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Elizabeth A. Brown
CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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Apr 01 2022 01:07 p.m.
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Clerk of Supreme Court

MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON,
Plaintiff-in-error
(petitioner-appellant),

CASE NO: A-17-758861-C

DEPT No.: 28 and 29

-vs-

CASE NO: C-21-357927-1

DEPT No: XI

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondant.

PART II OF
PERSONAL RESTRAINT PETITION

EMERGENCY NOTICE OF APPEAL TO AND

"RESPONSE TO "ORDER GRANTING IN PART, DENYING"
IN PART DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION
TO DISMISS COUNSEL" FROM 2/1/2022:
HEARING DATE: 04/06/2022
TIME: 1:30 PM

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that it is asked of this court,

"why did the Plaintiff-in-error have to become wrongfully
convicted to fine Benard Little?" Mr. Little submitted

his MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS COUNSEL on October 5th,

2021 and during that time a pro se motion to dismiss the
fraudulent charges was submitted to the clerk. The petitioner-

appellant is in opposition to "the state of being without legal
significance" of Judge Tierra Jones especially because he still
has not been provided the name of the "substitute judge"

who appointed Anthony M. Goldstein to properly withdraw petitioner-

appellant's VOIDED guilty plea. This dereliction of duty has caused
nothing more than a miscarriage of justice adding insult to injury.

Matthew Travis Houston
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1 Perhaps a cause of this neglect of duty is the fact
2 that there are other objective factors showing both
3 cause and prejudice as there is much more in this
4 case to blame besides bad lawyering. Additionally, the
5 claim of ineffective aid of counsel was reinforced by the
6 Supreme Court of Nevada's dismissal of DIRECT APPEAL
7 No. B41281 on March 10th, 2022. Had either Anthony
8 M. Goldstein, Jeremy Wood, ~~Benard Little~~ or the attorney
9 from the cases in Las Vegas Municipal Court adhered to
10 any sort of principle than the petitioner-appellant
11 would not have been as prejudiced.

12 Primarily it is the fact that the judge, prosecution
13 and alleged "victim" in this case are females causing a
14 sexist bias against the petitioner-appellant who had already, while
15 in a state of trauma been subjected to a double-jeopardy.
16 Not only was petitioner-appellant made victim of sexist
17 bigotry but he became more of the scapegoat to the evil forces of
18 stereotypical racism after being told by Benard Little that
19 he would not qualify for aid from the Bail Bond Project.
20 Social worker Cassandra Diez, also from the Clark County
21 Public Defender's office was also a hindrance to justice
22 when she had informed petitioner-appellant that it would be a
23 conflict of interest if petitioner-appellant authorized Benard
24 Little or someone from their office to act as a POWER
25 OF ATTORNEY so that petitioner-appellant could have the
26 overly-inflated bond paid in full. But why would any of that even
27 matter to the social worker who would not accept complete
28 medical records from all of the petitioner-appellant's team of doctors?

1 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that it is asked of this court,
2 "is there a state wide conspiracy to conceal the truth
3 about the exploitation of the injured worker(s) from the
4 citizens of Nevada?" There surely must be in the case(s)
5 of Matthew Travis Houston.

6 The temerity of dispute resolution has escalated into the most
7 extreme sort of prejudice which has been swept under the
8 rug by those individuals causing a broken system. In this
9 case involving Daniel Schwartz with potential organized criminal
10 operations possibly involving Scott Poisson in the State of Florida
11 and Alexis Plunkett out of the State of Ohio, the theory of
12 of a conspiracy causing legal, medical and judicial malpractice
13 against the Plaintiff-in-error has been further validated externally
14 to the now dismissed counsel with additional shady characters including
15 but not limited to Karen Schwartz, Lina Sakalauskas, Gene Porter and
16 both David Jones and Tierra Danielle Jones. External to the
17 procedural errors causing this illegal incarceration is the fact that
18 big business was able to coerce LVMPD into acting as a modern
19 day Gestapo. Therefore, it is asked to this court,

20 "a conspiracy is possible... is it not?" In fact, it
21 is no conspiracy that Sedgwick's interest off of the petitioner-
22 appellant is making quite a bit of money when not having to
23 pay the injured worker(s) their legally and rightfully
24 entitled benefits.

25 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of this now amended:

26 "EMERGENCY OPPOSITION OF REMAND

27 AND MOTION TO DISMISS No. C-21-357927-1

28 AND EXNORATE THE PETITIONER-APPELLANT?"

1 To date, the Appellant's "PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF
2 THE EVENTS OF DECEMBER 6th, 2021" has been ignored by the
3 courts, even before the illegal arrest of the petitioner-appellant
4 on July 14th, 2021 because judicial ineptitude and procedural
5 mishandlements ought NEVER happen. However, due to particular
6 individual's acts in temerity and carelessness, these errors throw
7 monkeywrenches into particular parts of the machine therefore
8 preventing the lawful turnings in the wheels of justice from working
9 towards the forces of good, and all that it is of. It is hereby
10 asked to this court, "are these most cruel and inhumane injustices to be
11 accepted by our judicial system and people of the State of Nevada?"

12 It was asked by the most falsely accused Appellant OFFICIALLY before
13 the 13th of October, 2021 that this case be opposed and completely dismissed,
14 as proven by the original motion's pages "1-6" which were put on record
15 by the clerk when they were stamped "RECEIVED OCT 2021 CLERK
16 OF COURT". The originals are at the offices of Bernard Little, et al
17 who neglected their duties in providing this court with truth, contributing to
18 malpractice and is an additional cause of this wrongful conviction. This error
19 shows the tendency of judicial officers of Las Vegas to parade the
20 elements of oppression and facism. As a result the Appellant prays
21 that prosecutorial malice, misconduct, wanton disregard and careless neglect
22 be lessened if not completely eliminated while reading of the observations
23 and the theory of District Attorney Mr. Jim Garrison who is,
24 most unfortunately no longer with us. May he provide this court
25 with motivation in a reminder to all of the call of duty in
26 encouragement to unhinder, repair and more equally balance the
27 scale of justice in the community of Lost Wages, Nevada
28 that is still part of the good 'ol' United States of America:

Interview With District Attorney Jim Garrison

as he is clearly in opposition to government interference:

I was with the artillery supporting the division that took Dachau; I arrived there the day after it was taken, when bulldozers were making pyramids of human bodies outside the camp. What I saw there has haunted me ever since. Because the law is my profession, I've always wondered about the judges throughout Germany who sentenced men to jail for picking pockets at a time when their own government was jerking gold from the teeth of men murdered in gas chambers. I'm concerned about all of this because it isn't a German phenomenon; it's a human phenomenon. It can happen here, because there has been no change and there has been no progress and there has been no increase of understanding on the part of men for their fellow man.

