1	IN THE SUPREME COURT	OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
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3	MICHAEL ALLEN MACK,	Case No. 83165 Electronically Filed Dec 22 2021 09:44 a.m	
4	Appellant,	Dec 22 2021 09:44 a.m Elizabeth A. Brown RESPONDENT Clerk of Supreme Court ANSWERING BRIEF	t
5	vs.		
6	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
7	Respondent.		
8	RESPONDENT'S	ANSWERING BRIEF	
9	ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT	ATTORNEYS FOR RESPONDENT	
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STATEMENT OF CASE AND ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Appellant Mack alleges six instances of ineffective counsel:

Whether it was ineffective assistance of counsel to allow Mack to enter his guilty plea while suffering the effects of a stroke.

Whether it was ineffective assistance of counsel to conduct an effective investigation prior to the entry of the guilty plea.

Whether it was ineffective assistance of counsel to fail to inform Mack of the consequences of being a Tier III sex offender prior to the entry of the guilty plea.

Whether it was ineffective assistance of counsel to fail to review the facts of the case and any offenses with Mack.

Whether it was ineffective assistance of counsel to fail to inform Mack of the consequences of pleading guilty to sexual assault.

Whether it was ineffective assistance of counsel to fail to inform Mack of a potential conflict of interest.

ARGUMENT

Despite many pages of case law, Mack has failed to support his claims with any specific allegations that if true would entitle him to relief, none.

Ineffective assistance of counsel claims has two elements: (1) that counsel's performance was deficient; and (2) that the deficient performance

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prejudiced the defense. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984); Warden v. Lyons, 100 Nev. 430, 432, 683 P.2d 504, 505 (1984).

To meet the first prong, the defendant would have to show that his attorney's performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 688, 104 S. Ct. at 2064. To do that, he must first "identify the acts or omissions of counsel that are alleged not to have been the result of reasonable professional judgment." Id. at 690, 104 S. Ct. at 2066. When scrutinizing the attorney's performance, the reviewing court must be highly deferential and "indulge a strong presumption that counsel's conduct falls within the wide range of reasonable professional assistance; that is, the defendant must overcome the presumption that, under the circumstances, the challenged action 'might be considered sound trial strategy.'" Id. at 689, 104 S. Ct. at 2065 (citation omitted). "[C]ounsel is strongly presumed to have rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment." Id. at 690, 104 S. Ct. at 2066.

To meet the second prong, prejudice, the defendant would have to demonstrate "a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome."

Id. at 694, 104 S. Ct. at 2068. Moreover, in order to prevail on such a claim, the defendant bears the burden of proving the disputed underlying factual allegations by a preponderance of the evidence. *Means v. State*, 120 Nev. 1001, 1012-13, 103 P.3d 25, 33 (2004).

To demonstrate prejudice regarding the decision to enter a guilty plea, a petitioner must demonstrate a reasonable probability, but for counsel's errors, petitioner would not have pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 58-59 (1985); Kirksey v. State, 112 Nev. 980, 988, 923 P.2d 1102, 1107 (1996).

A habeas petitioner who makes only "bare" or "naked" claims for relief, unsupported by specific factual allegations that would, if true, entitle the petitioner to relief, or makes only factual allegations belied or repelled by the record, will not even be entitled to an evidentiary hearing, much less relief on those claims. *See Hargrove v. State*, 100 Nev. 498, 502-03, 686 P.2d 222, 225 (1984).

"Trial management is the lawyer's province: Counsel provides his or her assistance by making decisions such as 'what arguments to pursue, what evidentiary objections to raise, and what agreements to conclude regarding the admission of evidence." *McCoy v. Louisiana*, 138 S. Ct. 1500, 1508, 200 L. Ed. 2d 821, 830 (2018) (citing *Gonzalez v. United States*, 553 U. S. 242, 248,

unchallengeable absent extraordinary circumstances." *Howard v. State*, 106

Nev. 713, 722, 800 P.2d 175, 180 (1990), *abrogated on other grounds by Harte v. State*, 116 Nev. 1054, 1072 n.6, 13 P.3d 420, 432 n.6 (2000). In the instant case, the record supports neither a finding that trial counsel's performance was deficient, nor a finding that the defendant has been prejudiced.

In the instant case, the record supports neither a finding that trial counsel's

128 S. Ct. 1765, 170 L. Ed. 2d 616 (2008)). "Tactical decisions are virtually

In the instant case, the record supports neither a finding that trial counsel's performance was deficient, nor a finding that the defendant has been prejudiced.

I

The Opening Brief quotes the District Court's Order Dismissing Writ of Habeas Corpus where Mack stated he no longer had concerns regarding Trial Counsel and the investigator. (Appx 0476)

Mack then indicated that he was satisfied with the representation of Trial Counsel and all of his prior concerns had been resolved. (Appx. 0477)

The District Court concluded: "by Mack's own admissions, there is no merit to his claim that the investigator Mark Henry failed to investigate Mack's claims. (Appx. 0478)

II

Mack then argued Trial Counsel caused him to enter his guilty plea while suffering the effects of a stroke. Mack quotes page after page of the arraignment

(Appx 0478)

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wherein the Court gave him multiple chances to continue, or change is mind and concluded that the assertion of being under the effects of a stroke meritless.

III

Mack claims that Trial Counsel failed to inform him of the consequences of being a Tier Ill sex offender. This despite signing the Guilty Plea Agreement that detail the specific consequences. (Appx. 0257)

The District Court concluded: "Mack cannot, in good faith claim he was unaware of the tier Ill registration and supervision requirements."

IV

Mack claims that Trial Counsel failed to review the case and discuss defenses.

The District Court concluded that his assertion was unsupported by the record of the arraignment. (Appx. 0488)

V

Mack claims that Trial Counsel failed to inform him of the consequences of pleading guilty to attempted sexual assault. This again is belied by the record wherein the Court went over the maximum possible sentence and registration requirements detailed in the plea agreement. (0257)

VI

Mack claims that Trial Counsel failed to inform him of a conflict of interest. The District Court concluded that there was no evidence of a conflict of interest, and nothing has been offered to support Mack's unsubstantiated claim.

(Appx 0489)

CONCLUSION

The Opening Brief is merely a repeat of previous arguments from the evidentiary hearing that the District Court found to be without merit. Based on that the State is requesting the appeal be denied.

DATED this 21st day of December 2021.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

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

VERIFICATION

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I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting 1. requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because: This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface [x]using Microsoft Word in Times New Roman, 14 pt. font; or This brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using Microsoft Word in with [state number of characters per inch and name of type style]. I further certify that this brief complies with the page- or type-2. volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is either: Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and ſΊ contains approximately 1,595 words as per NRAP 32(a)(7)(A)(ii); or Monospaced, has 10.5 or fewer characters per inch, and contains [] words or lines of text; or [x]Does not exceed 30 pages. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to 3. the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP

28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the

record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure

DATED this 21st day of December 2021.

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4	that on December 21, 2021, copies of the foregoing Respondent's Answerin
5	Brief were served via Nevada Supreme Court's E-Flex e-filing system to th
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