FILED

Case No. 20-CV-00635

Dept. No. I

TOMMY FROST.

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IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE

lerk of Supreme Court

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON

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VS.

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Petitioner,

Respondent.

Order dated June 3, 2021.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TOMMY FROST, the

Petitioner/Appellant above-named, by and through his counsel,

KARLA K. BUTKO, ESQ., hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of

Nevada, from the Order Denying Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

(Post Conviction) dated May 19, 2021, with Notice of Entry of

DATED this 8th day of June, 2021.

KARLA K. BUTKO P. O. Box 1249

Verdi, NV 89439

(775) 786-7118

Attorney for Appellant State Bar No. 3307

NOTICE OF APPEAL

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, KARLA K. BUTKO, hereby certify that I am an employee of KARLA K. BUTKO, LTD., and that on this date I served by United States Postal Service, First Class postage paid, the foregoing document, addressed to the following:

Tommy Frost, #1220520 NNCC P. O. Box 7000 Carson City, NV 89702-7000

Stephen Rye Lyon County D. A.'s Office 31 S. Main Street Yerington, NV 89447

Nevada Attorney Generals Office Habeas Division 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89702

DATED this 2^{h} day of June, 2021.

KARLA K. BUTKO

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document DOES NOT CONTAIN the Social Security Number of any person.

DATED this 3 day of June, 2021.

KARLA K. BUTKO

FILED

Case No. 20-CV-00635

Dept No.

2021 JUN 10 AM 11:08

The undersigned hereby affirms this document does not contain a Social Security Number

TAMYA SCEIRINE COURT ADMINISTRATOR THIRD JUDIOTAL DISTRICT

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON

TOMMY FROST,

Petitioner/Appellant,

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

V.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent

1. Name of appellant filing this case appeal statement:

TOMMY FROST

- 2. Identify the judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from: The Honorable JOHN P. SCHLEGELMILCH.
- 3. Identify each Appellant and the name and address of appellate counsel for Appellant:

Counsel for Appellant: Karla K. Butko, Esq., Court-Appointed Counsel for purposes of the post-conviction and appeal from denial of relief; Karla K. Butko, Esq., for Appellant TOMMY FROST, P. O. Box 1249, Verdi, NV 89439, (775) 786-7118.

KARLA K. BUTKO, ESQ., is an employee of KARLA K. BUTKO, LTD.

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1 KARLA K. BUTKO, LTD. is a Nevada professional corporation duly 2 licensed to conduct business in the State of Nevada and is owned 3 entirely by Karla K. Butko. At this point in time, there is no reasonable belief that other counsel will appear on behalf of Mr. 5 Frost in this appellate litigation. 6 at the trial stage were Matthew Merrill and Mario Walther.

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Identify each Respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel for Respondent:

Former counsel for Mr. Frost

Respondent: The State of Nevada

Counsel: Stephen B. Rye, District Attorney for Lyon County:

31 S. Main Street, Yerington, NV

(775) 463-6511

Stephen B. Rye, Lyon County District Attorney represents the State of Nevada on the appeal; Brian Haslem and Austin Lucia, Deputy District Attorneys for Lyon County represented the State at the trial stage of the case. There was no direct appeal from the judgment of conviction.

- 5. Identify all parties involved in this appeal (the use of et al. to denote parties is prohibited): Stephen Rye, Lyon County District Attorney represnts the State of Nevada; and Karla K. Butko, Esq., represents Appellant TOMMY FROST.
- Licensed to practice law: All attorneys listed herein are duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada.
 - 7. Indicate whether appellant was represented by appointed

- 8. Indicate whether appellant is represented by appointed or retained counsel on appeal: Appellant is represented by court appointed counsel on appeal.
- 9. Indicate whether appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and the date of entry of the district court order granting such leave: Counsel was appointed as counsel by the District Court. Appellant was granted in forma pauperis status by the District Court after filing his Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus (postconviction).
- 10. Indicate the date the proceedings commenced in the district court (e.g., date complaint, indictment, information, or petition was filed):

The Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) was filed June 16, 2020, the Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (postconviction) was filed July 30, 2020.

11. Brief Description:

This is an appeal from an Order denying postconviction relief at the district court. This appeal arises from a first and timely petition for writ of habeas corpus (postconviction) on two felony convictions for Lewdness with a Minor under the Age of 14, a Category A felony violation of NRS 201.230. The case involves two consecutive life prison sentences with parole

eligibility after service of 20 years in prison (aggregate).

Mr. Frost was convicted after entry of a guilty plea pursuant to plea bargain negotiations with the State of Nevada. There was an evidentiary hearing on the postconviction litigation at District Court. Petitioner argued that counsel was ineffective under the 6th & 14th Amendments, that his guilty plea was coerced by counsel, that counsel failed to file pre plea motions to dismiss the case for willful destruction of evidence by the police and/or state and that he lost his direct appeal due to counsel's ineffective advice not to file a direct appeal. The District Court denied postconviction relief. This appeal follows the denial of post-conviction relief.