What worries me deeply, and I have seen it exemplified in this case, is that we in America are in great danger of slowly evolving into a proto-facist state. It will be a ~~deeply~~ different kind of facist state from the one of the Germans evolved; theirs grew out of depression and promised bread and work, while ours, curiously enough, seems to be emerging from prosperity. But in the final analysis, it's based on power and on the inability to put human goals and human conscience above the dictates of the state. Its origins can be traced in the tremendous

1 war machine we've built since 1945, the "military-
2 industrial complex" that Eisenhower vainly warned
3 us about, which now dominates every aspect of our
4 life. The power of the states and Congress has
5 gradually been abandoned to the Executive Department,
6 because of war conditions; and we've seen the
7 creation of an arrogant, swollen bureaucratic complex
8 totally unfettered by the checks and balances of
9 the Constitution.

10
11 In a very real and terrifying sense, our Government
12 is the CIA and the Pentagon, with Congress reduced
13 to a debating society. Of course, you can't spot
14 this trend to facism by casually looking around. You
15 can't look for such familiar signs as the swastika,
16 because they won't be there. We won't build
17 Dachaus and Auschwitzes; the clever manipulation of
18 the mass media is creating a concentration camp of the
19 mind that promises to be far more effective in keeping
20 the populace in line. We're not going to wake up one
21 morning and suddenly find ourselves in gray uniforms
22 goose-stepping off to work. But this isn't the test.
23 The test is: What happens to the individual who
24 dissents? In Nazi Germany he was physically
25 destroyed; here, the process is more subtle,
26 but the end results can be the same.

1 I've learned enough about the machinations of the
2 CIA in the past year to know that this is no
3 longer the dream world America I once believed
4 in. The imperatives of the population explosion,
5 which inevitably will lessen our belief in the
6 sanctity of the individual human life, combined
7 with the awesome power of the CIA and the
8 defense establishment, seem destined to seal the
9 fate of the America I knew as a child and bring
10 us into a new Orwellian world where the citizen
11 exists for the state and where raw power justifies
12 any and every immoral act. I've always had a
13 kind of knee-jerk trust in my Government's
14 basic integrity, whatever political blunders it may
15 make. But I've come to realize that in Washington,
16 deceiving and manipulating the public are viewed by
17 some as the natural prerogatives of office. Huey
18 Long once said, "Facism will come to America in the
19 name of anti-facism." I'm afraid, based on my
20 own experience that facism will come to America
21 in the name of national security.

22
23 JFK Lancer, "Jim Garrison's Playboy Interview,
24 Part Three," accessed 4 Dec. 2012:
25 <http://www.jfklancer.com/Garrison4.html>
26

27 What is the reason behind the smoke and mirrors
28 of the Regional Injustice Center? Invasion or control?
Page Number 7

(See) EXHIBIT : (pages #49-55)

EMERGENCY MOTION TO OPPOSE REMAND
AND DISMISS CASE
IN ITS ENTIRETY

- drawn October 13th, 2021 @ C.C.D.C.
- certified by U.S.P.S. October 13th, 2021
- recieved by Clerk of the Court October 18th, 2021
- was fwd to Clark County Public Pretender instead of filed in case. This warrants equitable tolling. It also shows proceedural error(s).
- shows grounds for emotional distress ~~endured~~ by the Def. since the court incurred error contributed to the cause of ~~the~~ ineffective counsel leading to wrongful conviction as the court failed in responding to Benard Little's motion to WITHDRAW he had submitted on October 5th, 2021. These procedural errors greatly prejudiced the Defendant, but perhaps the most significant bias shown towards the Defendant was when he was told on record that he was not eligible nor was he accepted to Mental Health court because he survived fatal traumatic brain injuries and other catastrophic injuries. This in itself is a civil rights lawsuit as the results of this case show that the courts of Clark County, Nevada must view the disabled as inferior.

- to illustrate to the court and for the sake of justice ~~it will now~~ a comparrison and contrast will be shown ~~be~~ of the relationship

2 between potential world conspiracy, and what's witnessed
-1 as truth. And to ask this court again: Is there
6 a conspiracy against Matthew Travis Houston or just
1 ~~THE~~ ~~THESE~~ A WORLDWIDE GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACY
2 TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH FROM THE PUBLIC?

3 In the short span of six years, twenty-three
4 English scientists who worked on Star Wars-type
5 projects have died under questionable circumstances.
6 All of them had worked on different facets of
7 electronic warfare, which includes UFO research. A
8 list of the deceased and the dates and circumstances
9 of their deaths follows.

10

- 11 1. 1982. Professor Keith Bowden: killed in auto crash.
- 12 2. July 1982. Jack Wolfenden: died in glider accident.
- 13 3. November 1982. Ernest Brockway: suicide.
- 14 4. 1983 Stephen Drinkwater: suicide by strangulation.
- 15 5. April 1983. Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Godley:
16 missing, declared dead.
- 17 6. April 1984. George Franks: suicide by hanging.
- 18 7. 1985. Stephen Oke: suicide by hanging.
- 19 8. November 1985. Jonathon Wash: suicide by
20 jumping from a building.
- 21 9. 1986. Dr. John Brittan: suicide by carbon-
22 monoxide poisoning.
- 23 10. October 1986. Arshad Sharif: suicide by
24 placing a rope around his neck, tying it to a
25 tree, and then driving away at high speed. Took
26 place in Bristol, one hundred miles away from his home
27 in London.
- 28

- 1 11. October 1986. Vimal Dajhai: suicide by jumping
- 2 from a bridge in Bristol, one hundred miles from
- 3 his home in London.
- 4 12. January 1987. Artar Singh-Gida: missing,
- 5 declared dead.
- 6 13. February 1987. Peter Pepell: suicide by
- 7 crawling under car in garage.
- 8 14. March 1987. David Sands: suicide by
- 9 driving car into café at high speed.
- 10 15. April 1987. Mark Wisner: death by self-strangulation.
- 11 16. April 10, 1987. Stuart Gooding: killed in Cyprus.
- 12 17. April 1987. Shani Warren: suicide by drowning.
- 13 18. May 1987. Michael Baker: killed in auto-crash.
- 14 19. May 1988. Trevor Knight: suicide.
- 15 20. August 1988 Alistair Becham: suicide
- 16 by self-electrocution.
- 17 21. August 1988: Brigadier Peter Ferry,
- 18 suicide by self-electrocution.
- 19 22. Date unknown: Victor Moore;
- 20 (23. Mitchell Ryan Suicide → November 18th, 2014 Houston, brother.
- 21 suicide by hanging. 24. Uncle Rollie Schoenherr, ^{ruled a} suicide however
- 22 Coincidences? body found in Wisconsin shot up inside a
- 23 truck with its doors locked. Numerous bullets. 25. Uncle Randall Schoenherr,
- 24 2019. Died by being poisoned. Author's Note pages 396-397
- 25 from The Doomsday Conspiracy by
- 26 Sidney Sheldon, 1991. A bit of science will now show
- 27 this court there's absolutely ZERO coincidences in the fact
- 28 that Rosemary McMorris is scamming big insurance:

