second Judicial District Court Administrative Order ("AO") 2020-05 issued March 18, 2020, closed the courthouse at 75 Court Street in Reno to in-person public access. AO 2020-05 at 2:18-22. AO 2020-02(A) provides that due to the pandemic health crisis all

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appearances in criminal cases will be conducted by audio/visual means in accordance with the Nevada Supreme Court Rules Governing Appearances by Simultaneous Audiovisual Transmission Equipment, Part IX ("Rules"). AO 2020-02(A) at 3:11-12. In the Emergency Motion, Mr. Voss further argues that he does not consent to this Court conducting his resentencing by telephonic means. This Court does not intend to conduct the resentencing telephonically. Instead, pursuant to the SCR Part IX-A (B) the Rules Governing Appearance by Simultaneous Audiovisual Transmission Equipment for Criminal Proceedings, this Court will conduct the resentencing by simultaneous audiovisual means. Rule 4(5)–(8) sets forth the procedure as follows:

- (a) The court must ensure that the statements of participants are audible and visible to all other participants and the court staff and that the statements made by a participant are identified as being made by that participant. The court may require a party to coordinate with a court-appointed person or persons within a certain time *before* the proceeding to ensure the equipment is compatible and operational.
- (b) Upon convening a simultaneous audiovisual transmission proceeding, the court shall:
- (1) Recite the date, time, case name, case number, names and locations of the parties and counsel, and the type of proceeding;
- (2) Ascertain that all statements of all parties are audible and visible to all participants;
- (3) Give instructions on how the proceeding is to be conducted, including notice if necessary, that in order to preserve the record, speakers must identify themselves each time they speak; and
- (4) Place the witness under oath and ensure that the witness is subject to cross-examination.
- 6. Reporting. All proceedings involving simultaneous audiovisual transmission equipment appearances must be reported to the same extent and in the same manner as if the participants had appeared in person.
- 7. Information on simultaneous audiovisual transmission equipment. The court must publish a notice providing parties with the particular information necessary for them to appear or have a non-party witness testify by simultaneous audiovisual transmission equipment at proceedings in that court under this rule.
- 8. Public access. The right of public access to court proceedings must be preserved in accordance with law.

This Court will ensure that each of these procedures is carried out at the re-sentencing of Mr. Voss.

5. Mr. Voss filed a *Motion for Return of Personal Property Pursuant to NRS 179.085* (Evidentiary Hearing Requested) on June 1, 2020 and submitted it to the Court on June 10, 2020. On

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1	June 17, 2020, the State of Nevada filed an <i>Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Return of Property</i> .		
2	On June 24, 2020, Mr. Voss filed a Reply; to State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Return of		
3	Property. On August 22, 1997, the State filed a Motion to Release Evidence requesting that the Court		
4	release all items of evidence utilized in the jury trial in the instant case to the custody of an agent for		
5	the Sheriff of Washoe County to be used in the further prosecution of the Mr. Voss in a separate case.		
6	Mot. to Release at 1:14-20. On August 22, 1997, the Court issued an Order providing that the		
7	"evidence currently maintained by the Clerk of the Court in the above-entitled action be released" to		
8	the Washoe County Sheriff's Department.		
9	The items of evidence that Mr. Voss seeks to be returned to him are no longer lodged in this		
10	case and therefore, this Court cannot order them returned to him. Accordingly, Mr. Voss's Motion		
11	for Return of Personal Property Pursuant to NRS 179.085 (Evidentiary Hearing Requested) is denied		
12	and this Court does not reach the merits of the arguments offered by Mr. Voss pursuant to NRS		
13	179.085.		
14	Based upon the foregoing and good cause appearing,		
15	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:		
16	Defendant Steven Floyd Voss's Motion to Rescind Order Staying Proceedings is GRANTED.		
17	Defendant Steven Floyd Voss's Motion for New Trial and Amended Motion for New Trial		
18	Based Upon Fraud Upon the Court are DENIED.		
19	Defendant Steven Floyd Voss's Presentencing Motions in Limine are DENIED.		
20	Defendant Steven Floyd Voss's Emergency Motion to Suspend Resentencing Proceedings for		
21	Good Cause Shown is DENIED.		
22	Defendant Steven Floyd Voss's Motion for Return of Personal Property Pursuant to NRS		
23	179.085 (Evidentiary Hearing Requested) is DENIED.		
24	DATED this 7th day of July, 2020.		
25	M. Jafulid		
26	KATHLEEN DRAKULICH		
27	DISTRICT JUDGE		
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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
2	CASE NO. CR96-1581		
3	I certify that I am an employee of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the		
4	STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE; that on the 7 th day of July, 2020, I electronically		
5	filed the ORDER REGARDING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RESCIND ORDER STAYING		
6	PROCEEDINGS, MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL, AMENDED MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL		
7	BASED UPON FRAUD UPON THE COURT, PRESENTENCING MOTIONS IN LIMINE,		
8	EMERGENCY MOTION TO SUSPEND RESENTENCING FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN		
9	AND MOTION FOR RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY with the Clerk of the Court by		
10	using the ECF system.		
11	I further certify that I transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the		
12	method(s) noted below:		
13	Electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice		
14	of electronic filing to the following:		
15	JENNIFER NOBLE, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA		
16	AMOS STEGE, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA		
17	KEVIN NAUGHTON, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA		
18	DIV. OF PAROLE & PROBATION		
19	Deposited with the Second Judicial District Court filing office for deposit in the Second Judicial		
20	District Court mailing system in a sealed envelope for postage and mailing by Washoe County		
21	using the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada:		
22	GEENTEN EL OND MOGG (50004)		
23	STEVEN FLOYD VOSS (52094) NNCC		
24	P.O. BOX 7000 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89702		

Department 1 Judicial Assistant

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5	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE		
6		N M. DRAKULICH, DISTRICT JUDGE	
7	STATE OF NEVADA,	Department No. 1	
8	Plaintiff, vs.	Case CR96-1581	
9	STEVEN FLOYD VOSS,		
10	Defendant.		
11	/		
12	Pages 1 to 46, inclusive.		
13	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS SENTENCING		
14	Tuesday, July 7, 2020		
15	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :		
16	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:	AMOS STEGE DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
17		1 So. Sierra St., So. Tower Reno, NV 89502	
18	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	IN PRO PER	
19	2010 1112 221 211211111		
20	THE DIVISION:	Officer Jill Berryman	
21			
22			
23	REPORTED via ZOOM by:	Christina Amundson, CCR #641 Litigation Services 323-3211	
24			

RENO, NEVADA -- TUESDAY 7/7/20 -- 8:30 A.M.