- 11. There was no direct appeal of the judgment of conviction.
 - 12. Counsel is not aware of other cases pending on appeal that would be affected by this appellate litigation.
- 13. The appeal does not involve child custody or visitation.
 - 14. N/A

DATED this 8th day of June, 2021.

KARLA K. BUTKO

P. O. Box 1249

Verdi, NV 89439

(775) 786-7118

State Bar No. 3307

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 25, I certify that I am an employee of Karla K. Butko, Ltd., P. O. Box 1249, Verdi, NV 89439, and that on this date I caused the foregoing document to be delivered to all parties to this action by

placing a true copy thereof in a sealed, stamped envelope with the United States Postal Service at Reno, Nevada.

Stephen Rye Lyon County D. A.'s Office 31 S. Main Street Yerington, NV 89447

DATED this 8th day of June, 2021.

KARLA K. BUTKO

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document DOES NOT CONTAIN the Social Security Number of any person.

DATED this 8th day of June, 2021.

KARLA K. BUTKO

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Case Summary

TOMMY FROST, THE STATE OF NEVADA ~ WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS POST CONVICTION

Case Number: 20-CV-00635 Agency: Third Judicial District Court

Type: Writ of Habeas Corpus

Status: Closed

Received Date: 6/16/2020 Status Date: 5/19/2021

Involvements

Primary Involvements
FROST, TOMMY Petitioner
THE STATE OF NEVADA Respondent

Other Involvements

Butko, Karla K. Esq. Attorney - Appointed Third Judicial District Court (20-CV-00635) Schlegelmilch, John P. - JPS Dept I - TJDC Lyon County District Attorney

Rye, Stephen B. D.A. - X004800 District Attorney

Writ of Habeas Corpus

1. NRS 34.720 ~ WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS POST CONVICTION

Lead/Active: True

Case Status History

Documents

6/16/2020 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).pdf - Filed 6/16/2020 Civil Cover Sheet.pdf - Filed 6/17/2020 Scheduling Order.pdf - Filed 7/30/2020 Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Post Conv.pdf - Filed 9/3/2020 Motion to Dismiss Petition and Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post Conviction).pdf - Filed 9/17/2020 Opposition to Motion to Dismiss.pdf - Filed Notes: Petition and Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) 11/2/2020 Setting Memo (2-26-21).pdf - Filed 11/13/2020 Ex Parte Application for Order to Produce Prisoner.pdf - Filed 11/16/2020 Order to Produce Prisoner.pdf - Filed 2/8/2021 Stipulation to Vacate & Continue Evidentiary Hearing.pdf - Filed 2/9/2021 Order to Continue Evidentiary Hearing.pdf - Filed 2/18/2021 Setting Memo (3-23-21).pdf - Filed 2/18/2021 Order to Produce Prisoner (3-23-21).pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petitioners Exhibit List.pdf - For Court Use Only 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petitioner's Exhibit 1.pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petitioner's Exhibit 2.pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petiitoner's Exhibit 3.pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petitioner's Exhibit 4.pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petitioners Exhibit 5.pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Petitioner's Exhibit 6.pdf - Filed 3/23/2021 Exhibits - Hearing 3-23-21\Witness List.pdf - For Court Use Only 3/30/2021 Transcript Writ of Habeas Corpus Post Conviction 3-23-21.pdf - Filed 5/17/2021 Motion for Payment of Court-Appointed or Attorney Fees and Costs (Thru 4-8-21).pdf - Sealed **SEALED** 5/17/2021 Request for Submission (Motion for Fees filed 5-17-21).pdf - Sealed 5/18/2021 Order For Payment of Court-Appointed Attorney Fees and Costs (Thru 4-8-21).pdf - Sealed **SEALED**

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Notes: Submitted to Deborah for payment 5/18/21. -aa

Page 1 of 2 6/11/2021 4:01:24 PM

Case Summary

5/19/2021 Order Denying Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.pdf - Filed