1 JUDGEMENT UNDER UNCERTAINTY:

2 HEURISTICS AND BIASES,* by Amos Tversky

3 and Daniel Kahneman

4 *This article originally appeared in Science, vol. 185,
5 1974. The research was supported by the Advanced Research
6 Projects Agency of the Department of Defense and was monitored
7 by the Office of Naval Research under contract

8 N00014-79-C-0438 to the Oregon Research Institute, Eugene.

9 Additional support for this research was provided by the Research and
10 Development Authority of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

11

12 Many decisions are based on beliefs concerning the likelihood of
13 uncertain events such as the outcome of an election, the guilt
14 of a defendant, or the future value of the dollar. These
15 beliefs are usually expressed in statements such as "I think
16 that...", "chances are ~~about~~...", "it is unlikely that...", and so
17 forth. Occasionally, beliefs concerning uncertain events are
18 expressed in numerical form as odds or subjective
19 probabilities. What determines such beliefs? How do people
20 assess the probability of an uncertain event or the value
21 of an uncertain quantity? This article shows that people rely
22 on a limited number of heuristic principles which reduce the complex
23 tasks of assessing probabilities and predicting values to simpler
24 judgemental operations. In general, these heuristics are
25 quite useful, but sometimes they lead to severe and
26 systematic errors.

27 The subjective assessment of probability resembles the
28 subjective assessment of physical quantities such as

1 distance or size. These judgements are all based on
2 data of limited validity, which are processed according
3 to heuristic rules. For example, the apparent distance
4 of an object is determined in part by its clarity.
5 The more sharply the object is seen, the closer it
6 appears to be. This rule has some validity, because
7 in any given scene the more distant objects are seen
8 less sharply than nearer objects. However, the
9 reliance on this rule leads to systematic errors in the
10 estimation of distance. Specifically, distances are often
11 overestimated when visibility is poor because the contours of
12 objects are blurred. On the other hand, distances are
13 often underestimated when visibility is good because objects
14 are seen sharply. Thus, the reliance on clarity as an
15 indication of distance leads to common biases. Such biases
16 are found in the intuitive judgement of probability. This
17 article describes three heuristics that are employed to
18 assess probabilities and to predict values. Biases to
19 which these heuristics lead are enumerated, and the
20 applied and theoretical implications of these observations
21 are discussed.

22 REPRESENTATIVENESS

23 Many of the probabilistic questions for which people are
24 concerned belong to one of the following types:
25 What is the probability that object A belongs to class B?
26 What is the probability that event A originates from
27 process B? What is the probability that process B
28 will generate event A?

1 In answering such questions, people typically rely on
2 the representativeness heuristic, in which probabilities are
3 evaluated by the degree to which A is representative
4 of B, that is, by the degree to which A resembles B.
5 For example, when A is highly representative of B,
6 the probability that A originates from B is judged
7 to be high. On the other hand, if A is not
8 similar to B, the probability that A originates
9 from B is judged to be low.

10 For an illustration of judgement by representativeness,
11 consider an individual who has been described by a
12 former neighbor as follows: "Steve is very shy and
13 withdrawn, invariably helpful, but with little interest
14 in people, or in the world of reality. A meek and
15 tidy soul, he has a need for order and structure,
16 and a passion for detail." How do people assess
17 the probability that Steve is engaged in a particular
18 occupation from a list of possibilities (for example,
19 farmer, salesman, airline pilot, librarian, or physician)?
20 How do people order these occupations from most to
21 least likely? In the representativeness heuristic,
22 the probability that Steve is a librarian, for example,
23 is assessed by the degree to which he is representative
24 of, or similar to, the stereotype of a librarian.
25 Indeed, research with problems of this type has shown that
26 people order the occupations by probability and by similarity
27 in exactly the same way.¹ This approach to the judgement
28 of probability leads to serious errors, because similarity, or

Page Number 13

1 representativeness, is not influenced by several
2 factors that should affect judgements of
3 probability.

4 Insensitivity to prior outcomes. One of the
5 factors that have no effect on representativeness
6 but should have a major effect on probability is the
7 prior probability, or base-rate frequency, of the
8 outcomes. In the case of Steve, for example,
9 the fact that there are many more farmers than
10 librarians in the population should enter into any
11 reasonable estimate of the possibility that Steve
12 is a librarian rather than a farmer. Considerations
13 of base-rate frequency, however, do not affect the
14 similarity of Steve to the stereotypes of librarians
15 and farmers. If people evaluate possibility of
16 representativeness, therefore, prior possibilities will
17 be neglected. This hypothesis was tested in an
18 experiment where prior probabilities were manipulated.²

19 Subjects were shown brief personality descriptions
20 of several individuals, allegedly sampled at random
21 from a group of 100 professionals—engineers and
22 lawyers. The subjects were asked to assess,
23 for each description, the probability that it belonged
24 to an engineer rather than a lawyer. In one
25 experimental condition, subjects were told that the
26 group from which the descriptions had been drawn
27 consisted of 70 engineers and 30 lawyers. In
28 another condition, subjects were told that the

1 group consisted of 30 engineers and 70 lawyers.
2 The odds that any particular description belongs
3 to an engineer rather than to a lawyer should
4 be higher in the first condition, where there is a
5 majority of engineers, than in the second
6 condition, where there is a majority of lawyers.
7 Specifically, it can be shown by applying Bayes'
8 rule that the ratio of these odds should be
9 $(.7/.3)^2$, or 5.44, for each description. In a
10 sharp violation of Bayes' rule, the subjects
11 in the two conditions produced essentially the
12 same probability judgements. Apparanantly, subjects
13 evaluated the likelihood that a particular description
14 belonged to an engineer rather than to a lawyer
15 by the degree to which this description was
16 representative of the two stereotypes, with little
17 or no regard for the prior ~~possibilities~~ of the
18 probabilities of the categories.

19 The subjects used prior probabilities correctly
20 when they had no other information. In the
21 absence of a personality sketch, they judged the
22 probability that an unknown individual is an engineer
23 to be .7 and .3, respectively, in the two base-rate
24 conditions. However, prior probabilities were
25 effectively ignored when a description was introduced,
26 even when the description was totally uninformative.
27 The responses to the description illustrate this
28 phenomenon.

Dick is a 30-year-old man. He is married with no children. A man of high ability and high motivation, he promises to be quite successful in his field. He is well liked by his colleagues.