-000-

THE COURT: Please be seated.

I'm Judge Kathleen Drakulich. I preside over Department 1 of the Second Judicial District Court. Today this matter is set for sentencing. Case No. CR96-1518, Steven Floyd Voss -- State of Nevada v. Steve Floyd Voss. This is the time for sentencing in this matter.

Let the record reflect that this session of the court is taking place on July 7th, 2020, and is being held remotely because of the closure of the courthouse at 75 Court Street in Reno, Washoe County, Nevada due to the national and local emergency caused by COVID-19. The court and all participants are appearing through simultaneous audio-visual transmission.

I'm physically located in Reno, Washoe
County, Nevada, which is the site of today's court
session. The other court personnel who are present
will identify themselves for the record and note
what county and state they are appearing from. My
clerk, Ms. Schuck.

THE CLERK: Maria Schuck, Washoe County,

Nevada.

THE COURT: Thank you so much. And I'll turn now to Ms. Amundson, our reporter.

THE REPORTER: Tina Amundson, Washoe County, Nevada.

OFFICER BERRYMAN: Jill Berryman from the Division, Washoe County, Nevada.

THE COURT: Thank you. Also participating in Department 1 as legal intern, Mr. Henry Ng. Mr. Ng, where are you participating from?

MR. NG: Washoe County, Nevada, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you so much.

All right. The record should reflect that Mr. Voss appears by audio-visual transmission. He's located at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center at 1721 Snyder Avenue in Carson City, Nevada. This court has a very clear representation by audio-visual means of Mr. Voss.

Good morning, Mr. Voss. How are you?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm fine. Thank you, your

Honor.

THE COURT: Excellent. Thank you so much.

Today's hearing is open to the public for viewing and listening through an audio-visual link

found on Washoecourts.com at the Washoe Courts website. If at any time anyone who is participating today or appearing today cannot see or hear all of the other participants while this matter is ongoing, please notify the court immediately.

Now I'm going to turn to Mr. Voss and Mr. Stege. Mr. Stege and Mr. Voss, I'm now going to ask you each to state your full name for the record. I'd like you to acknowledge that you have received notice that this hearing is taking place pursuant to Nevada Supreme Court Rule Part 9 relating to simultaneous audio-visual transmission in criminal proceedings and the Second Judicial District Court Administrative Orders entered in 2020 and tell me if you have any objections to going forward in this manner today. Mr. Stege, I'll begin with you.

MR. STEGE: Good morning, your Honor. Amos Stege representing the State of Nevada. I'm appearing this morning from -- within the county of Washoe. I have received the notice of this hearing in the manner prescribed and I don't have any objection.

THE COURT: Thank you so much.

Mr. Voss, I turn to you, sir. Your full

name for the record, please.

THE DEFENDANT: Steven Floyd Voss.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, you were served with this court's notice regarding the audio-visual transmission hearing today.

Did you receive the notice?

THE DEFENDANT: I received an order to reduce -- to produce prisoner.

THE COURT: Okay. That letter also -- that order also contained notice that this matter would be occurring by audio-visual means. Do you have any objection to this matter going forward this morning by audio-visual means?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, as far as the resentencing I do. I have some concerns regarding the Presentence Investigation Report and any documentation that the state may wish to present in support of the allegations set forth there. I haven't received any documentation from the state that they may wish to produce.

Additionally, I have an additional problem with audio-visual re-sentencing because it will prevent me from presenting my witnesses for -- to present mitigating evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to begin with this, Mr. Voss, because the court's in possession of a number of motions that have been fully briefed and submitted by the court and you raised a number of these issues in those motions.

So, before we begin with the sentencing, I want to make a record with regard to this court's decision on all of the outstanding motions in this case, so let me begin.

The Nevada Court of Appeals issued its order granting petition on August 15th, 2019. That was a petition filed by Mr. Voss with regard to his sentencing. The Nevada Court of Appeals instructed the district court to resentence Mr. Voss and enter an amended judgment of conviction. The court of appeals provided that Mr. Voss, quote, shall be credited with all time he has served pursuant to the invalid judgment of conviction entered in CR96-1581."

On November 19th, 2019, Mr. Voss filed a petition for writ of prohibition in which he argued this court lacked jurisdiction to resentence him. On December 13th, 2019, this court entered its order staying all proceedings sue sponte in which

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this court reasons it couldn't resentence Mr. Voss while his appeal was pending. The Nevada Court of Appeals rejected Mr. Voss' argument in its order denying prohibition on December 27th, 2019, and held he was not entitled to relief.

Concurrently, Mr. Voss appealed this court's order denying first amended presentencing petition for writ of habeas corpus filed October 30th, 2019, in which this court determined a ruling would be premature because Mr. Voss had not yet been resentenced. Nevada Supreme Court rejected Mr. Voss' argument that this court lacked jurisdiction to resentence.

Currently before the court are the following submitted motions: Mr. Voss' motion to rescind order staying proceedings filed May 6th, 2020, submitted to this court both on May 13th and June 10th, 2020. Having considered the facts and arguments set forth therein, this court grants Mr. Voss' motion to rescind the order staying these proceedings. The granting of the motion to rescind the order staying proceedings is clearly a formality as the parties have fully briefed and submitted each of the motions that I will discuss here today and

this court has set this matter for resentence.

