IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JARELL WASHINGTON, Appellant,	Electronically Filed Dec 09 2021 04:05 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court
v. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.	Case No. 82896

RESPONDENT'S APPENDIX

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Counsel for Respondent

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify and affirm that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on December 9, 2021. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

AARON D. FORD Nevada Attorney General

JAMES A. ORONOZ, ESQ. THOMAS A. ERICSSON, ESQ. Counsels for Appellant

TALEEN PANDUKHT Chief Deputy District Attorney

BY /s/E. Davis
Employee, District Attorney's Office

TP/Glenn Anderson/ed

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

July 24, 2019

C-19-341380-1

State of Nevada

VS

Jarell Washington

July 24, 2019

9:30 AM

All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Herndon, Douglas W.

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 16C

COURT CLERK: Kory Schlitz

RECORDER: Jill Jacoby

PARTIES

PRESENT: Kocka, Frank

Attorney for Defendant

Washington, Jarell

Defendant

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- STATUS CHECK: CONFIRMATION OF COUNSEL... ARRAIGNMENT CONTINUED...

Deputy District Attorney Giancarlo Pesci present on behalf of the State. Deputy Public Defender Kathleen Hamers present.

Mr. Kocka stated Drew Christensen's Office appointed him as counsel of record. COURT STATED they asked the Public Defender's Office to run a conflicts check in case they were appointed. DEFENDANT WASHINGTON ARRAIGNED, PLED NOT GUILTY, and WAIVED the 60-DAY RULE. COURT ORDERED, matter set for status check. Upon Court's inquiry, Mr. Kocka stated the transcripts have been filed. COURT ORDERED, pursuant to Statute, Counsel has 21 days from today for the filing of any Writs, if the Transcript has not been filed as of today; Counsel has 21 days from the filing of the Transcript. Mr. Pesci stated the matter has gone before the Death Review Committee and the State is not seeking death. Pursuant to Administrative Order 17-05 this COURT ORDERS the case REASSIGNED to Department 21.

CUSTODY

8/1/19 8:30 A.M. STATUS CHECK: TRIAL SETTING (DEPT 21)

PRINT DATE: 07/24/2019 Page 1 of 1 Minutes Date: July 24, 2019

001

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES January 07, 2020

C-19-341380-1 State of Nevada

٧S

Jarell Washington

January 07, 2020 09:30 AM Status Check: Trial Readiness

HEARD BY: Adair, Valerie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11C

COURT CLERK: Trujillo, Athena

RECORDER: Page, Robin

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

Frank Kocka Attorney for Defendant

Jarell Washington Defendant

KENNETH PORTZ Attorney for Plaintiff

State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

Mr. Kocka advised an offer was extended last Friday and he will be meeting with the Defendant to convey the offer this week. Additionally, Mr. Kocka advised he is meeting with the State for a file review this Friday at 10 am and noted he is prepared for trial. COURT ORDERED, matter CONTINUED.

CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 1/16/20 9:30 AM

Printed Date: 1/8/2020 Page 1 of 1 Minutes Date: January 07, 2020

Prepared by: Athena Trujillo

C-19-341380-1

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor COURT MINUTES January 16, 2020

C-19-341380-1 State of Nevada

vs

Jarell Washington

January 16, 2020 09:30 AM Status Check: Trial Readiness

HEARD BY: Adair, Valerie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11C

COURT CLERK: Garcia, Louisa RECORDER: Page, Robin

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

Frank Kocka Attorney for Defendant
KENNETH PORTZ Attorney for Plaintiff

State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

Mr. Kocka announced ready for trial. However, he spoke with Mr. Portz this morning and he suggested attending a settlement conference with Judge Bell, noting he would speak to his client this afternoon. COURT SO NOTED.

CUSTODY

Printed Date: 1/25/2020 Page 1 of 1 Minutes Date: January 16, 2020

Prepared by: Louisa Garcia

Electronically Filed 8/28/2020 1:30 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

1 **OPPS** STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 K. NICHOLAS PORTZ 3 Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #012473 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 10 Plaintiff, 11 -VS-CASE NO: C-19-341380-1 12 JARELL WASHINGTON, DEPT NO: IIIaka Jarrell Washington, #2665695 13 Defendant. 14 15 STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO WITHDRAW GUILTY PLEA 16 17 DATE OF HEARING: SEPTEMBER 11, 2020 TIME OF HEARING: 1:45 PM 18 19 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County 20 District Attorney, through K. NICHOLAS PORTZ, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and 21 hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion To 22 Withdraw Guilty Plea. 23 This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the 24 attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if 25 deemed necessary by this Honorable Court. 26 // 27 // 28 //

//

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On June 26, 2019, the State filed an Indictment charging Jarrel Washington (Defendant) with MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category A Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165 - NOC 50001) and ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165 - NOC 50138). On July 24, 2019, Defendant was arraigned, pled not guilty, and waived his right to a speedy trial. The case was originally assigned to Department XXI and trial was set February 10, 2020.