This description was intended to convey no information relevant to the question of whether Dick is an engineer or a lawyer. Consequently, the probability that Dick is an engineer should equal the proportion of engineers in the group, as if no description had been given. The subjects, however, judged the probability of Dick being an engineer to be .5 regardless of whether the stated proportion of engineers in the group was .7 or .3. Evidently, people respond differently when given no evidence and when given worthless evidence. When no specific evidence is given, prior probabilities are properly utilized; when worthless evidence is given, prior probabilities are ignored.³

Insensitivity to sample size. To evaluate the probability of obtaining a particular result in a sample drawn from a specific population, people typically apply the representativeness heuristic. That is, they assess the likelihood of a sample result, for example, that the average height in a random sample of ten men will be 6 feet, by the similarity of this result to the corresponding

parameter (that is, to the average height in the population of men). The similarity of a simple statistic to a population parameter does not depend on the size of the sample. Consequently, if probabilities are assessed by representativeness, then the judged probability of a sample statistic will be essentially independent of sample size. Indeed, when subjects assessed the distributions of average height for samples of various sizes, they produced identical distributions. For example, the probability of obtaining an average height greater than 6 feet was assigned the same value for samples of 1,000, 100, and 10 men.⁴ Moreover, subjects failed to appreciate the role of sample size even when it was emphasized in the formulation of the problem. Consider the following question:

A certain town is served by two hospitals. In the larger hospital about 45 babies are born each day, and in the smaller hospital about 15 babies are born each day. As you know, 50% of all babies are boys. However, the exact percentage varies from day to day. Sometimes it may be higher than 50%, sometimes lower.

For a period of 1 year, each hospital recorded the days on which more than 60% of the babies born were boys.

1 which hospital do you think recorded
2 more such days?

3 The larger hospital ~~(21)~~ (21)

4 The smaller hospital (21)

5 About the same (that is,
6 within 5% of each other) (53)

7
8 The values in parenthesis are the number of
9 undergraduate students who chose each answer.

10 Most subjects judged the probability of
11 obtaining more than 60% boys to be the same in
12 the small and in the large hospital, presumably
13 because these events are described by the same
14 statistic and are therefore equally representative of
15 the general population. In contrast, sampling
16 theory entails that the expected number of days
17 on which more than 60% of the babies are boys is
18 much greater in the small hospital than in the
19 large one, because a large sample is less likely
20 to stray from 50%. This fundamental notion
21 of statistics is evidently not part of people's
22 repertoire of intuitions.

23 A similar insensitivity to sample size has
24 been reported in judgements of posterior probability,
25 that is, of the probability that a sample has been
26 drawn from one population rather than from another.
27 Consider the following example:

Imagine an urn filled with balls of which $\frac{2}{3}$ are of one color and $\frac{1}{3}$ of another. One individual has drawn 5 balls from the urn, and found that 4 were red and 1 was white. Another individual has drawn 20 balls and found that 12 were red and 8 were white. Which of the two individuals should feel more confident that the urn contains $\frac{2}{3}$ red balls and $\frac{1}{3}$ white balls, rather than the opposite? What odds should each individual give?

In this problem, the correct posterior odds are 8 to 1 for the 4:1 sample and 16 to 1 for the 12:8 sample, assuming equal prior probabilities. However, most people feel that the first sample provides much stronger evidence for the hypothesis that the urn is predominantly red, because the proportion of red balls is larger in the first than in the second sample. Here again, intuitive judgements are dominated by the sample proportion and are essentially unaffected by the size of the sample, which plays a critical role in the determination of the actual posterior odds.⁵ In addition, intuitive estimates of posterior odds are far less extreme than the correct values. The underestimation of the impact of evidence has been observed repeatedly in problems of this type.⁶ It has been labeled "conservatism."

Misconceptions of chance. People expect that a sequence of events generated by a random process will represent the essential characteristics of that process even when the sequence is short. In considering tosses of a coin for heads or tails, for example, people regard the sequence H-T-H-T-T-H to be more likely than the sequence H-H-H-T-T-T, which does not appear random; and also more likely than the sequence H-H-H-H-T-H, which does not represent the fairness of the coin.⁷

Thus, people expect that the essential characteristics of the process will be represented, not only globally in the entire sequence, but also locally in each of its parts. A locally representative sequence, however, deviates systematically from chance expectation: it contains too many alternations and too few runs.

Another consequence of the belief in local representativeness is the well-known gambler's fallacy. After observing a long run of red on the roulette wheel, for example, most people erroneously believe that black is now due, presumably because the occurrence of black will result in a more representative sequence than the occurrence of an additional red. Chance is commonly viewed as a self-correcting process in which a deviation in one direction induces a deviation in the opposite direction to restore the equilibrium. In fact, deviations are not "corrected" as a chance process unfolds, they are merely diluted.

1 Misconceptions of chance are not limited to
2 naive subjects. A study of the statistical
3 institutions of experienced research psychologists &
4 revealed a lingering belief in what may be
5 called "the law of small numbers," according to
6 which even small samples are highly representative
7 of the populations from which they are drawn.
8 The responses of these investigators reflected
9 the expectation that a valid hypothesis about a
10 population will be represented by a statistically
11 significant result in a sample with little regard
12 for its size. As a consequence, the researchers
13 put too much faith in the results of small samples
13 and grossly overestimated the replicability of such
14 results. In the actual conduct of research, this
15 bias leads to the selection of samples of inadequate
16 size and to overinterpretation of findings.

17 Insensitivity to predictability. People
18 are sometimes called upon to make such numerical
19 predictions as the future value of stock, the
20 demand for a commodity, or the outcome of a
21 football game. Such predictions are often made by representativeness.
22 For example, suppose one is given a description of a company
23 and is asked to predict its future profit. If the
24 description of the company is very favorable, a very high
25 profit will appear most representative of that description;
26 if the description is mediocre, a mediocre performance will
27 appear most representative. The degree to which

1 the description is favorable is unaffected by the reliability
2 of that description or by the degree to which it permits
3 accurate prediction. Hence, if people predict solely in
4 terms of the favorableness of the description, their
5 predictions will be insensitive to the reliability of the
6 evidence and to the expected accuracy of the prediction.

7 This mode of judgement violates the normative statistical
8 theory in which the extremeness and the range of predictions
9 are controlled by considerations of predictability. When
10 predictability is nil, the same prediction should be made in
11 all cases. For example, if the descriptions of companies
12 provide no information relevant to profit, than the same value
13 (such as average profit) should be predicted for all companies.
14 If predictability is perfect, of course, the values predicted
15 will match the actual values and the range of predictions
16 will equal the range of outcomes. In general, the higher the
17 predictability, the wider the range of predicted values.

18 Several studies of numerical prediction have demonstrated
19 that intuitive predictions violate this rule, and that subjects
20 show little or no regard for considerations of predictability.⁹
21 In one of these studies, subjects were presented with several
22 paragraphs, each describing the performance of a student teacher
23 during a particular practice lesson. Some subjects were asked to
24 evaluate the quality of a lesson described in the paragraph in
25 percentile scores, relative to a specified population. Other
26 subjects were asked to predict, also in percentile scores,
27 the standing of each student teacher 5 years after the practice
28 lesson. The judgements made under the two conditions were identical.