Mr. Voss filed a motion for a new trial on November 19th, 2019, and submitted it to the court for consideration on May 12th. On May 8th, prior to the submission, Mr. Voss filed an amended motion for a new trial based on fraud upon the court. On June 17th the state filed its opposition and on June 24th Mr. Voss filed his reply.

NRS 176.515 provides, in part, a motion for a new trial based on the grounds of newly discovered evidence must be made within two years after the verdict or finding of guilt. A motion for a new trial based on any other grounds must be made within seven days after the verdict or finding of guilt or within such further time as the court may fix during the 7-day period or the motion for a new trial based upon fraud upon the court alleged as newly discovered evidence.

If they had, NRS 176.5153 requires such a motion to be made within two years after the verdict or a finding of guilt. The verdicts in this case were rendered in 1996, over 20 years ago.

Accordingly, that motion would be untimely. A motion for a new trial based on any other grounds

must be made within seven days after the verdict or finding of guilt.

The motion for a new trial based upon fraud upon the court alleged that the state perpetrated a fraud upon the court in seeking and executing search warrants in this case and a new trial must be granted as a matter of law. But any motion other than a motion based on newly discovered evidence must be made within seven days after the verdict or finding of guilt.

Accordingly, both motions for a new trial and for a new trial based upon fraud are barred by NRS 176.515.4. Accordingly, both motions are denied.

On May 6th, 2020, Mr. Voss filed

Defendant's presentencing motions in limine and submitted this to the court for consideration on May 13th. Thereafter the state filed an opposition. Mr. Voss filed a reply. The presentencing motion asserts that each of the guilty verdicts in this case should be set aside because the information fails to state a criminal offense upon which judgment can be imposed because the facts constituting the alleged crime are insufficient to

imposed. The state contends that this claim has no merit as each of the charges that a jury found Mr. Voss guilty of is a statutorily enumerated offense. This court agrees.

state an offense upon which a judgment can be

NRS 173.075 provides, in part, indictment or the information must be a plain, concise, and definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged. It need not contain a formal commencement, a formal conclusion, or any other matter not necessarily -- excuse me -- not necessary to the state. The indictment or information must state for each count the official or customary citation of the statute, rule, regulation or other provision of law which the defendant is alleged to have violated.

The Nevada Supreme Court held in Laney v. State at 86 Nevada 173, "A judgment will not be set aside or a new trial granted in a criminal case unless the accused is able to affirmatively demonstrate that the information is so insufficient that it results in a miscarriage of justice or actually prejudices him in respect to a substantial right."

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16th, 1996, by the state reveals that each of the six counts charged was supported by statutory reference, the elements of the offense, and recitation of the facts that supported the charge and provided Mr. Voss notice of what he was being charged with. Accordingly, each of the charges set forth in the information complies with NRS 173.075.

A review of the information filed July

The presentencing motion further contends that the Presentence Investigation Report, or PSI, contains numerous factual misrepresentations and fabrications regarding Mr. Voss' prior criminal history, prior bad acts, wrongs, character, or trait of his character. Mr. Voss, quote, unequivocally denies all allegations of fact asserted by the state, closed quote, within the Presentence Investigation Report. In response, the state argues that Mr. Voss' unequivocal denial of the contents of the PSI is a blanket assertion that provides no reference to any specific errors.

Having reviewed the pleadings on file, this court finds the issue raised by Mr. Voss related to the PSI is unsupported. NRS 176.1351 mandates that the Division of Parole and Probation, quote, prepare

a PSI to be used at sentencing for any defendant who pleads guilty or who is found guilty of a felony, closed quote. That is Stockmeier at 127 Nevada at 248.

Because the court cannot base its sentencing decision on information or accusations that were founded on impalpable or highly suspect evidence, the PSI must not include information based on impalpable or highly suspect evidence, also Stockmeier at 255.

Mr. Voss has issued a blanket assertion related to the PSI regarding factual misrepresentations and fabrications but provides no specifics and no information as to what is allegedly false in the PSI and does not allege that the information contained therein is based on impalpable or highly suspect evidence. The Presentence Investigation Report was issued on November 20th, 1996. This court has been attempting in earnest to resentence Mr. Voss since the issuance of the court of appeals order granting petition on August 15th, 2018.

Since that time this court has set this matter for sentencing on several occasions.

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23 24 However, Mr. Voss has filed no less than 16 motions and four appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court since the issuance of the order granting petition in an effort to prevent this court from proceeding with the resentencing.

As to the current resentencing, the state filed an application for setting on June 4th, 2020, requesting a resentencing date of July 7th, 2020, at 8:30 a.m., which is today's date and time and they served Mr. Voss.

On June 6th, 2020, this court issued an order to produce prisoner and on June 24th, 2020, this court issued a notice of audio-visual hearing both for the resentencing on July 7th, 2020, at 8:30 a.m. and served Mr. Voss with both of these documents. Despite the passes of time since 1996 and more recently the 30-plus days' notice provided by this court related to the resentencing, Mr. Voss has provided no specificity as to what is allegedly false or fabricated with respect to the PSI. Accordingly, his claims regarding the PSI are unsupported.

Importantly, as to the PSI at the sentencing on December 4th, 1996, Mr. Voss' counsel

stated that he had reviewed the PSI, quote, with Mr. Voss last night, closed quote, and had only one correction, and that was that the 1990 felony conviction was actually a misdemeanor. That is at the sentencing transcript page five, lines 13 through 17. When Mr. Voss was asked if he had anything to tell the court, he stated, "I believe Mr. Conway has pretty much addressed our side and added nothing else."

Again, Mr. Voss has provided no specificity and to what is allegedly false or fabricated with regard to the Presentence Investigation Report and has made no allegations that the information contained in the PSI is found on impalpable or highly suspect evidence. Accordingly, the presentencing motion filed by Mr. Voss is denied.