6/3/2021 Notice of Entry of Order.pdf - Filed

6/10/2021 Notice of Appeal.pdf - Filed

6/10/2021 Case Appeal Statement.pdf - Filed



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1 Case No. 20-CV-00635 2 Dept. No. I 3 4 5 6 IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON 8 9 TOMMY FROST, 10 Petitioner, 11 vs. ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 12 William "Bill" Gittere, Warden, (POST-CONVICTION) Elv State Prison & 13 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 14 Respondent. 15 16 This matter came before the Court and March 23, 2021, on Petitioner's Petition for Writ 17 of Habeas Corpus and the Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The 18 Petitioner appeared with his counsel, Karla Butko, Esq. Stephen B. Rye, Lyon County District 19 Attorney, appeared representing the interests of Respondents and the State of Nevada. The 20 Court has reviewed the pleadings on file, considered the evidence and arguments of the parties 21 presented at the trial and has considered and incorporates the entirety of the record in Case 22 18-CR-001197. The Court issued its findings and Order. 23 I. LEGAL STANDARDS 24 A district court reviews claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel under Strickland 25 v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 686-87 (1984); see also Kirksey v. State, 112 Nev. 980, 987, 923 26 P.2d 1102, 1107 (1996). Under Strickland, to prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance of trial 27 counsel, a defendant must establish two elements: (1) counsel provided deficient performance, 28 and (2) "the deficient performance prejudiced the defense." Kirksey, 112 Nev. 987, 923 P.2d at

107. To prove deficient performance, a defendant must show counsel's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. *Id.* To prove prejudice, a defendant must demonstrate "a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, the result of the trial would have been different." *Id.* at 988, 923 P.2d at 1107. "A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694. Counsel's performance is measured by an objective standard of reasonableness which takes into consideration prevailing professional norms and the totality of the circumstances. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688; accord, *Homick v. State*, 112 Nev. 304, 913 P.2d 1280 (1996). An insufficient showing on either element of the Strickland standard requires denial of the claim. *Kirksey*, 112 Nev. at 988, 923 P.2d at 1107.

The court's view of counsel's performance must be highly deferential, with every effort being taken to eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689, 691. In making a fair assessment of counsel's performance, the trial court must reconstruct the circumstances of counsel's challenged conduct and evaluate that challenged act or omission from counsel's perspective at the time, while remaining perfectly mindful that counsel is "strongly presumed to have rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment." *Id.* at 689-90. Accordingly, trial counsel's strategic or tactical decisions will be "virtually unchallengeable absent extraordinary circumstances." *Doleman v. State*, 112 Nev. 843, 848, 921 P.2d 278, 280 (1996) (quoting Howard v. State, 106 Nev. 713, 722, 800 P.2d 175, 180 (1990)). A petitioner must demonstrate the facts underlying a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel by a preponderance of the evidence, and a district court's factual findings regarding a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel are entitled to deference on appeal. *Means v. State*, 120 Nev. 1001, 1012, 103 P.3d 25, 33 (2004); *Riley v. State*, 110 Nev. 638, 647, 878 P.2d 272, 278 (1994).

A guilty plea is knowing and voluntary if the defendant has a full understanding of both the nature of the charges and the direct consequences arising from a plea of guilty. To determine the validity of the guilty plea, the Supreme Court requires the district court to look beyond the plea canvass to the entire record and the totality of the circumstances. The district

court may grant a post-conviction motion to withdraw a guilty plea that was not entered knowingly and voluntarily in order to correct a manifest injustice. A guilty plea entered on advice of counsel may be rendered invalid by showing a manifest injustice through ineffective assistance of counsel. U.S. Const. amend. 6. Manifest injustice warranting withdrawal of a guilty plea may be demonstrated by a failure to adequately inform a defendant of the consequences of entering the plea. *Barajas v. State*, 115 Nev. 440,442, 991 P.2d 474,475 (1999). *Little v. Warden*, 117 Nev. 4 845, 849, 34 P.3d 540, 543 (2001); *United States v. Signori*, 844 F.2d 635, 638 (9th Cir. 1988); see generally *Barajas*, 115 Nev. at 442,991 P.2d at 476; *Paine v. State.*, 110 Nev. 609,619, 877 6 P.2d 1025, 1031 (1994), overruled on other grounds by *Leslie v. Warden*, 118 Nev. 773,780-81, 7 59 P.3d 440, 445-46 (2002). See also *Bryant v. State*, supra.

To meet the test for reversal because material evidence has been lost, the accused must "show either (1) bad faith or connivance on the part of the government, or (2) prejudice from its loss." *Crockett v. State*, 95 Nev. 859, 865,603 P.2d 1078, 1081 (1979). The Defendant must also show the evidence was exculpatory. Evidence which only suggests an alternative theory for the defense and is not directly exculpatory is insufficient. See *Wood v. State*, 97 Nev. 14 363,366-367,632 P.2d 339,341 (1981). The Defendant must show that it could be reasonably anticipated that the evidence sought would be exculpatory and material to appellant's defense. It is not sufficient that the showing disclose merely a hoped-for conclusion from examination of the destroyed evidence, nor is it sufficient for the defendant to show only that examination of the evidence would be helpful in preparing his defense. *Boggs v. State*, 95 Nev. 911,913,604 P.2d 107, 108 (1979) (citations omitted).