1 That is, the prediction of a remote criterion (success of a teacher after
2 5 years) was identical to the evaluation of the information on which
3 the prediction was based (the quality of the practice lesson). The
4 students who made these predictions were undoubtedly aware of the
5 limited predictability of teaching competence on the basis of a single
6 trial lesson 5 years earlier; nevertheless, their predictions were as extreme
7 as their evaluations.

8 The illusion of validity. As we have seen, people often predict by
9 selecting the outcome (for example, an occupation) that is most
10 representative of the input (for example, the description of a person).
11 The confidence they have in their prediction depends primarily on the
12 degree of representativeness (that is, on the quality of the match
13 between the selected outcome and the input) with little or no regard
14 for the factors that limit predictive accuracy. Thus, people express
15 great confidence in the prediction that a person is a librarian when given
16 a description of his personality which matches the stereotype of
17 librarians, even if the description is scanty, unreliable, or outdated.

18 The unwarranted confidence which is produced by a good fit between
19 the predicted outcome and the input information may be called the
20 illusion of validity. This illusion persists even when the judge is
22 aware of the factors that limit the accuracy of his predictions. It is
23 a common observation that psychologists who conduct selection interviews
24 often experience considerable confidence in their predictions, even when
25 they know of the vast literature that shows selection interviews to
26 be highly fallible. The continued reliance on the clinical interview for
27 selection, despite repeated demonstrations of its inadequacy, amply
28 attests to the strength of this effect.

29 The internal consistency of a pattern of inputs is a major detriment

1 of one's confidence in predictions based on these inputs. For example,
2 people express more confidence in predicting the final grade point
3 average of a student whose first-year record includes many A's
4 and C's. Highly consistent patterns are most often observed when
5 the input variables are highly redundant or correlated. Hence,
6 people tend to have great confidence in predictions based on redundant
7 input variables. However, an elementary result in the statistics of
8 correlation asserts that, given input variables of stated validity,
9 a prediction based on several such inputs can achieve higher
10 accuracy when they are independent of each other than when they
11 are redundant or correlated. Thus, redundancy among inputs
12 decreases accuracy even as it increases confidence, and people are
13 often confident in predictions that are quite likely to be off the mark.²⁰

14 Misconceptions of regression. Suppose a large group of
15 children has been examined on two equivalent versions of an aptitude
16 test. If one selects ten children from among those who did best on
17 one of the two versions, he will usually find their performance on
18 the second version to be somewhat disappointing. Conversely, if
19 one selects ten children from among those who did worst on one
20 version, they will be found, on the average, to do somewhat better
21 on the other version. More generally, consider two variables X and Y
22 which have the same distribution. If one selects individuals whose
23 average X score deviates from the means of X by k units, then
24 the average of their Y scores will usually deviate from the mean of
25 Y by less than k units. These observations illustrate a general
26 phenomenon known as regression toward the mean, which was
27 first documented by Galton more than 100 years ago.

In the normal course of life, one encounters many instances of regression toward the mean, in the comparison of the height of fathers and sons, of the intelligence of husbands and wives, or of the performance of individuals on consecutive examinations. Nevertheless, people do not develop correct intuitions about this phenomenon. First, they do not expect regression in many contexts where it is bound to occur. Second, when they recognize the occurrence of regression, they often invent spurious casual explanations for it.¹¹ We suggest that the phenomenon of regression remains elusive because it is incompatible with the belief that the predicted outcome should be maximally representative of the input, and, hence, that the value of the outcome variable should be as extreme as the value of the input variable.

The failure to recognize the import of regression can have pernicious consequences, as illustrated by the following observation.¹² In a discussion of flight training, experienced instructors noted that praise for an exceptionally smooth landing is typically followed by a poorer landing on the next try, while harsh criticism after a rough landing is usually followed by an improvement on the next try. The instructors concluded that verbal rewards are detrimental to learning, while verbal punishments are beneficial, contrary to accepted psychological doctrine. This conclusion is unwarranted because of the presence of regression toward the mean. As in other cases of repeated examination, an improvement will usually follow a poor performance and a deterioration will usually follow an outstanding performance, even if the instructor does not respond to the trainee's achievement on the first attempt. Because the instructors had praised their trainees after good landings and

admonished them after poor ones, they reached the erroneous and potentially harmful conclusion that punishment is more effective than reward.

Thus, the failure to understand the effect of regression leads one to overestimate the effectiveness of punishment and to underestimate the effectiveness of reward. In social interaction, as well as in training, rewards are typically administered when performance is good, and punishments are typically administered when performance is poor. By regression alone, therefore, behavior is most likely to improve after punishment and most likely to deteriorate after reward. Consequently, the human condition is such that, by chance alone, one is most often rewarded for punishing others and most often punished for rewarding them. People are generally not aware of this contingency. In fact, the elusive role of regression in determining the apparent consequences of reward and punishment seems to have escaped the notice of students of this area.

AVAILABILITY

There are situations in which people assess the frequency of a class or the probability of an event by the ease with which instances or occurrences can be brought to mind. For example, one may assess the risk of heart attack among middle-aged people by recalling such occurrences among one's acquaintances. Similarly, one may evaluate the probability that a given business venture will fail by imagining various difficulties it could encounter. This judgemental heuristic is called availability. Availability is a useful clue for assessing frequency or probability, because instances of large classes are usually recalled better and faster than

instances of less frequent classes. However, availability is affected by factors other than frequency and probability. Consequently, the reliance on availability leads to predictable biases, some of which are illustrated below.

Biases due to the retrievability of instances. when the size of a class is judged by the availability of its instances, a class whose instances are easily retrieved will appear more numerous than a class of equal frequency whose instances are less retrievable. In an elementary demonstration of this effect, subjects heard a list of well-known personalities of both sexes and were subsequently asked to judge whether the list contained more names of men than of women. Different lists were presented to different groups of subjects. In some of the lists the men were relatively more famous than the women, and in others the women were relatively more famous than the men. In each of the lists, the subjects erroneously judged that the class (sex) that had the more famous personalities was the more numerous.¹³

In addition to familiarity, there are other factors, such as salience, which affect the retrievability of instances. For example, the impact of seeing a house burning on the subjective probability of such accidents is probably greater than the impact of reading about a fire in the local paper. Furthermore, recent occurrences are likely to be relatively more available than earlier occurrences. It is a common experience that the subjective probability of traffic accidents rises temporarily when one sees a car overturned by the side of the road.

Biases due to the effectiveness of a search set.