Defendant was in receipt of all discovery in the State's possession at the time of indictment. Supplemental forensic testing results were provided to defense at the time of their distribution by the various forensic labs of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD). On December 5, 2019, Defendant acknowledged receipt of the final forensic results in the case. On January 7, 2020, Defendant acknowledged receipt of an offer from the State that was conveyed on January 3, 2020.

Defendant insisted on multiple occasions in open court that he wanted to go forward to trial in February and all parties prepared accordingly. Moreover, defense counsel announced that they were prepared to go to trial as of January 7, 2020 (more than a month before the actual trial date). The State subpoenaed and had prepared some 25 witnesses to testify at trial, many of whom were travelling from out of state. At the calendar call on February 6, 2020, before Judge Tierra Jones of Department X, both the State and defense counsel announced ready for trial. Defendant then for the first time stated he needed more time to look over the discovery. Following a colloquy regarding the case history, the Court denied Defendant's untimely pro per request to continue and set the trial in Department III for February 10, 2020.

On February 9, 2020, defense counsel contacted the State indicating that Defendant wished to accept the offer extended in early January. The State prepared a Guilty Plea Agreement (GPA) and Amended Indictment. On February 10, 2020, the morning of trial, defense counsel made the following representations:

MR. KOCKA: And, Judge, I met with Mr. Washington yesterday afternoon. After my meeting I did reach out to the District Attorney with my client's desire to negotiate the case. They did prepare the guilty plea agreement.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOCKA: I met with my client this morning, presented him with the guilty plea agreement. He, at this point, wants to renew his motion that was brought at calendar call to have me dismissed as counsel.

See Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re: Entry of Plea (Feb. 10, 2020), p. 2 (emphasis added).

Defense counsel then made a record as to why Defendant was re-raising the untimely motions to dismiss counsel and continue trial:

MR. KOCKA: Thank you, Judge. I just want to make sure that we make a clear record here. Mr. Washington has indicated to me this morning, Judge, that he does not feel comfortable with being, one, prepared for this trial, and, two, having me prepared him for the trial. He indicates that he's not received a full copy of his discovery.

And, Judge, I explained to him, his family, and also the -- well not the judge at calendar call. However, there is a witness in this case that has come forward about 11 years later, who is a basic -- an informant, Judge, and has information and that is the reason this case eventually was relieved from cold case status and we're sitting here for trial, is based upon his testimony.

My concern with giving a full copy of all the statements and everything from 11 years ago to my client to have in custody with him would be, should any of that information fall into the hands of another inmate there, who would then have the opportunity to provide corroborative evidence to what we plan on attacking as the informant. That would just corroborate his testimony. I have gone through, and I went yesterday with the entire trial notebook again to see my client. I have explained to him at length and showed him the documentation of the forensics evidence, the phone calls that were made back and forth that the State would be relying upon, the witness statements, the witness statements of the actual informant; I read those to him, as well as a family member that the State would be calling as well to corroborate the weapon involved in the case that was ultimately retrieved.

In my opinion, I -- I've done this for about 34 years now, Judge. We have adequately prepared for the case and I have told my client absolutely every element that would be relative to his defense in the State's case. I just don't feel comfortable giving him the hard copy of that for the reasons I've stated. He maintains this morning that he doesn't feel comfortable not having every piece of documentation, although we've prepared it. That is the basis for his request at this point to have me removed.

<u>Id</u>. at 3-4 (emphasis added). Defense counsel also noted that Defendant did have a hardcopy of the transcript from the grand jury proceedings. <u>Id</u>. at 5.

The State reiterated its objection to Defendant's untimely request to continue the trial because (1) Defendant had been in possession of all discovery since the case was indicted, (2) Defendant had been aware of the offer since January 3, 2020, (3) that while in possession of the discovery and the offer, Defendant insisted in open court on multiple occasions that he wanted to go forward with the February 10, 2020 trial date, (4) that the State had subpoenaed, pre-trialed and prepared upwards of 25 witnesses for the trial, including travel arrangements for those coming out of state, and (5) Defendant's untimely pro per motion to continue had already been litigated and denied.