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. The Petitioner was convicted of two counts of Lewdness with a Child Under the Age of Fourteen (14), and sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole after ten (10) years, consecutive to one another, resulting in an aggregate sentence of parole after twenty (20) years. Third Judicial District Court Case Number 18-CR-01197.
 - 2. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 12, 2019.

- 3. The Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Court appointed Karla Butko, Esq. at attorney to represent Petitioner and counsel filed an Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
 - 4. The State filed a Motion to Dismiss the Petition.
- The Court held an evidentiary hearing Petition and Amended Petition on March23, 2021.
- 6. Matthew Merrill, Esq. and Mario Walther, Esq. testified at the hearing as the counsel for Mr. Frost during the justice court and district court proceedings in the criminal matter.
- 7. Lyon County Deputy Sheriff Erik Pruitt, Stephen Manning and the Petitioner each testified in the proceeding. Deputy Pruitt testified as to the examination of the cell phone and the process used by the examiner. The Court finds that defense counsel and the Petitioner were not notified about the process for examining the phone in advance, but the law does not require any particular notice.
- 8. The Court also considered the exhibits offered during the course of the hearing, including the Petitioner's Exhibits 1-6.
- 9. The Court considered the testimony at the evidentiary hearing and makes the following findings:
 - a. Mr. Frost's testimony is not credible under the circumstances of this case. The canvass by the district court at the plea hearing was clear. The testimony of counsel was very straightforward in relation to proceeding with the case and the things they can and can't do. Mr. Frost chose to go forward with the plea after consultation with his attorneys.
 - b. Mr. Frost was provided with all of the discovery in this case. The discovery could not be left with him at the jail given the pornographic nature of some of the discovery.

- c. The search warrant for search of the cell phone was reviewed by an independent magistrate, Judge Lori Matheus. There was probable cause at the time the search warrant was issued to believe that there may be evidence on the phone.
- d. The uncontroverted evidence is that the phone was not "destroyed." It was just not accessible anymore with the programs that they had at the time.
- e. Mr. Merrill and Mr. Walther both testified that they were prepared to go forward in the event that Mr. Frost had a change of heart, and the testimony and record in the criminal case establish that Mr. Frost did not have a change of heart and he wanted to go forward with the plea.
- f. Mr. Frost penned two letters to the Court at the sentencing, one submitted to the Court at the time of sentencing and one submitted to the Court with the Presentence Investigation Report. In the letters Mr. Frost indicated guilt in this case. The Court asked Mr. Frost if he desired to make a statement in mitigation or allocution in relation to the case, and Mr. Frost declined to do so.
 - g. The Court reviewed the letters in relation to the post-conviction claims.
- h. The cell phone was available to counsel throughout the pendency of the criminal case until sentencing. At no point did counsel or Mr. Frost request additional analysis because Mr. Frost always expressed a desire to plead guilty.
- i. The Court does not find it credible that Mr. Frost requested anybody to file an appeal on his behalf. There is no written or oral statements showing that he had requested an appeal.
- j. Mr. Frost's claim of factual innocence is unpersuasive as to his aiding and abetting acts of lewdness. At the time of plea in the district court, the Court was very specific with Mr. Frost as to whether or not he partook in getting these pictures taken of the children and he admitted it, and said he did it. Not only did Mr. Frost admit to the facts, but he verified to the Court that he pled guilty because he in fact did it and was pleading guilty because he in fact did it.

- k. At every course of the proceedings the defendant had every opportunity to make any objections and Mr. Frost did not make any. The record establishes that the Court allowed Mr. Frost additional time to review the case with his attorney. Mr. Merrill and Mr. Walther both testified that they had several meetings with Mr. Frost.
- l. The Court fully canvassed Mr. Frost regarding his plea. He was provided with ample time to review the same with his attorneys, including reviewing the ramifications of his plea.

ORDER

The Court applies the legal principles to the facts in this case. The Court concludes that the Petitioner has failed to meet his burden on each of the grounds raised in the Petition and Amended Petition. First, the Court concludes that the plea in this case was voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently entered, and counsel for Petitioner provided reasonable representation during the plea process. Representation did not violate the standards outlined in *Strickland* and its progeny.

Petitioner did not establish that counsel was ineffective or fell below the *Strickland* standard for failing to preserve the cell phone for examination. As stated above, the Court concludes that the evidence was available and counsel made a reasonable determination based on the facts of this case that no further investigation or review of the cell phone was necessary.

Third, Petitioner failed to establish that he requested an appeal or that counsel was ineffective for not filing an appeal in this case. Petitioner's testimony in this case was not credible and the record and testimony from counsel establish that Petitioner did not request a direct appeal in this matter.

Finally, Petitioner has not established factual innocence in this case. The Court has reviewed the entire record in the criminal case, this case and the Court has also considered the testimony and evidence presented at the evidentiary hearing. Based upon the documents, arguments and record, Petitioner has not established factual innocence, even if the Petitioner properly presents that matter to the Court.