On May 28th, 2020, Mr. Voss filed an emergency motion to suspend resentencing proceeding for good cause shown. Thereafter the state filed an opposition. Mr. Voss filed a reply. The emergency motion contends that the sentencing of Mr. Voss must be suspended because the case has been stayed, motions remain undecided, the state is required to provide a defendant with all documents supporting

the PSI and because Mr. Voss rejects being sentenced by audio-visual or telephonic means.

Mr. Voss' long-endured strategy has been to file motion after motion and appeal after appeal in an effort to prevent his resentencing. With these orders this morning, this court resolves all of the pending motions filed by Mr. Voss in this case, including his motion to rescind the stay, thereby rendering his emergency motion on these grounds moot.

Regarding the grounds for the emergency motion, he asserts that the state must provide all documents that support the, quote, state's, closed quote, PSI. No authority for the proposition exists that the state must provide any documents that support the PSI and, in fact, the PSI is prepared by the Division of Parole and Probation and not by the state. Mr. Voss provides no authority to support his position.

As to Mr. Voss' objection to being sentenced by audio-visual means due to COVID-19 on March 12th, 2020, Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak declared a state of emergency which has prompted the district courts throughout the state to implement

procedures that ensure the safety of the court's participants and personnel. Second Judicial District Court Administrative Order 2020-05 issued March 18th, 2020, closed the courthouse at 75 Court Street in Reno to in-person public access. AO 2020-02A provides that, due to the pandemic health crisis, all appearances in criminal cases will be conducted by audio-visual means in accordance with the Nevada Supreme Court Rule governing appearances by simultaneous audio-visual transmission.

In the emergency motion Mr. Voss further argues that he does not consent to this court resentencing him by telephonic means. This court is not conducting this resentencing telephonically. Instead, pursuant to supreme court rules, this court is conducting this resentencing by simultaneous audio-visual means. The audio-visual rules set forth by the supreme court in Rule 4, Sections 5 through 8 provide very specific procedures as to how this proceeding is going to occur.

This court will note that it is following each of those procedures set forth in the rules to ensure that this process is fair and to the greatest extent possible mimics an actual sentencing that

would occur in a court of law. This court ensures that each of the procedures will be carried out at this resentencing of Mr. Voss and, accordingly, Mr. Voss' emergency motion to suspend resentencing proceedings for good cause shown is denied.

It's worth noting when the governor first issued the state of emergency and when the Second Judicial District Court first issued the administrative orders, the infection rate in Northern Nevada and, in fact, throughout Nevada was significantly lower than it is today. That infection rate continues to rise, further substantiating the reason for these audio-visual hearings to protect all parties, including Mr. Voss.

Lastly, on June 1st, 2020, Mr. Voss filed a motion for return of personal property pursuant to NRS 197-085. The state filed an opposition. Mr. Voss filed a reply. On August -- in that motion Mr. Voss requests that a number of his items of personal property that were lodged in this case be returned to him. On August 22nd, 1997, following the jury verdict in this case, the state filed a motion to release the evidence in this case requesting that the court release all items of evidence utilized in

the jury trial in the instant case to the custody of an agent for the sheriff of Washoe County to be used in the further prosecution of Mr. Voss.

On August 22nd, 1997, the court issued an order providing that, quote, The evidence currently maintained by the clerk of the court in the above-entitled action be released, closed quote, to the Washoe County Sheriff's Department. Items of evidence that Mr. Voss seeks to be returned to him are no longer lodged in this case and, therefore, this court cannot order the return of those items to him. Accordingly, pursuant to NRS 179.085, his motion is denied and this court does not reach the merits of the arguments offered otherwise by Mr. Voss in that motion because those items of evidence are no longer lodged in this case.

Based upon the court's standing in this case and having addressed Mr. Voss' issues that he has expressed this morning relating to this matter proceeding by audio-visual means and the issue he has raised with regard to the PSI, its contents, and the documents supporting it, I'm now ready to proceed to sentencing.

Mr. Voss, the court's in possession of a

Presentence Investigation Report dated

November 20th, 1996. Before we begin, I'll ask

you, sir, do you have any changes, corrections, or

modifications to make to the PSI?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, as soon as I find it here.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, please take your time, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, there are a number of misrepresentations in the PSI report regarding the alleged felony -- prior felony conviction.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, let's do this, sir.

Let's be specific. Am I right about this? That is, on page three of the PSI it is the last entry at the bottom of the page and it is in Hillsborough,

County, Florida, and on the right side the disposition is March 5th, 1990.

Am I looking at the right offense?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe it says

"Convicted of petty theft on March 5th, 1990,

practicing electrical contracting without license,

felony."

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: And that's not true. That was never even charged as a felony.

THE COURT: Okay. And your counsel, as I stated originally, noted that that was a misdemeanor.

Any issues with regard to Mr. Voss' request to reclassify that case as a misdemeanor conviction, Mr. Stege?

MR. STEGE: No, your Honor, based on Mr. -I think Mr. Conway's assertion at the original sentencing.

THE COURT: Thank you so much. Okay.

Mr. Voss, I've got that one. Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. And the state references a number of outstanding warrants. However, they don't present any documentation of those warrants. I dispute these warrants and any warrants that were issued were recalled. So, it's a lot of information here that goes to my character, right, that is just false --

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: -- in its intent.

THE COURT: Okay. So, let's look at this.

The warrants I see that are outstanding look like --

go to page three. Let's look at the arrest that occurred November 20th, 1981, Union City, California. Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Look over to the right under "Disposition." The last entry there is June 4th, 1982. It looks like a warrant was issued for your arrest and says "No further disposition."

You contest that that warrant was recalled, right? Yes?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Not issued. Okay. I'm making a note.

Okay. Now, let's go to the next page, page four under arrest date of November on page four.

Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's go to the disposition. It says "Bench warrant issued."

THE DEFENDANT: If there was a warrant issued, that was recalled by the court as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else with regard to the warrants?

THE DEFENDANT: There were some other

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allegations in here regarding a warrant for child neglect.

THE COURT: Let's go to page four. The first paragraph in the narrative, do you see that? It says, "With respect to the aforementioned outstanding warrants."