After taking argument, the Court denied Defendant's request, made the following findings:

THE COURT: So here's the thing, Mr. Washington. There are, in my mind at least, it should be very rare that an attorney gives a client in a detention center all of their discovery, because my record of trials is replete with informants coming in and testifying. And a lot of times those folks end up having their discovery in the detention center and you question whether or not these guys are getting a hold of your discovery or figuring things out and becoming snitches or whether or not they truly had conversations with the defendant they are testifying against.

And there's certain things that the jail won't let you have anyway. So I think Mr. Kocka is very appropriate in telling you that there are very good reasons not to give you that discovery, so that doesn't constitute any type of grounds to continue the trial.

More importantly, that issue and any displeasure with your attorney, these are way tardy. I'm not entertaining that the morning or the very day that we're starting trial. And I'm not going to revisit what Judge Adair already put in place. These were litigated. The case was ready for trial. I took it to try it today at 1:30 and that's what we're going to do. So I'm going to deny the motion to have counsel removed.

Id. at 5-6.

Defendant was given time to confer with counsel and subsequently indicated that he wanted to now re-accept the State's offer. Id. at 6. The Court trailed the case and went off

1	record to allow Defendant and his attorney time to go over the Guilty Plea Agreement again.	
2	Id. at -7. The case was recalled and the Court canvassed Defendant:	
3		
4	THE COURT: We will be on the record. 341380. Mr. Washington is here with his attorney, Mr. Kocka. My understanding, Mr.	
5	Washington, is that you decided to go ahead and accept the negotiations that had been offered by the State.	
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
7	THE COURT: Okay. We do have an Amended Indictment that	
8	is that you've agreed to plead guilty to that charge, correct?	
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
11	THE COURT: That as part of the negotiation, the State retains the full right to argue at the time of sentencing. You and your attorney	
12	will also have the right to argue at the time of sentencing as to what the sentence should be. You understand that?	
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
14	* * *	
15 16	THE COURT: You've received a copy of the plea agreement and attached to that is an Amended Indictment. That's what lists the charge that you're pleading to; is that correct?	
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
18	THE COURT: Have you had a chance to discuss that your charge and your case with your attorney, Mr. Kocka?	
19 20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
21	THE COURT: And when you were discussing the charges and your case, did you all have discussions about the four different	
22	levels of a homicide charge, meaning first degree murder, second degree murder, voluntary manslaughter and	
23	involuntary manslaughter?	
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
25	THE COURT: All right. And you're comfortable that you understand all of those?	
26	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.	
27 28	THE COURT: And are you comfortable that you understand, with this particular charge that you're going to be pleading guilty to what this charge is saying that you did wrong	
-0	guilty to, what this charge is saying that you did wrong.	

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: How do you plead to the one count of second degree murder with use of a deadly weapon?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
4	<u>Id</u> . at 7-8.
5	The Court then canvassed Defendant to ensure the plea was freely and voluntarily
6	made. During this canvass, Defendant acknowledged that: he was not coerced into pleading
7	guilty; he had read and reviewed the GPA with his counsel and signed it; he understood
8	everything contained in the GPA; he understood the constitutional rights he was waiving by
9	entering a GPA; he understood his plea included both a penalty for the homicide and a
10	consecutive penalty weapon enhancement; he understood the sentencing ranges for both the
11	homicide and the consecutive weapons enhancement; he understood he was not eligible for
12	probation. <u>Id</u> . at 9-10. The Court then asked Defendant:
13 14	THE COURT: Okay. You have any questions for me or your attorney before I accept your plea?
15	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
16	THE COURT: All right. Anything you don't understand about the plea agreement or have any questions about?
17	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
18	Id. at 10-11 (emphasis added).
19	Finally, the Court canvassed Defendant as to why he was entering the plea agreement:
20	THE COURT: Okay. My understanding, sir, is that you're
21	pleading guilty here today because on or about August 19th, 2007, here in Clark County, Nevada, you did willfully,
22	unlawfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought kill Corey Iascone, I-A-S-C-O-N-E, with a deadly weapon, by
23	shooting the gentleman with a firearm. Is that correct? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
24	
25	THE COURT: All right. The Court finds that Defendant's plea is freely and voluntarily made and he understands the nature and consequences of the plea, so we will accept the plea. We're
2627	going to refer the matter to the Department of Parole and Probation for sentencing and set it down for sentencing in 50 days and it will remain in this department.
28	Id. at 11 (emphasis added).

On February 18, 2020, Defendant filed a pro-per motion to dismiss counsel. On March 12, 2020, the Court addressed Defendant's pro per motion. Defense counsel had not been served the motion and was unaware Defendant had filed it. During the hearing, Defendant expressed a desire to withdraw his guilty plea, so the Court granted Defendant's motion to dismiss counsel. The Court noted that it was not dismissing counsel for the grounds alleged in Defendant's motion, but rather, in order to have newly appointed counsel review Defendant's desire to withdraw his plea.