In sum, Petitioner received effective assistance of counsel throughout these proceedings. The Court concludes that Petitioner has not met his burden with respect to any grounds in the Petition and Amended Petition.

Good cause appearing, and based on the foregoing, the Petition for Habeas Corpus, Post-Conviction, is DENIED.

DATED this 19th day of May, 2021.

District Judge

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Case No. 20-CV-00635

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TANYA SCERENE COURT ADMINISTRATOR THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON

TOMMY FROST,

Petitioner,

vs.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST-CONVICTION)

Please take notice that on the 19th day of May, 2021, the Court entered its Order Denying Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). A true and correct copy of the same is attached hereto.

DATED this 3rd day of June, 2021.

TANYA SCEIRINE

CLERK OF COURT

BY:

Deputy Clerk

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, and that on this date I deposited for mailing, the foregoing document, addressed to the following:

KARLA K. BUTKO P. O. BOX 1249 Verdi, NV 89439

TOMMY F ROST Inmate 1220520 NNCC P. O. Box 7000 Carson City, NV 89702-7000

Stephen Rye Lyon County District Attorney's Office 31 S. Main Street Yerington, NV 89447

DATED this 4th day of June, 2021.

Janya Sceinne Clerk of Court

FILED ELECTRONICALLY

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1 Case No. 20-CV-00635 2 Dept. No. I 3 4 5 IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LYON 8 9 TOMMY FROST. 10 Petitioner. 11 ORDER DENYING PETITION VS. FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 12 William "Bill" Gittere, Warden, (POST-CONVICTION) Elv State Prison & 13 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 14 Respondent. 15 16 This matter came before the Court and March 23, 2021, on Petitioner's Petition for Writ 17 of Habeas Corpus and the Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction). The 18 Petitioner appeared with his counsel, Karla Butko, Esq. Stephen B. Rye, Lyon County District 19 Attorney, appeared representing the interests of Respondents and the State of Nevada. The 20 Court has reviewed the pleadings on file, considered the evidence and arguments of the parties 21 presented at the trial and has considered and incorporates the entirety of the record in Case 22 18-CR-001197. The Court issued its findings and Order. 23 I. <u>LEGAL STANDARDS</u> 24 A district court reviews claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel under Strickland 25 v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 686-87 (1984); see also Kirksey v. State, 112 Nev. 980, 987, 923 26 P.2d 1102, 1107 (1996). Under Strickland, to prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance of trial 27 counsel, a defendant must establish two elements: (1) counsel provided deficient performance,

and (2) "the deficient performance prejudiced the defense." Kirksey, 112 Nev. 987, 923 P.2d at

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107. To prove deficient performance, a defendant must show counsel's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. *Id.* To prove prejudice, a defendant must demonstrate "a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, the result of the trial would have been different." *Id.* at 988, 923 P.2d at 1107. "A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694. Counsel's performance is measured by an objective standard of reasonableness which takes into consideration prevailing professional norms and the totality of the circumstances. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688; accord, *Homick v. State*, 112 Nev. 304, 913 P.2d 1280 (1996). An insufficient showing on either element of the Strickland standard requires denial of the claim. *Kirksey*, 112 Nev. at 988, 923 P.2d at 1107.

The court's view of counsel's performance must be highly deferential, with every effort being taken to eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 689, 691. In making a fair assessment of counsel's performance, the trial court must reconstruct the circumstances of counsel's challenged conduct and evaluate that challenged act or omission from counsel's perspective at the time, while remaining perfectly mindful that counsel is "strongly presumed to have rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment." Id. at 689-90. Accordingly, trial counsel's strategic or tactical decisions will be "virtually unchallengeable absent extraordinary circumstances." Doleman v. State, 112 Nev. 843, 848, 921 P.2d 278, 280 (1996) (quoting Howard v. State, 106 Nev. 713, 722, 800 P.2d 175, 180 (1990)). A petitioner must demonstrate the facts underlying a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel by a preponderance of the evidence, and a district court's factual findings regarding a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel are entitled to deference on appeal. Means v. State, 120 Nev. 1001, 1012, 103 P.3d 25, 33 (2004); Riley v. State, 110 Nev. 638, 647, 878 P.2d 272, 278 (1994).