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. It says that "he possesses a second misdemeanor warrant issued out of Hillsborough County, Florida, for concealing property under lien, a misdemeanor."

Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes. That warrant was never served and that warrant was also recalled by the court.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. The next sentence in that paragraph says, "Furthermore, the defendant has an outstanding non-extraditable warrant issued out of the state of Michigan for child neglect."

Same issue, never issued? What's the issue with that one?

THE DEFENDANT: Never filed. Apparently, the friend of the court or Oakland County, Michigan,

had prepared a warrant but it was never filed.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's look at the next paragraph that says, "Finally, the defendant has an outstanding warrant originating out of Concord, California, seeking his arrest for seven felonies which includes allegations of issuing non-sufficient funds checks. A hold was lodged at Washoe County Jail on June 28th, 1996." Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you also contesting that even though the hold was issued?

THE DEFENDANT: No. There was a warrant issued and the matter was resolved through court proceedings later.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you so much. All right. Court proceedings later after you were arrested in Reno?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Never mind. I'm sorry. I'll strike that question.

Go ahead, Mr. Voss. Other issues that you have with the PSI?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. There are other allegations that I was arrested on four occasions

between 1979 and 1990, receiving, concealing stolen property in 1979, embezzlement and possession of a controlled substance. There may have been a charge of embezzlement lodged against me but that was -- would have been resolved, and as far as the arrest for controlled substance, didn't happen.

THE COURT: Okay. Just the controlled? They're together there. Do you see that?

THE WITNESS: They should be unrelated, but the way that they're listed here it appears that they're together. I've never been arrested for possession of a controlled substance.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: The disorderly conduct and prowling in 1983, yes, I was arrested for it. That was a mistake, all right? And the person who was later found guilty of that was my brother.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE DEFENDANT: The charges against me were dropped, okay?

As far as this spousal battery in 1990, there was not an arrest in that case. However, there was a summons to appear issued in that case. I did appear and a trial before Judge Dominguez in

Plant City, Florida, was conducted and I was found not guilty of that charge.

THE COURT: Okay. The PSI only speaks to the arrest. It doesn't say what the disposition was.

THE DEFENDANT: Right. I was just further informing the Court of the consequences related to that allegation. There was not an arrest.

THE COURT: Okay. It was a summons, and when you went to court, it was dismissed.

THE DEFENDANT: I was actually found not guilty at trial.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: The state had mentioned on page three, the last reference here is that I was placed on probation and that the probation was --

THE COURT: Let's do this, Mr. Voss. Let's make it very clear. I know you keep saying "the state. The state." This is not the state's document. This document is the Division of Parole and Probation's document. The state didn't do any of this research. The Division of Parole & Probation did this research independently. The law requires them to do it. And the state and you are

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23 24 provided with this document pursuant to statute. Okay? So, let's be very clear about that.

Now, you're looking at page three, the arrest date of December 19th, 1989, in Hillsborough County, Florida. Am I right about that?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So, over on the right where it says "Disposition," after we change the felony to a misdemeanor there, it says "six months' probation consecutive with one year probation, community service and restitution." Then it says "Probation violation, date unknown, probation reinstated," and then it says, "September 4th, 1991, probation discharged." Is that what you're talking about?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. The probation was never revoked, okay? The court discharged me from probation as I was again issued a summons. appeared in court and the court discharged that probation. As a matter of fact, I received a felony probation by accident and when it should have been misdemeanor probation through the Salvation Army, all right?

But in addition to this case, the court withheld adjudication on this case, okay, pending

the completion of the probation on those charges. I believe what they call diversion.

THE COURT: No diversion is indicated here. No diversion is indicated here.

Okay. Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, I don't believe so.

THE COURT: Mr. Stege, with regard to any of the additions or corrections that Mr. Voss has offered to the court this morning, does the state have anything to add?

MR. STEGE: I object to all of them, other than the one that I previously mentioned. These assertions in the PSI are based on the process gone through by Parole and Probation based on documentary evidence based on criminal history.

What we just heard was the defendant's whitewashing his criminal history with naked, bear assertions that every criminal history thing that happened to him either was quashed, recalled, diverted, et cetera.

So, without -- I mean, as an evidentiary question there's sort of a waiver argument in here too, right? The defendant has seen this PSI after

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his trial and was sentenced and made one objection. This is based on actual evidence. What we heard today is naked assertions from a man convicted of this and other crimes.

I would add that I don't believe this -this history would -- carries a lot of weight in
terms of what the defendant's ultimate sentence will
be, but I don't think as sort of a procedural matter
there is enough for this court to correct any of the
things that the defendant is asking for.

THE COURT: Mr. Stege, thank you so much.

Ms. Berryman, anything to add?

THE DEFENDANT: Ah, yes. It appears that

THE COURT: I'm speaking to Ms. Berryman from the Division of Parole and Probation.

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Ms. Berryman, anything to add?

OFFICER BERRYMAN: No, your Honor, I have

nothing to add.

THE COURT: Thank you.

OFFICER BERRYMAN: PSI is really old.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Mr. Stege, it appears as though you want to

say something else.

MR. STEGE: I do, if I may, your Honor.

As a factual correction or an addition to this, I would ask the Court to note the defendant's subsequent felony conviction for the crimes of murder and first-degree kidnapping that was by jury verdict in CR97-2077. The verdict was returned June 3rd, the amended judgment filed July 13th, 2000, sentencing the defendant as to the murder with life without parole and the deadly weapon enhancement was -- he was sentenced on the kidnapping to 15 years to life and that was imposed.

THE COURT: Mr. Stege, I will not take into consideration any of the conviction post the conviction in Case No. CR96-1581. The way I -- and this has already been the subject of an order issued by this court -- the direction that is provided by the court of appeals in their order granting petition is that this court today is to step into the shoes of a court that would have sentenced Mr. Voss on November 20th, 1996. And the only thing that is relevant to this sentencing here today is what happened up to and including that date, and, accordingly, I will not consider that.