New counsel was appointed and on August 13, 2020, Defendant filed the instant Motion to Withdraw Plea. The State's Opposition follows.

ARGUMENT

A defendant "does not retain a right automatically to withdraw his plea." <u>United States v. Barker</u>, 514 F.2d 208, 221 (D.C. Cir. 1975). A guilty plea "frequently involves the making of difficult judgments." <u>McMann v. Richardson</u>, 397 U.S. 759, 769, 90 S.Ct. 1441, 25 L.Ed.2d 763 (1970); <u>see also Brady v. United States</u>, 397 U.S. 742, 757, 90 S.Ct. 1463, 25 L.Ed.2d 747 (1970). Were withdrawal automatic in every case where the defendant decided to change his mind or trial strategy after the fact, "the guilty plea would become a mere gesture, a temporary and meaningless formality reversible at the defendant's whim." <u>Barker</u>, <u>supra</u>, 514 F.2d at 221. In fact, however, a guilty plea is no such trifle, but "a grave and solemn act" which is "accepted only with care and discernment." <u>Brady</u>, <u>supra</u>, 397 U.S. at 748, 90 S.Ct. at 1468.

Nevada Revised Statute 176.165 expressly states:

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a motion to withdraw a plea of guilty or nolo contendere may be made only before sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended. To correct manifest injustice, the court after sentence may set aside the judgment of conviction and permit the defendant to withdraw his plea.

Before sentencing, "[a] district court may, in its discretion, grant a defendant's motion to withdraw a guilty plea for any 'substantial reason' if it is 'fair and just'" to do so. <u>Woods v. State</u>, 114 Nev. 468, 475, 958 P.2d 91, 95 (1998); NRS 176.165. A guilty plea is presumptively valid; the burden is on the defendant to show that the plea was not voluntarily

entered. <u>Bryant</u>, 102 Nev. 272; *see also* <u>Wingfield v. State</u>, 91 Nev. 336, 337, 535 P.2d 1295, 1295 (1975).

Moreover, a court should not invalidate a plea as long as the totality of the circumstances, as shown by the record, demonstrates that the plea was knowingly and voluntarily made and that the defendant understood the nature of the offense and the consequences of the plea. State v. Freese, 116 Nev. 1097, 13 P.3d 442, 448 (2000). In addition, when a guilty plea is accepted by the trial court after proper canvassing as to whether the defendant freely, knowingly, and intelligently entered his plea, such plea will be deemed properly accepted. Baal v. State, 106 Nev. 69, 72, 787 P.2d 391, 394 (1990). However, the failure to conduct a ritualistic oral canvass does not require that the plea be invalidated. State v. Freese, 116 Nev. 1097, 13 P.3d 442 (2000).

Defendant argues that this Court should allow him to withdraw his guilty plea because he was "presented a guilty plea on the morning his trial was scheduled to begin" and entered the plea "[u]nder the pressure of the trial's imminent start." The argument misconstrues the record entirely. First, while Defendant may have received an actual physical copy of the GPA on the morning of trial, it was the **exact same offer** that had been extended to him on January 3, 2020, nearly 5 weeks earlier. The only reason Defendant did not have a physical copy of the GPA was because **he rejected the deal and insisted on going to trial on February 10, 2020**. There was never a reason for the State to prepare a GPA until defense counsel notified the State on February 9, 2020, that Defendant wanted deal he ultimately took. To suggest that the offer was thrust upon him at the last minute is disingenuous; more importantly, even if it were true, it is not grounds to withdraw a plea.

Defendant's suggestion that he should be entitled to withdraw his plea because he was coerced by the trial's "imminent start" should also fall on deaf ears. Again, Defendant had been aware of the offer for 5 weeks before the trial. Moreover, as noted in Stevenson v. State, 131 Nev. 598, 354 P.3d 1277 (2015) (which Defendant cites to in his motion), "time constraints and pressure from interested parties *exist in every criminal case*, and there is no indication in the record that their presence here prevented [appellant] from making a voluntary

and intelligent choice among the options available." <u>Stevenson</u>, 131 Nev. at 604-05 (emphasis added); <u>see also</u>, <u>Doe</u>, 508 F.3d at 570 ("The test for determining whether a plea is valid is whether the plea represents a voluntary and intelligent choice among the alternative courses of action open to the defendant." <u>(internal quotation marks omitted)</u>); <u>Miles v. Dorsey</u>, 61 F.3d 1459, 1470 (10th Cir.1995) ("Although deadlines, mental anguish, depression, and stress are inevitable hallmarks of pretrial plea discussions, such factors considered individually or in aggregate do not establish that [a defendant's] plea was involuntary.").