A guilty plea is knowing and voluntary if the defendant has a full understanding of both the nature of the charges and the direct consequences arising from a plea of guilty. To determine the validity of the guilty plea, the Supreme Court requires the district court to look beyond the plea canvass to the entire record and the totality of the circumstances. The district

court may grant a post-conviction motion to withdraw a guilty plea that was not entered knowingly and voluntarily in order to correct a manifest injustice. A guilty plea entered on advice of counsel may be rendered invalid by showing a manifest injustice through ineffective assistance of counsel. U.S. Const. amend. 6. Manifest injustice warranting withdrawal of a guilty plea may be demonstrated by a failure to adequately inform a defendant of the consequences of entering the plea. Barajas v. State, 115 Nev. 440,442, 991 P.2d 474,475 (1999). Little v. Warden, 117 Nev. 4 845, 849, 34 P.3d 540, 543 (2001); United States v. Signori, 844 F.2d 635, 638 (9th Cir. 1988); see generally Barajas, 115 Nev. at 442,991 P.2d at 476; Paine v. State., 110 Nev. 609,619, 877 6 P.2d 1025, 1031 (1994), overruled on other grounds by Leslie v. Warden, 118 Nev. 773,780-81, 7 59 P.3d 440, 445-46 (2002). See also Bryant v. State, supra.

To meet the test for reversal because material evidence has been lost, the accused must "show either (1) bad faith or connivance on the part of the government, or (2) prejudice from its loss." Crockett v. State, 95 Nev. 859, 865,603 P.2d 1078, 1081 (1979). The Defendant must also show the evidence was exculpatory. Evidence which only suggests an alternative theory for the defense and is not directly exculpatory is insufficient. See Wood v. State, 97 Nev. 14 363,366-367,632 P.2d 339,341 (1981). The Defendant must show that it could be reasonably anticipated that the evidence sought would be exculpatory and material to appellant's defense. It is not sufficient that the showing disclose merely a hoped-for conclusion from examination of the destroyed evidence, nor is it sufficient for the defendant to show only that examination of the evidence would be helpful in preparing his defense. Boggs v. State, 95 Nev. 911,913,604 P.2d 107, 108 (1979) (citations omitted).

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. The Petitioner was convicted of two counts of Lewdness with a Child Under the Age of Fourteen (14), and sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole after ten (10) years, consecutive to one another, resulting in an aggregate sentence of parole after twenty (20) years. Third Judicial District Court Case Number 18-CR-01197.
 - 2. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on July 12, 2019.

- 3. The Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Court appointed Karla Butko, Esq. at attorney to represent Petitioner and counsel filed an Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction).
 - 4. The State filed a Motion to Dismiss the Petition.
- 5. The Court held an evidentiary hearing Petition and Amended Petition on March 23, 2021.
- 6. Matthew Merrill, Esq. and Mario Walther, Esq. testified at the hearing as the counsel for Mr. Frost during the justice court and district court proceedings in the criminal matter.
- 7. Lyon County Deputy Sheriff Erik Pruitt, Stephen Manning and the Petitioner each testified in the proceeding. Deputy Pruitt testified as to the examination of the cell phone and the process used by the examiner. The Court finds that defense counsel and the Petitioner were not notified about the process for examining the phone in advance, but the law does not require any particular notice.
- 8. The Court also considered the exhibits offered during the course of the hearing, including the Petitioner's Exhibits 1-6.
- 9. The Court considered the testimony at the evidentiary hearing and makes the following findings:
 - a. Mr. Frost's testimony is not credible under the circumstances of this case. The canvass by the district court at the plea hearing was clear. The testimony of counsel was very straightforward in relation to proceeding with the case and the things they can and can't do. Mr. Frost chose to go forward with the plea after consultation with his attorneys.
 - b. Mr. Frost was provided with all of the discovery in this case. The discovery could not be left with him at the jail given the pornographic nature of some of the discovery.

- c. The search warrant for search of the cell phone was reviewed by an independent magistrate, Judge Lori Matheus. There was probable cause at the time the search warrant was issued to believe that there may be evidence on the phone.
- d. The uncontroverted evidence is that the phone was not "destroyed." It was just not accessible anymore with the programs that they had at the time.
- e. Mr. Merrill and Mr. Walther both testified that they were prepared to go forward in the event that Mr. Frost had a change of heart, and the testimony and record in the criminal case establish that Mr. Frost did not have a change of heart and he wanted to go forward with the plea.
- f. Mr. Frost penned two letters to the Court at the sentencing, one submitted to the Court at the time of sentencing and one submitted to the Court with the Presentence Investigation Report. In the letters Mr. Frost indicated guilt in this case. The Court asked Mr. Frost if he desired to make a statement in mitigation or allocution in relation to the case, and Mr. Frost declined to do so.
 - g. The Court reviewed the letters in relation to the post-conviction claims.
- h. The cell phone was available to counsel throughout the pendency of the criminal case until sentencing. At no point did counsel or Mr. Frost request additional analysis because Mr. Frost always expressed a desire to plead guilty.
- i. The Court does not find it credible that Mr. Frost requested anybody to file an appeal on his behalf. There is no written or oral statements showing that he had requested an appeal.
- j. Mr. Frost's claim of factual innocence is unpersuasive as to his aiding and abetting acts of lewdness. At the time of plea in the district court, the Court was very specific with Mr. Frost as to whether or not he partook in getting these pictures taken of the children and he admitted it, and said he did it. Not only did Mr. Frost admit to the facts, but he verified to the Court that he pled guilty because he in fact did it and was pleading guilty because he in fact did it.

