### IN THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA

THOMAS CASH Appellant, S.Ct. No. 82060

Electronically Filed Apr 01 2022 11:59 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

vs.

### THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

### **APPELLANT'S PETITION FOR REHEARING**

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### ARGUMENT

# I. N.R.A.P. 40 ALLOWS THE REHEARING OF A COURT OF APPEAL ORDER

Rule 40 of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure provides that a party in an appellate case before the Court of Appeals for the State of Nevada may move for rehearing if the Court has overlooked or misapprehended a material fact or matter of law. In the discussion that follows, Cash argues that this Court has overlooked or misapprehended both matters of fact and questions of law. Cash respectfully submits that these misapprehensions are material, and that a correction of the factual and legal errors that follow warrants reversal of the denial of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), remanding of his case to district court with an order directing the district court to appoint him counsel and hold an evidentiary hearing.

## II. The Holding in <u>Mann</u> is Has Been Misapprehended and Cash Has Alleged Facts Outside of the Record That are Not Belied by the Record

This Court stated in its Order of Affirmance that Cash's either failed to specifically allege what witnesses would have set to help his case (neighbors, pathologist and Angel Turner) or that the proffered witness testimony was belied by the record (Sandi Cash). Order of Affirmance ("OA") 2-5.

The holding in <u>Mann v. State</u><sup>1</sup> requires that a district court settle factual disputes with an evidentiary hearing so as to properly assess credibility of witnesses through *testimony* as opposed to affidavits or pleadings. 118 Nev. at 356, 46 P.3d at 1231. Opening Brief ("OB") 20-21, 24-26; Reply Brief ("RB") 7-9. Here, the factual disputes that the district court has settled in Cash's case necessitate testimony. OB 20-24; RB 7-10. The requirement set forth in <u>Mann</u> that credibility determinations and factual disputes must be made after hearing testimony was subverted when the district court determined that anything Angel Turner, Sandi Cash, the neighbors or pathologist would have to say would not be beneficial to Cash's case.

Cash asserted that neighbors should have been canvass to determine if they saw the altercation. OB 20; RB 7-8. Although it was not plead articulately (because Cash is not an attorney), it is clear that he is asserting that had any neighbors witnessed the alternation, they would have testified consistently with his defense, which was that he was acting in defense of others (Brittany) and/or defense of himself. OB 20-21; RB 7-8. This is not belied by the record and, if true, would entitle him to relief. Mann, *supra*. Therefore, he is entitled to an evidentiary hearing on this. <u>Id.</u>; RB 20-21.

Case asserted that Sandi Cash knew of prior violence of Davis against  $^{1}$  118 Nev. 351, 46 P.3d 1228 (2002).

Brittany, that she witnesses the altercation and would have testified that he was acting in self defense. OB 22-24; RB 9. While this Court pointed out that two other witnesses testified that Sandi did not see the altercation, this is a factual dispute that cannot be settled without testimony from Sandi. OA 4; OB 22-23; RB 9. This is not belied by the record and, if true, would entitle him to relief. Mann, supra. Therefore, he is entitled to an evidentiary hearing on this. OB 22-24; RB 9-10.

Cash asserted that a pathologist should have been consulted with and that this pathologist would have rendered a report that would have helped him prove he stabbed the victim in self defense. OBN 21-22; RB 8-9. This Court ruled that he failed to demonstrate what the testimony was. OA3. This is difficult to do when the district court refused to give him appointed counsel so as to proffer more detailed testimony. Taking the limited proffer as is, it is not belied by the record and is a factual dispute that cannot be settled without testimony. OB 21-22; RB 8-9.

Respectfully, this Court has overlooked and misapprehended material facts and the holding in Mann when it concluded that Cash did not explain how proffer testimony would have helped his case and offered factual assertions belied by the record and therefore held he was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing. Cash respectfully requests that this Court review reconsider its affirmance of the district court's denial of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

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## III. The holding in <u>Renteria-Novoa</u> Has Been Misapprehended and Cash's Needs to Conduct Discovery Through Appointed Counsel Has Been Overlooked

This Court stated in its Order of Affirmance that while Cash met the threshold requirements for the appointment of counsel, "the record reveals that the issues in this matter were not difficult and Cash was able to comprehend the proceedings." OA 7. However, this Court misapprehended a matter of law when it did not consider the fact that Cash has discovery to conduct and cannot do without an appointed attorney. OA 7. It appears the Court did not consider this factor despite Cash arguing it in his appellate briefs. OB 15; RB 4-5. This factor enunciated in <u>Renteria-Novoa v. State</u><sup>2</sup> is not discussed at all with respect to the witnesses Cash needs to investigate and the expert he needs to consult with, discussed *supra* in section II of the instant Petition. OA 6-7 generally.