Suppose one samples a word (of three letters or more) at random from an English text. It is more likely that the word starts with *r* or that *r* is the third letter? People approach this problem by recalling words that begin with *r* (road) and words that have *r* in the third position (car) and assess the relative frequency by the ease with which words of the two types come to mind. Because it is much easier to search for words by their first letter than by their third letter, most people judge words that begin with a given consonant to be more numerous than words in which the same consonant appears in the third position. They do so even for consonants, such as *r* or *k*, that are more frequent in the third position than in the first.¹⁴

Different tasks elicit different search sets. For example, suppose you are asked to rate the frequency with which abstract words (thoughts, love) and concrete words (door, water) appear in written English. A natural way to answer this question is to search for contexts in which the word could appear. It seems easier to think of contexts in which an abstract concept is mentioned (love in love stories) than to think of contexts in which a concrete word (such as door) is mentioned. If the frequency of words is judged by the availability of the contexts in which they appear, abstract words will be judged as relatively more numerous than concrete words. This bias has been observed in a recent study¹⁵ which showed that the judged frequency of occurrence of abstract words was much higher than that of concrete words, equated in objective frequency. Abstract words were also judged to appear in a much greater variety of contexts than concrete words.

Biases of imaginability. Sometimes one has to assess the frequency of a class whose instances are not stored in memory but can be generated according to a given rule. In such situations, one typically generates several instances and evaluates frequency or probability by the ease with which the relevant instances can be constructed. However, the ease of constructing instances does not always reflect their actual frequency, and this mode of evaluation is prone to biases. To illustrate, consider a group of 10 people who form committees of k members, $2 \leq k \leq 8$. How many different committees of k members can be formed? The correct answer to this problem is given by the binomial coefficient $(10/k)$ which reaches a maximum of 252 for $k=5$. Clearly, the number of committees of k members defines a unique group of $(10-k)$ nonmembers.

One way to answer this question without computation is to mentally construct committees of k members and to evaluate their number by the ease with which they come to mind. Committees of few members, say 2, are more available than committees of many members, say 8. The simplest scheme for the construction of committees is a partition of the group into disjoint sets. One readily sees that it is easy to construct five disjoint committees of 2 members, while it is impossible to generate even two disjoint committees of 8 members. Consequently, if frequency is assigned by imaginability, or by availability for construction, the small committees will appear more numerous than larger committees, in contrast to the correct bell-shaped function. Indeed, when naive subjects were asked to

1 estimate the number of distinct committees of various sizes,
2 their estimates were a decreasing ~~more~~ monotonic function of
3 committee size.¹⁶ For example, the median estimate of
4 the number of committees of 2 members was 70, while
5 the estimate for committees of 8 members was 20 (the
6 correct answer is 45 in both cases).

7 Imaginability plays an important role in the evaluation of
8 probabilities in real-life situations. The risk involved in an
9 adventurous expedition, for example, is evaluated by imagining
10 contingencies with which the expedition is not equipped to cope.
11 If many such difficulties are vividly portrayed, the expedition
12 can be made to appear exceedingly dangerous, although the ease
13 with which disasters are imagined need not reflect their actual
14 likelihood. Conversely, the risk involved in an undertaking may be
15 grossly underestimated if some possible dangers are either
16 difficult to conceive of or simply do not come to mind.

17 Illusory correlation. Chapman and Chapman¹⁷ have
18 described an interesting bias in the judgement of the frequency
19 with which two events co-occur. They presented naive judges
20 with information concerning several hypothetical mental patients.
21 The data for each patient consisted of a clinical diagnosis and
22 a drawing of a person made by the patient. Later the judges
23 estimated the frequency with which each diagnosis (such as
24 paranoia or suspiciousness) had been accompanied by various
25 features of the drawing (such as peculiar eyes). The subjects
26 markedly overestimated the frequency of co-occurrence of
27 natural associates, such as suspiciousness and peculiar eyes. This
28 effect was labelled illusory correlation. In their erroneous

1 judgements of the data, to which they had been exposed,
2 naïve subjects "rediscovered" much of the common, but
3 unfounded, clinical lore concerning the interpretation of the
4 draw-a-person test. The illusory correlation effect was
5 extremely resistant to contradictory data. It persisted
6 even when the correlation between symptom and diagnosis
7 was actually negative, and it prevented the judges from
8 detecting relationships that were in fact present.

9 Availability provides a natural account for the illusory-
10 correlation effect. The judgement of how frequently
11 two events co-occur could be based on the strength
12 of the associative bond between them. When the
13 association is strong, one is likely to conclude that the
14 events have been frequently paired. Consequently, strong
15 associates will be judged to have occurred together frequently.
16 According to this view, the illusory correlation between
17 suspiciousness and peculiar drawing of the eyes, for example,
18 is due to the fact that suspiciousness is more readily
19 associated with the eyes than with any other part of the body.

20 Lifelong experience has taught us that, in general,
21 instances of large classes are recalled better and faster than
22 instances of less frequent classes; that likely occurrences are
23 easier to imagine than unlikely ones; and that the associative
24 connections between events are strengthened when the events
25 frequently co-occur. As a result, man has at his disposal
26 a procedure (the availability heuristic) for estimating the
27 numerosity of a class, the likelihood of an event, or the
28 frequency of co-occurrences, by the ease with which the

relevant mental operations of retrieval, construction, or association can be performed. However, as the preceding examples have demonstrated, this valuable estimation procedure results in systematic errors.

ADJUSTMENT AND ANCHORING

In many situations, people make estimates by starting from an initial value that is adjusted to yield the final answer. The initial value, or starting point, may be suggested by the formulation of the problem, or it may be the result of a partial computation. In either case, adjustments are typically insufficient.¹⁸ That is, different starting points yield different estimates, which are biased toward the initial values. We call this phenomenon anchoring.

Insufficient adjustment. In a demonstration of the anchoring effect, subjects were asked to estimate various quantities, stated in percentages (for example, the percentage of African countries in the United Nations). For each quantity, a number between 0 and 100 was determined by spinning a wheel of fortune in the subjects' presence. The subjects were instructed to indicate first whether that number was higher or lower than the value of the quantity, and then to estimate the value of the quantity by moving upward or downward from the given number. Different groups were given different numbers for each quantity, and these arbitrary numbers had a marked effect on estimates. For example, the median estimates of the percentage of African countries in the United Nations were 25 and 45 for groups that received 10 and 65,

respectively, as starting points. Payoffs for accuracy did not reduce the anchoring effect.

Anchoring occurs not only when the starting point is given to the subject, but also when the subject bases his estimate on the result of some incomplete computation. A study of intuitive numerical estimation illustrates this effect. Two groups of high school students estimated, within 5 seconds, a numerical expression that was written on the blackboard. One group estimated the product

$$8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

while another group estimated the product

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8$$

To rapidly answer such questions, people may perform a few steps of computation and estimate the product by extrapolation or adjustment. Because adjustments are typically insufficient, this procedure should lead to underestimation. Furthermore, because of the result of the first few steps of multiplication (performed from left to right) is higher in the descending sequence than in the ascending sequence, the former expression should be judged larger than the latter. Both predictions were confirmed. The median estimate for the ascending sequence was 512, while the median estimate for the descending sequence was 2,250. The correct answer is 40,320.

Biases in the evaluation of conjunctive and disjunctive events.