Secondly, on page five I want the record to reflect, just based on the way I have read the court of appeals' order, on page five of the PSI there are two paragraphs underneath the heading "Offense report." The first begins "Upon arrival" and the second begins "Furthermore."

Based on the direction provided by the court of appeals, it's this court's judgment that I will not be considering the content of either one of those paragraphs for purposes of sentencing Mr. Voss today. Page six of the PSI, the last paragraph begins "As the investigation continued."

Mr. Voss, are you there, page six of the PSI?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Get your PSI out again. Go to page five. There are two paragraphs there. One begins "Offense report." Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Three paragraphs down begins "Upon arrival." Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you see the paragraph that begins after that, "Furthermore"?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I am not considering the contents of either one of those paragraphs for purposes of sentencing you today.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go to page six of the PSI. The paragraph begins "As the investigation continued."

Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As to that paragraph, the court is only considering the following: "As the investigation continued, many contacts were made with the defendant which determined that he was allegedly unaware of the victim's current whereabouts, period." I'm not considering the rest of that paragraph. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: And on page seven under

"Offense report" there are two paragraphs. One is

"During the initial phase" and the second paragraph
on that page is "During the final phases."

Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: For purposes of sentencing you today, I am not considering those, the portion of that paragraph that begins "During the final phases of the investigation," and I am only considering the portion of that paragraph that begins with the sentence "Therefore, based on the defendant's actions." Do you see that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, the law affords you an opportunity to tell me anything you want me to know prior to the imposition of sentence in this case, sir. Is there anything else you want me to consider before I impose sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, just briefly. In regard to Mr. Stege's comments, he initially said that I was a liar, okay, in regard to my allegations regarding these warrants, criminal conduct. I have some documentation to support what I'm saying.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, let me interrupt you, sir. I apologize. I don't want you to head down a path. One thing that Mr. Stege said in the course of his comments was that a lot of the remarks that you had made and a lot of the corrections will not

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weigh heavy on this court as a result of resentencing you in this case. And I'll note that your prior criminal history from the state is it's this court's judgment that I agree with Mr. Stege. I don't intend to consider all of the things that you have instructed me are in question.

For example, the warrants for your arrest, whether or not they're outstanding, these are misdemeanor offenses. These don't -- whether they've been recalled or that they were never filed or that summonses were issued, you were actually found not guilty, all of that I am willing to concede for purposes of sentencing you here today, because you view those as in dispute.

So, I want you to know that what I intend to do is look at the law of this case, which is that a jury found you guilty of all six counts that were filed in the original information. And I don't want to marginalize the PSI. It's very important. It gives me some very important information about what happened here, about who you are, about your history, et cetera. But to the extent that you have raised issues that are in conflict today, I'm not going to consider those and I'm going to give you

the benefit of the doubt as to all of them. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Is there anything else that you'd like the court to consider?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. I believe the inability to present mitigating witnesses in this matter, all right, which is rendered impossible by this audio-visual --

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, it's actually not rendered impossible by this audio-visual means, and the notice so provides. And I was very careful in the order -- in the ruling that I issued on your order contesting this, that you have known since August of 2018 that you were going to be sentenced in this matter.

And I'll note for the record that you have actually stood before me on at least one occasion prior to this where Mr. Stege, the Division of Parole & Probation, and this court were ready to sentence you, yet you had filed the writ of prohibition the night before and no subpoenas were issued, no request was made to call witnesses in the event that this court was ready to go forward that morning.

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So, this process does not prohibit you from providing witnesses. If they were here today, if you had asked them to appear, I would have Ms. Clerk admit them right now to this proceeding from the waiting room and they would be able to speak on your behalf. But I'll note that, again, when we have been ready to do this before, there has been no allegation or no contention or no suggestion that witnesses would appear on your behalf. And I don't know who those witnesses are. You've been incarcerated for some time. I don't know if they are fellow inmates or people that you knew before your incarceration.

But if you want to make a representation about what they would have said, that's fine. But this court is not persuaded that the expression you've made this morning about intent to call witnesses is to do anything except try and put the sentencing off even further. So, if there's nothing else --

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, in response to that, okay, I would note that we were under a stay in this matter, all right. As far as I was concerned, I wasn't allowed to do anything, to file

anything in this case. What changed -- when I started refiling was after May 8th, okay, when, apparently, an order to produce prisoner for a hearing that date was issued that I didn't receive and so the Court attempted to do a hearing that day, all right, but I wasn't informed of that until after the court had canceled that hearing for that date.

So, I haven't really had a full opportunity to seek that, but if the Court feels that it's proper to continue without providing me an opportunity, you know, as -- who am I to say? I object to that, you know.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, I want the record to reflect that the correctional center did not have the capability to do it in May, so it wouldn't come as a surprise to you. And, importantly, notices for sentencing today were issued over 30 days in advance of today's hearing.

Okay. So, with all of that as a backdrop, Mr. Stege, I turn to you, sir.

Anything on behalf of the state?

MR. STEGE: In terms of my sentencing argument, I know this issue is -- the court sees it as settled, but my first argument is that we should

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always make sentencing decisions based on our full understanding of the defendant and the scope of his conduct. If the error in the original sentencing was that the defendant had not been convicted of the murder, if it was a judge sort of supposing that he was responsible for that, we now know, in fact, that a jury of his peer has convicted him of that.

So, as a result, I would expect this Court to -- or ask the Court to impose all consecutive maximum terms based on the conduct and, really, because the conduct is tied up with the murder offense. Reading the room and sensing -- and, of course, understanding the Court's prior comments and rulings, I'll move to my alternative sentencing argument.

We have a burglary, a burglary offense alleged or convicted that the defendant went into — it was a serious offense, a residential burglary, I submit. And we can't forget, of course, that the Parole and Probation recommendation is for what the judge gave, right? They recommended maximum and consecutive in terms of all counts. But I think the burglary is a — to be a 48 to 120. The check cashing, this really involved two checks, the

deposit of the settlement check that the defendant forged as well as his attempt to draw funds on that.