The record here is replete with evidence that Defendant understood the terms of his guilty plea, the charge he was pleading to, the sentencing range associated with that charge and the weapons enhancement, and that he had discussed with his attorney the consequences stemming therefrom. In looking at the records made by the State, defense counsel, this Court and the GPA on file (which Defendant acknowledged reading, signing and understanding in explicit detail for this Court), it is clear that Defendant's plea was made freely, voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently. The record clearly establishes that Defendant had all the discovery well in advance of trial, had gone over that discovery with counsel multiple times¹, and was in possession of the offer more than a month prior to trial. To permit withdrawal of a murder plea under these pretenses would be to render the "grave and solemn act" of a guilty plea into a mere trifle. Defendant's motion should be denied.

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While not argued as a grounds to withdraw his plea, to the extent Defendant suggests that he should be entitled to withdraw the plea because he was not given a hard copy of all discovery, case law clearly belies the argument. Courts routinely find defendants do not have a right to their own personal copy of discovery materials. People v. Krueger, 296 P.3d 294 (Colo. 2012); U.S. v. Shrake, 515 F.3d 743 (7th Cir. 2008); State v. Marks, 297 Kan. 131, 289 P.3d 1102 (2013); State v. Thompson, 141 Ohio St.3d 254, 23 N.E.3d 1096 (Ohio 2014). The United States Supreme Court has specifically found that defendants are not constitutionally entitled to discovery. Weatherford v. Bursey, 429 U.S. 545, 97 S.Ct. 837 (1977); Gray v. Nethereland, 518 U.S. 152, 116 U.S. 152 (1996). Some jurisdictions even affirmatively preclude defendants' possession of materials related to their cases pre-trial. See People v. Savage, 361 Ill. App. 3d 750, 757 (2005). The record here is clear that defense counsel had gone over the discovery in its entirety multiple times before trial, and that he had strategic reasons for not providing a hardcopy of the discovery for Defendant to take back to the detention center. Indeed, CCDC rules would preclude him from bringing back a number of the items of discovery listed in the ROC.

1	CONCLUSION	
2	Based on the foregoing points and authorities, the State respectfully requests that the	
3	Court deny Defendant's Motion to Withdraw Plea.	
4	DATED this <u>28th</u> day of August, 2020.	
5	Respectfully submitted,	
6	STEVEN B. WOLFSON	
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565	
8		
9	BY /s// K. NICHOLAS PORTZ K. NICHOLAS PORTZ	
10	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #012473	
11		
12	CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION	
13	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 28th day of	
14	August, 2020, by electronic transmission to:	
15	THOMAS ERICSSON	
16	tom@oronozlawyers.com	
17	BY /s// E. Del Padre E. DEL PADRE	
18	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office	
19		
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27	KNP/ed/GCU	
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Electronically Filed 5/7/2021 1:25 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

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jim@oronozlawyers.com Attorney for Appellant

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JARELL WASHINGTON,)	
Appellant,) CASE NO. C-19-341380-1	
v.	DEPT. NO. X	
THE STATE OF NEVADA,)) NOTICE OF ADDEAL	
Respondent.) NOTICE OF APPEAL)	

NOTICE is hereby given that JARELL WASHINGTON, defendant named above, hereby appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court from the Judgment of Conviction rendered in this action on the 6th day of May, 2021.

DATED this 7th day of May, 2021.

ORONOZ & ERICSSON, LLC

/s/ James A. Oronoz, Esq.

JAMES A. ORONOZ, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 6769
1050 Indigo Drive, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Telephone: (702) 878-2889

Attorney for Appellant

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2	CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE
3	The undersigned hereby certifies that electronic service was completed via the Odyssey E-
4	File & Serve System and emailed to the following recipient(s) on this 7 th day of May, 2021.
5	STEVEN B. WOLFSON
6	Clark County District Attorney PDMotions@clarkcountyda.com
7	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
8	
9	The undersigned hereby certifies that service was completed by sending a copy of this
10	Notice of Appeal via U.S. mail on this 7 th day of May, 2021, to the following recipient pursuant to
11	NRAP 3(d)(2).
12	JARELL WASHINGTON, ID# 02665695
13	c/o Clark County Detention Center 330 South Casino Center Blvd.
14	Las Vegas, NV 89101
15	/s/ Jan Ellison
16	An Employee of Oronoz & Ericsson, LLC
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