In a recent study by Bar-Hillel¹⁹ subjects were given the opportunity to bet on one of two events. Three types of events were used: (i) simple events, such as drawing a red marble from a bag containing 50% red marbles and 50% white marbles; (ii) conjunctive events, such as drawing a red marble seven times in succession, with replacement, from a bag containing 90% red marbles and 10% white marbles; and (iii) disjunctive events, such as drawing a red marble at least once in seven successive tries, with replacement, from a bag containing 10% red marbles and 9% white marbles.

In this problem, a significant majority of subjects preferred to bet on the conjunctive event (the probability of which is .48) rather than on the simple event (the probability of which is .50).

Subjects also preferred to bet on the simple event rather than on the disjunctive event, which has a probability of .52. Thus, most subjects bet on the less likely event in both comparisons. This pattern of choices illustrates a

general finding. Studies of choice among gambles and of judgements of probability indicate that people tend to overestimate the probability of conjunctive events²⁰ and to underestimate the probability of disjunctive events. These biases are readily explained as effects of anchoring. The stated probability of the elementary event (success at any one stage) provides a natural starting point for the estimation of the probabilities of both conjunctive and disjunctive events.

Since adjustment from the starting point is typically insufficient, the final estimates remain too close to the

probabilities of the elementary events in both cases. Note that the overall probability of a conjunctive event is lower than the probability of each elementary event, whereas the overall probability of a disjunctive event is higher than the probability of each elementary event. As a consequence of anchoring, the overall probability will be overestimated in conjunctive problems and underestimated in disjunctive problems.

Biases in the evaluation of compound events are particularly significant in the context of planning. The successful completion of an undertaking, such as the development of a new product, typically has a conjunctive character: for the undertaking to succeed, each of a series of events must occur. Even when each of these events is very likely, the overall probability of success can be quite low if the number of events is large. The general tendency to overestimate the probability of conjunctive events leads to unwarranted optimism in the evaluation of the likelihood that a plan will succeed or that a project will be completed on time. Conversely, disjunctive structures are typically encountered in the evaluation of risks. A complex system, such as a nuclear reactor or a human body, will malfunction if any of its essential components fails. Even when the likelihood of failure in each component is slight, the probability of an overall failure can be high if many components are involved. Because of anchoring, people will tend to underestimate the probabilities of failure in complex systems. Thus,

the direction of the anchoring bias can sometimes be inferred from the structure of the event. The chain-like structure of conjunction leads to overestimation, the funnel-like structure of disjunctions leads to underestimation.

Anchoring in the assessment of subjective probability distributions. In decision analysis, experts are often required to express their beliefs about a quantity, such as the value of the Dow Jones average on a particular day, in the form of a probability distribution. Such a distribution is usually constructed by asking the person to select values of the quantity that correspond to specified percentiles of his subjective probability distribution. For example, the judge may be asked to select a number, X_{90} , such that his subjective probability that this number will be higher than the value of the Dow Jones average is .90. That is, he should select the value X_{90} so that he is just willing to accept 9 to 1 odds that the Dow Jones average will not exceed it. A subjective probability distribution for the value of the Dow Jones average can be constructed from several such judgements corresponding to different percentiles.

By collecting subjective probability distributions for many different quantities, it is possible to test the judge for proper calibration. A judge is properly (or externally) calibrated in a set of problems if exactly 11% of the true values of the assessed quantities falls below his stated values of X_{11} . For example, the true values should fall below X_{01} for 1% of the quantities and above X_{99} for

1 1% of the quantities. Thus, the true values should fall in
2 the confidence interval between X_{01} and X_{99} on 98% of
3 the problems.

4 Several investigators²¹ have obtained probability distributions
5 for many quantities from a large number of judges. These
6 distributions indicated large and systematic departures from
7 proper calibration. In most studies, the actual values of the
8 assessed quantities are either smaller than X_{01} or greater than
9 X_{99} for about 30% of the problems. That is, the subjects
10 state overly narrow confidence intervals which reflect more
11 certainty than is justified by their knowledge about the
12 assessed quantities. This bias is common to naive and
13 to sophisticated subjects, and it is not eliminated by
14 introducing proper scoring rules, which provide incentives
15 for external calibration. This effect is attributable,
16 in part at least to anchoring.

17 To select X_{90} for the value of the Dow Jones
18 average, for example, it is natural to begin by thinking
19 about one's best estimate of the Dow Jones and to adjust
20 this value upward. If this adjustment—like most others—
21 is insufficient, then X_{90} will not be sufficiently extreme. A
22 similar anchoring effect will occur in the selection of X_{10} , which
23 is presumably obtained by adjusting one's best estimate
24 downward. Consequently, the confidence interval between X_{10}
25 and X_{90} will be too narrow, and the assessed probability
26 distribution will be too tight. In support of this interpretation, it can
27 be shown that subjective probabilities are systematically altered by a procedure in
28 which one's best estimate does not serve as an anchor.

Subjective probability distributions for a given quantity (the Dow Jones average) can be obtained in two different ways: (i) by asking the subject to select values of the Dow Jones that correspond to specified percentiles of his probability distribution and (ii) by asking the subject to assess the probabilities that the true value of the Dow Jones will exceed some specified values. The two procedures are formally equivalent and should yield identical distributions. However, they suggest different modes of adjustment from different anchors. In procedure (i), the natural starting point is one's best estimate of the quantity. In procedure (ii), on the other hand, the subject may be anchored on the value stated in the question. Alternatively, he may be anchored on even odds, or a 50-50 chance, which is a natural starting point in the estimation of likelihood. In either case, procedure (ii) should yield less extreme odds than procedure (i).

To contrast the two procedures, a set of 24 quantities (such as the air distance from New Delhi to Peking) was presented to a group of subjects who assessed either X_{10} or X_{90} for each problem. Another group of subjects received the median judgement of the first group for each of the 24 quantities. They were asked to assess the odds that each of the given values exceeded the true value of the relevant quantity. In the absence of any bias, the second group should retrieve the odds specified to the first group, that is 9:1. However, if even odds or the stated value serve as anchors, the odds of the second group should be less extreme, that is, closer to 1:1. Indeed, the median odds stated by this group, across all problems, were 3:1.

when the judgements of the two groups were tested for external calibration, it was found that subjects in the first group were too extreme, in accord with earlier studies. The events that they defined as having a probability of .10 actually obtained in 24% of the cases. In contrast, subjects in the second group were too conservative. Events to which they assigned an average probability of .34 actually obtained in 26% of the cases. These results illustrate the manner in which the degree of calibration depends on the procedure of elicitation.

DISCUSSION

This article has been concerned with cognitive biases that stem from the reliance on judgemental heuristics. These biases are not attributable to motivational effects such as wishful thinking or the distortion of judgements by payoffs and penalties. Indeed, several of the severe errors of judgement reported earlier occurred despite the fact that subjects were encouraged to be accurate and were rewarded for the correct answers.²²

The reliance on heuristics and the prevalence of biases are not restricted to laymen. Experienced researchers are also prone to the same biases when they think intuitively. For example, the tendency to predict the outcome that best represents the data, with insufficient regard for prior probability, has been observed in the intuitive judgements of individuals who have had extensive training in statistics.²³ Although the statistically sophisticated avoid elementary errors, such as the gambler's fallacy, their intuitive judgements

1 are liable to similar fallacies in more intricate and less
2 transparent problems.