k. At every course of the proceedings the defendant had every opportunity to make any objections and Mr. Frost did not make any. The record establishes that the Court allowed Mr. Frost additional time to review the case with his attorney. Mr. Merrill and Mr. Walther both testified that they had several meetings with Mr. Frost.

l. The Court fully canvassed Mr. Frost regarding his plea. He was provided with ample time to review the same with his attorneys, including reviewing the ramifications of his plea.

ORDER

The Court applies the legal principles to the facts in this case. The Court concludes that the Petitioner has failed to meet his burden on each of the grounds raised in the Petition and Amended Petition. First, the Court concludes that the plea in this case was voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently entered, and counsel for Petitioner provided reasonable representation during the plea process. Representation did not violate the standards outlined in *Strickland* and its progeny.

Petitioner did not establish that counsel was ineffective or fell below the *Strickland* standard for failing to preserve the cell phone for examination. As stated above, the Court concludes that the evidence was available and counsel made a reasonable determination based on the facts of this case that no further investigation or review of the cell phone was necessary.

Third, Petitioner failed to establish that he requested an appeal or that counsel was ineffective for not filing an appeal in this case. Petitioner's testimony in this case was not credible and the record and testimony from counsel establish that Petitioner did not request a direct appeal in this matter.

Finally, Petitioner has not established factual innocence in this case. The Court has reviewed the entire record in the criminal case, this case and the Court has also considered the testimony and evidence presented at the evidentiary hearing. Based upon the documents, arguments and record, Petitioner has not established factual innocence, even if the Petitioner properly presents that matter to the Court.

In sum, Petitioner received effective assistance of counsel throughout these proceedings. The Court concludes that Petitioner has not met his burden with respect to any grounds in the Petition and Amended Petition. Good cause appearing, and based on the foregoing, the Petition for Habeas Corpus, Post-Conviction, is DENIED. DATED this 19th day of May, 2021. District Judge

Case Summary

TOMMY FROST, THE STATE OF NEVADA ~ WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS POST CONVICTION

Case Number: 20-CV-00635 Agency: Third Judicial District Court

Type: Writ of Habeas Corpus

Status: Closed

Received Date: 6/16/2020 Status Date: 5/19/2021

Involvements

Primary Involvements
FROST, TOMMY Petitioner
THE STATE OF NEVADA Respondent
Other Involvements
Butko, Karla K. Esq. Attorney - Appointed
Third Judicial District Court (20-CV-00635)
Schlegelmilch, John P. - JPS Dept I - TJDC
Lyon County District Attorney
Rye, Stephen B. D.A. - X004800 District Attorney

Writ of Habeas Corpus

1. NRS 34.720 ~ WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS POST CONVICTION

3/23/2021 9:30:00 AM | Habeas Corpus Hearing | DEPT I 20-CV-00635 | Court Room B

Sceirine, Tanya Clerk - TSCEIRINE

Terhune, Kathy

Events

Staff - STAFF

Court Room B - CourtRmB Geurts, Patrick Bailiff - X004896

Butko, Karla K. Esq. (Attorney - Appointed) Rye, Stephen B. D.A. - X004800 (District Attorney) Schlegelmilch, John P. - JPS (Dept I - TJDC)

FROST, TOMMY (Petitioner)

NSP Custody

Notes: Matter before the Court on a petition for post conviction writ of habeas corpus. Defendant appeared in custody of Nevada State prison with counsel. Ms. Butko advised the Court that defendant acknowledged that testimony from Mr. Merrill and Mr. Walther would involve attorney/client information. Ms. Butko requested that the Court take judicial notice of the criminal case in this matter 18-CR-01197 in its entirety. Court heard sworn testimony of Eric Pruitt, Matthew Merrill, Mario Walther, Steve Manning, Tommy Frost; Petitioners exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were admitted into evidence

Closing argument Ms. Butko.

Closing argument Mr. Rye. Matter submitted.