As a factual matter, Counts 2, 3, 4, and 5 and, really, 6 are tied together. Given that those take two acts, right, a deposit and then an attempt to withdraw, I believe there is room or rationale for consecutive time there. There is also some rationale for concurrent time.

It is difficult for the state to argue we should give this man -- we should ignore the murder. But if the court is -- under the Court's understanding or reasoning of the appellate court's decision, I would ask for a -- because there's two, I would ask that -- so on Count 2 19 to 48 and Count 3, 19 to 48. Those consecutive. And then I'd ask for the next two counts -- I'm talking about the forgeries, 4 and 5 -- those be also 19 to 48 consecutive to each other but concurrent to that 2 and 3.

So, we tie 2 and 3 together and we tie 4 and 5 together, and the attempt theft I'd also ask for 19 to 48. If I have my math right, that would be 86 to 216 in terms of months. The attempted theft -- also I think that also has the attempted

theft being concurrent.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Stege, thank you so much.

Mr. Voss, anything to add in regard to Mr. Stege's comments?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. In regards to that, I would note that Judge Elliott has already determined that the sentence imposed by the judge, which were the maximum sentences allowable under law, all right, were one resentence. He said that they were outside the heartland of sentences for persons with my criminal history being sentenced on these offenses. That decision was affirmed by the Nevada Supreme Court and is now law of this case.

So, this Court, I believe, is bound to -if this Court is to impose punishment, it is bound
to impose a punishment which is substantially less
than the sentence imposed by Judge Stone in 1996.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss --

THE DEFENDANT: That's all I have to say.

THE COURT: -- any specific recommendation or something substantially less than what was imposed in 1996?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, your Honor, going

back to what the Court discussed a little bit earlier in regard to my presentencing motions is the state charged me with both forgery and with uttering a forged instrument, two counts each, okay?

The uttering a forged instrument charges, they're necessarily included in the forgery charges, so there shouldn't be any sentence at all on those uttering a forged instrument charges, from my perspective.

Everything else, you know, it really doesn't matter, all right? So, less or more, to me I don't see the difference. I've already been forced to serve a sentence that was oppressive. So, your Honor, I leave all this at your discretion.

THE COURT: Mr. Voss, thank you so much.

Ms. Berryman, I turn to you. I want to know how many days' credit time served Mr. Voss has as to this -- these offenses only, not how many days he's been incarcerated since the date of his conviction, but how many days' credit time served he has as to the six counts he was sentenced on back in 1996.

OFFICER BERRYMAN: The aggregate amount is 7,205 days.

your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you so much.

Anything else from the Division?

OFFICER BERRYMAN: No, I don't believe so,

THE COURT: Okay. On October 10th, 1996, a jury returned a verdict in this case finding Mr. Voss guilty on all six counts charged in the information. Accordingly, it is the order and judgment of this court that Mr. Voss is guilty of Count 1, burglary, a violation of NRS 205.060, a Category B felony.

Count 2, uttering a forged instrument, and Count 3, uttering a forged instrument, both felonies, Category D, and both a violation of NRS 205.090 and 205.110.

Count 4, forgery, and Count 5, forgery, both Category D felonies and both a violation of NRS 205.090.

And Count 6, attempted theft, a violation of NRS 193.330, a Category D felony. And that is all pursuant to a jury verdict of October 10th, 1996.

The order granting the petition issued by the court of appeals on August 15th, 2018, ordered

that Mr. Voss shall be credited with all time he has served pursuant to the invalid judgment of conviction entered in CR96-1581. This court imposes the following sentence:

As to Count 1, burglary, Mr. Voss is ordered to serve a maximum term of 48 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections with minimum parole eligibility after serving 12 months.

As to Count 2, uttering a forged instrument, Mr. Voss is ordered to serve a maximum term of 32 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections with parole eligibility after serving 12 months. That sentence is to be served consecutive with Count 1.

As to Count 3, uttering a forged instrument, Mr. Voss is ordered to serve a maximum term of 32 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections with minimum parole eligibility after serving 12 months. That sentence is to run concurrent to Count 2.

As to Count 4, forgery, Mr. Voss is ordered to serve a maximum term of 32 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections with a minimum term of 12 months being served before he is eligible for

parole.

Count 4 is to be served consecutive to Count 2.

As to Count 5, forgery, Mr. Voss is ordered to serve a maximum term of 32 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections with minimum parole eligibility after serving 12 months.

Count 5 is to be served concurrent with Count 4.

As to Count 6, attempted theft, Mr. Voss is ordered to serve a maximum term of 32 months in Nevada Department of Corrections with minimum parole eligibility after serving 12 months. Count 6 is to be served consecutive with Count 4.

In the aggregate the following sentences are served consecutive: Count 1, 12 to 48; Count 2, 12 to 32 months; Count 4, 12 to 32 months; and Count 6, 12 to 32 months.

In the aggregate Mr. Voss is sentenced to serve a maximum term of 144 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections with minimum parole eligibility after serving 48 months. Again, the order granting the petition issued by the court of appeals on August 15th, 2018, ordered that Mr. Voss

shall be credited with all time served pursuant to the invalid judgment of conviction entered in CR96-1581 back in 1996. Accordingly, Mr. Voss is given credit time served in the amount of 7,205 days.

To the extent that exceeds the sentence in this case that this court has imposed today, calculation that will be factored will be determined by the Nevada Department of Corrections, Mr. Voss you are sentenced to time served. There's nothing else to come before the court with regard to this matter. Mr. Stege?

MR. STEGE: The original judgment included \$750 in attorney's fees.

THE COURT: Oh. Mr. Stege, thank you so much.

Mr. Voss, you are also ordered to pay a \$25 administrative assessment and \$750 in attorney's fees. Mr. Stege, thank you so much for that.