It is important to note that with respect to the ineffective assistance of counsel claim asserted by Renteria-Novoa, he <u>only</u> claimed that his <u>attorney</u> <u>failed to "contact my witnesses and friends to investigate claims against me."</u> Volume 7 of Record on Appeal 1490-1504 in <u>Renteria-Novoa v. State</u>, Case no. 68239; RB 5. With respect to the discovery factor when assessing whether a defendant should be appointed counsel, this Court determined that this assertion

<sup>2</sup> 133 Nev. 75, 76, 391 P.3d 760, 761 (2017).

alone was enough to warrant the need for investigation and discovery. <u>Renteria-Novoa</u>, 133 Nev. at 77, 391 P.3d at 762; OB 10; RB 5.

Here, Cash has asserted that his attorney was ineffective for failing to investigate specific witnesses (Sandi Cash, Angel Turner and Antoinette White) and a group of witnesses (his neighbors) or consult with an expert (pathologist). Cash has asserted that he believes these witnesses have statements to make that would support his defense theory, which was that he was first defending Brittany and then defending himself, discussed *supra* in section II of the instant pleading. OB 20-24; RB 7-10. Cash has asserted that he believes that these witnesses are either percipient witnesses of the incident or they have knowledge of the prior violence of Davis and knowledge that Cash had knowledge of this prior violence as well to support the argument that Cash also knew about this prior violence and believed that he needed to defend Brittany, discussed supra in section II of the instant pleading. OB 20-24; RB 7-10. Cash has asserted the need for investigation with far more specificity that Renteria-Novoa did. Therefore, if Renteria Novoa is the standard this Court is choosing to use, it has misapprehended the holding and has misapplied it to Cash's case.

Respectfully, this Court has overlooked and misapprehended material facts when it concluded that Cash did not need appointed counsel so as to conduct discovery and investigate. Cash respectfully requests that this Court reconsider its affirmance of the district court's denial of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus without appointing counsel or holding an evidentiary hearing or **CONCLUSION** Based upon the arguments contained herein, Cash respectfully requests that this Court reconsider the affirmance of the denial of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. Dated this 1<sup>th</sup> day April of 2022. Respectfully submitted, \_/s/ Jean Schwartzer JEAN J. SCHWARTZER, ESQ Nevada State Bar No. 11223 Law Office of Jean J. Schwartzer 170 S. Green Valley Parkway #300 Henderson, Nevada 89012 (702) 979-9941 Jean.schwartzer@gmail.com Counsel for Appellant 

# **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP 40 because:

[X] This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2010 Edition in Times New Roman 14 point font; or

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2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page- or type-volume limitations limitations of NRAP 40 it is either:

[] Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and contains 1, 244 words; or,

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[ ] Does not exceed 10 pages. DATED this 1<sup>st</sup> day April of, 2022. BY: <u>/s/ Jean Schwartzer</u> JEAN J. SCHWARTZER, ESQ Nevada State Bar No. 11223 Law Office of Jean J. Schwartzer 170 S. Green Valley Parkway #300 Henderson, Nevada 89012 (702) 979-9941 Jean.schwartzer@gmail.com Counsel for Appellant 

# **<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>**

2 3	I hereby certify that Appellant's Petition for Rehearing was filed
4	electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the $1^{st}$ day of April, 2022.
5	Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the
6 7	Master Service List as follows:
8	ALEXANDER G. CHEN, ESQ.
9	AARON FORD, ESQ.
0 1	I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and
2	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:
3	Thomas Cash
4	Inmate No: #1203562
5	Ely State Prison
6	P.O. Box 650 Indian Springs, Nevada 89070-0650
7	
8	By:
9	<u>/š/ Jean J. Schwartzer</u> JEAN J. SCHWARTZER, ESQ
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