Court followed the Strickland standard. Court found the petition and testimony of petitioner not credible in the circumstances of this case. Court found the canvas was clear and that the testimony of counsel was straightforward. Petitioner was given the choice to pursue the plea agreement. Pornography was not a charge in this case. Communication occurred in connection with the lewdness over Facebook and Messenger. There was no exchange through text messages. Defendant was given all discovery in the case. Search of the phone was granted by an independent magistrate and notice was not required prior to execution of the search warrant. Testimony indicated the phone was not destroyed but was not accessible with the programs available at the time of the search. Counsel at all times advised petitioner they were ready to go forward with the case and canvas of the petitioner was specific. Defendant was given opportunity to make a statement in mitigation during sentencing and instead provided the Court with a letter. Court found there was no ineffectiveness of counsel on either ground of Strickland. Court found petitioner not credible concerning request for appeal. There was no written or oral statement to request an appeal. Court found claim of factual innocence not credible and that defendant was never charged or plead to child pornography. Court found defendant admitted to the charges and verified factual basis. Defendant had been granted a continuance to insure he was fully noticed of the implication of his plea. Court denied the petition. Mr. Rye to prepare order within 30 days.



Page 1 of 2 6/11/2021 4:01:24 PM

CASE NO: <u>20-W-</u>00635

3 23 21

Frost

v. Stale

Pulloner Plaintiff's exhibits

DESCRIPTION	MARKED	OFFERED	ADMITTED
1. Rest Statement - PST	X	X	X
2. Letter to Court Re. Sentouries	e ×	k	×
3. Guilly Rea agreement	X	V	×
3. Guilly Rea agreement. 4. Search Warrant Applic.	X	χ	×
5. Search Warrant	4	×	X
6. Prints Report	メ	Х	7
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DISTRICT COURT CIVIL COVER SHEET

Case No. 20 - CV-00635

I. Party Information (provide both hos	(Assigned by Clerk's	Office)	2020 1103 16 PM 1:31		
Plaintiff(s) (name/address/phone):	me and mailing addresses if different)	Defendant	x(s) (name/address/phone):		
		The C4	ate of Nevada and months 1 1000 1000		
Tommy Frost inmate 1220520		The St	ate of Nevada and JudiciAt District		
		-			
Ely State Prison P. O. Box 1989	9		Victoria Toron		
Ely, NV 89301		<u> </u>			
Attorney (name/address/phone):		1	ey (name/address/phone):		
Karla K. Butko	Steph		hen Rye		
P. O. Box 1249		Lyon (County District Attorney's Office		
Verdi, NV 89439		31 S. N	Main Street		
		Yering	gton, NV 89447		
II. Nature of Controversy (please se	lect the one most applicable filing type l	helow)			
Civil Case Filing Types	the one most applicable Jimig type is	octow)			
Real Property			Torts		
Landlord/Tenant	Negligence		Other Torts		
Unlawful Detainer (UD)	Auto (VP)		Product Liability (PL)		
Other Landlord/Tenant (LT)	Premises Liability (SF)		Intentional Misconduct (IM)		
Title to Property	Other Negligence (NO)		Employment Tort (WT)		
Judicial Foreclosure (FC)	Malpractice		Insurance Tort (IN)		
Other Title to Property (OT)	Medical/Dental (MD)		Other Tort (TO)		
Other Real Property	Legal (LG)				
Condemnation/Eminent Domain (CD)	Accounting (AG)				
Other Real Property (RO)	Other Malpractice (MG)				
Probate	Construction Defect & Contra	act	Judicial Review/Appeal		
Probate (select case type and estate value)	Construction Defect		Judicial Review		
Summary Administration (SU)	Chapter 40 (CQ)		Foreclosure Mediation Case (FO)		
General Administration (FA)	Other Construction Defect (CF	7)	Petition to Seal Records (PS)		
Special Administration (SL)	Contract Case	ĺ	Mental Competency (MT)		
Set Aside (SE)	Uniform Commercial Code (UN)		Nevada State Agency Appeal		
Trust/Conservatorship (TN)	Building and Construction (BC)		Department of Motor Vehicle (DM)		
Other Probate (OP)	Insurance Carrier (BF)		Worker's Compensation (SI)		
Estate Value	Commercial Instrument (CI)		Other Nevada State Agency (ON)		
Over \$200,000	Collection of Accounts (CT) Appe		Appeal Other		
Between \$100,000 and \$200,000	Employment Contract (EC)		Appeal from Lower Court (CA)		
Under \$100,000 or Unknown	Other Contract (CO) Other Judicial Review/Appeal (AO)		Other Judicial Review/Appeal (AO)		
Under \$2,500					
Civil Writ			Other Civil Filing		
Civil Writ Pat. writ of H	Abuas Corpus (Post c	om,	Other Civil Filing		
Writ of Habeas Corpus (HB)	Writ of Prohibition (WP)	1	Compromise of Minor's Claim (CM)		
Writ of Mandamus (WM)	Other Civil Writ (WO)		Foreign Judgment (FJ)		
Writ of Quo Warrant (WQ)			Other Civil Matters (GC)		
Business Co	urt filings should be filed using the	Business	Court civil coversheet.		
L-15-20		}	Co V Para		
			ure of initiating party or representative		