Mr. Voss, I want to thank you for participating this morning. It looks like they provided you a very comfortable work space there, sir, a nice table for yourself. I want the record to reflect everything you said to me this morning I

heard very clearly. I was able to see your face and understand the expression on that face and very clearly hear everything that you wanted to tell the court this morning. And I think that this has been a very fruitful, if not long-awaited, event. Thank you so much, everyone. We are adjourned.

(End of proceedings at 9:34 a.m.)

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STATE OF NEVADA)
COUNTY OF WASHOE)

I, CHRISTINA MARIE AMUNDSON, official reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify:

That as such reporter, I was present in Department No. 1 of the above court on Tuesday, July 7, 2020, at the hour of 8:30 a.m. of said day, and I then and there took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had and testimony given therein in the case of State of Nevada, Plaintiff, v. Steven Floyd Voss, Defendant, Case No. CR96-1581.

That the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript of my said stenotype notes so taken as aforesaid, and is a true and correct statement of the proceedings had and testimony given in the above-entitled action to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

DATED: At Reno, Nevada, on 19th day of November 2020.

/S/ Christina Marie Amundson, CCR #641

Christina Marie Amundson, CCR #641

FILED Electronically CR96-1581 2020-07-08 09:04:51 AM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 7959841

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IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

vs.

STEVEN FLOYD VOSS.

Dept. No. 1

Case No. CR96-1581

Defendant.

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION1

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

The Defendant having been found guilty by a Jury and no legal cause being shown as to why judgment should not be pronounced against him, the Court rendered judgment as follows:

- 1. That Steven Floyd Voss is guilty of the crime of Burglary, a violation of NRS 205.060, a category C felony, as charged in Count I of the Information.
- 2. That Steven Floyd Voss is guilty of the crime of Uttering a Forged Instrument, a violation of NRS 205.090 and NRS 205.110, a category D felony, as charged in Count II of the Information.

¹ In the Order Granting Petition ("Order") issued on August 15, 2018, which ordered the resentencing of Mr. Voss, the Court of Appeals of the State of Nevada provided that "we conclude resentencing, as originally ordered in the August 9, 2001, order, and entry of an amended judgment of conviction is the relief warranted." (Emphasis added). Order at 2-3. However, the Order further provided that "there is currently no valid judgment of conviction entered in CR96-1581." Id. at 2. Since there was never a valid judgment of conviction entered in this case, this document is appropriately entitled Judgment of Conviction.

- 3. That Steven Floyd Voss is guilty of the crime of Uttering a Forged Instrument, a violation of NRS 205.090 and NRS 205.110, a category D felony, as charged in Count III of the Information.
- 4. That Steven Floyd Voss is guilty of the crime of Forgery, a violation of NRS 205.090, a category D felony, as charged in Count IV of the Information.
- 5. That Steven Floyd Voss is guilty of the crime of Forgery, a violation of NRS 205.090, a category D felony, as charged in Count V of the Information.
- 6. That Steven Floyd Voss is guilty of the crime of Attempted Theft, a violation of NRS 193.330 being an attempt to violate NRS 205.0832, a category D felony, as charged in Count VI of the Information.
- 7. That Steven Floyd Voss be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 48 months, as to Count I.
- 8. That Steven Floyd Voss be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 32 months, as to Count II, sentence to be served consecutively to the sentence imposed in Count I.
- 9. That Steven Floyd Voss be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 32 months, as to Count III, sentence to be served concurrently with the sentence imposed in Count II.
- 10. That Steven Floyd Voss be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 32 months, as to Count IV, sentence to be served consecutively to the sentence imposed in Count II.
- 11. That Steven Floyd Voss be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada

 Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of

32 months, as to Count V, sentence to be served concurrently with the sentence imposed in Count IV.

- 12. That Steven Floyd Voss be punished by imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of 12 months to a maximum term of 32 months, as to Count VI, sentence to be served consecutively to the sentence imposed in Count IV.
- 13. It is further ordered that the aggregate sentence imposed is a minimum of 48 months with a maximum of 144 months. Defendant shall receive credit for time served in the amount of 7,205 days. The Defendant is given credit for time already served, any excess that exceeds the Defendant's sentences shall be calculated and determined by the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- 14. It is further ordered that Steven Floyd Voss shall pay a \$25.00 administrative assessment fee and reimburse the County of Washoe the sum of \$750.00 for legal representation to the Clerk of the Second Judicial District Court.
 - 15. Steven Floyd Voss is hereby advised that:

Any fine, fee administrative assessment, or restitution imposed today (as reflected in this Judgment of Conviction) constitutes a lien, as defined in Nevada Revised Statute 176.275. Should you not pay these fines, fees, or assessments, collection efforts may be undertaken against you.

Dated this 7th day of July, 2020. NUNC PRO TUNC to the 27th day of November, 1996

DISTRICT JUDGE

FILED

	STEVEN FLOYD VOSS #52094 JUL 10 2020	
2	Northern Nevada Corrections!	By: I/III/I XXIIX
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5_		Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court
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7_	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE	
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9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	Case No: CR96-1581
W	Plaintiff,	Dopt. No. 1.
	VS.	
	STEVEN PLOYD VOSS,	NOTICE OF APPEAL
/3	Defendant.	Africa manifold research and organization (see Fig. 1).
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16	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that STEVEN PLOYD VOSS,	
17	the befordant above named, hereby appeals to the	
18	Nevada Suprome Court, from the Judgment of	
19	Conviction, entered on or	about July 7, 2020
20	in the above entitled case	- The foregoing document
2(in the above entitled case. The foregoing document does not contain the social security number of any	
22_	person.	
23	DATED this 7th day	of July 2020.
24	By: Jufe	
25	STEVEN FLOYD VOSS,	
26	Defendant, in proper.	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 9th day of November 2020. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

Marilee Cate, Appellate Deputy Washoe County District Attorney's Office

I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

Steven Floyd Voss (52094) Northern Nevada Correctional Center P.O. Box 7000 Carson City, Nevada 89702

/s/Tracie K. Lindeman
Tracie K. Lindeman, Esq.