3 It is not surprising that useful heuristics such as
4 representativeness and availability are retained, even though
5 they occasionally lead to errors in prediction or estimation.
6 What is perhaps ~~understanding~~ surprising is the failure of
7 people to infer from lifelong experience such fundamental
8 statistical rules as regression toward the mean, or the
9 effect of sample size on sampling variability. Although
10 everyone is exposed, in the normal course of life, to numerous
11 examples from which these rules could have been induced, very
12 few people discover the principles of sampling and regression on
13 their own. Statistical principles are not learned from everyday
14 experience because the relevant instances are not coded appropriately.
15 For example, people do not discover that successive lines
16 in a text differ more in average word length than do successive
17 pages, because they simply do not attend to the average word
18 length of individual lines or pages. Thus, people do not learn
19 the relation between sample size and sampling variability, although
20 the data for ~~learning~~ such learning are abundant.

21 The lack of an appropriate code also explains why people
22 usually do not detect the biases in their judgements of
23 probability. A person could conceivably learn whether his
24 judgements are externally calibrated by keeping a tally of
25 the proportion of events that actually occur among those
26 to which he assigns the same probability. However, it is not
27 natural to group events by their judged probability. In the
28 absence of such grouping it is impossible for an individual to

1 discover, for example, that only 50% of the predictions to
2 which he has assigned a probability of .9 or higher actually
3 came true.

4 The empirical analysis of cognitive biases has implications
5 for the theoretical and applied role of judged probabilities. Modern
6 decision theory²⁴ regards subjective probability as the quantified
7 opinion of an idealized person. Specifically, the subjective
8 probability of a given event is defined by the set of bets
9 about this event that such a person is willing to accept. An
10 internally consistent, or coherent, subjective probability measure
11 can be derived for an individual if his choices among bets satisfy
12 certain principles, that is, the axioms of the theory. The
13 derived probability is subjective in the sense that different
14 individuals are allowed to have different probabilities for the
15 same event. The major contribution of this approach is that
16 it provides a rigorous subjective interpretation of probability
17 that is applicable to unique events and is embedded in a
18 general theory of rational decision.

19 It should perhaps be noted that, while subjective
20 probabilities can sometimes be inferred from preferences among
21 bets, they are normally not formed in this fashion. A person
22 bets on team A rather than team B because he believes that
23 team A is more likely to win; he does not infer this
24 belief from his betting preferences. Thus, in reality,
25 subjective probabilities determine preferences among bets and are not
26 derived from them, as in the axiomatic theory of rational
27 decision.²⁵

28 The inherently subjective nature of probability has led many students
Page Number 41

1 to the belief that coherence, or internal consistency, is the
2 only valid criterion by which judged probabilities should be
3 evaluated. From the standpoint of the formal theory of
4 subjective probability, any set of internally consistent
5 probability judgements is as good as any other. This criterion
6 is not entirely satisfactory, because an internally consistent set
7 of subjective probabilities can be incompatible with other beliefs
8 held by the individual. Consider a person whose subjective
9 probabilities for all possible outcomes of a coin-tossing game
10 reflect the gambler's fallacy. That is, his estimate of the
11 probability of tails on a particular toss increases with the
12 number of consecutive heads that preceded that toss. The
13 judgements of such a person could be internally consistent and
14 therefore acceptable as adequate subjective probabilities according
15 to the criterion of the formal theory. These probabilities,
16 however, are incompatible with the generally held belief that a
17 coin has no memory and is therefore incapable of generating
18 sequential dependencies. For judged probabilities to be considered
19 adequate, or rational, internal consistency is not enough. The
20 judgements must be compatible with the entire web of beliefs held
21 by the individual. Unfortunately, there can be no simple formal
22 procedure for assessing the compatibility of a set of probability
23 judgements with the judge's total system of beliefs. The rational
24 judge will nevertheless strive for compatibility, even though
25 internal consistency is more easily achieved and assessed. In
26 particular, he will attempt to make his probability judgements
27 compatible with his knowledge about the subject matter, the laws
28 of probability, and his own judgemental heuristics and biases.

SUMMARY

This article described three heuristics that are employed in making judgements under uncertainty: (i) representativeness, which is usually employed when people are asked to judge the probability that an object or event A belongs to class or process B; (ii) availability of instances or scenarios, which is often employed when people are asked to assess the frequency of a class or the plausibility of a particular development; and (iii) adjustment from an anchor, which is usually employed in numerical prediction when a relevant value is available. These heuristics are highly economical and usually effective, but they lead to systematic and predictable errors. A better understanding of these heuristics and of the biases to which they lead could improve judgements and decisions in situations of uncertainty.

CONCLUDING NOTES AND ATTACHED EXHIBIT

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff-in-error-petitioner-appellant prays that a competent reader of this document (preferably the judge who is to NOT be biased) has had some time to let this all sink in while these pleadings seem to be lost within the bureaucratic ineptitude and temerity of Clark County and the careless State of Nevada. In observing the next few pages further proof substantiating grounds from page No. 1 will illustrate just how dereliction of duty added insult to injury.

1 Pages of the EXHIBIT numbered 45-48 are
2 original documents showing proof that ~~Wm~~ David Kelly #7143,
3 Capital Police ^{#C6056} Montero, Radenta Blacic, Rosemary McMorris-
4 Alexander, Jonathan Shockley, Sheriff Joe Lombardo,
5 Tierra Danielle Jones, Bernard Little, Jeremy Wood,
6 Cassandra Diez, Michael P. Villani, Steven B. Wolfson,
7 Kristina A. Rhoades, David M. Jones, Laura Goodman,
8 Elli Roohani, Darin F. Imlay, Detective F. Edge #8645
9 and other bad actors not limited to LVMPD Robert Jones
10 #9920 all knew and were made fully aware that the
11 Plaintiff-in-error-Petitioner-appellant was in no sort of
12 way deemed to be competent by the court as result
13 of those bad actors conspiring to commit (as proven by
14 the false arrest and void plea) coercion, legal malpractice,
15 and other crimes against Matthew Travis Houston.

16 The question to justice is why would David Kelly,
17 Montero, F. Edge, Kristina A. Rhoades and other individuals
18 mix up their false allegations to the court while
19 misinterpreting the Nevada Revised Statutes to ruin
20 the life of the totally permanently disabled advocate
21 for injured workers? Apparently this court must
22 believe that the rich MUST get richer while the poor
23 must suffer into debtor's prison and other cruel and
24 unusual punishments, especially when the court illegally
25 denied Houston his First Amendment Right To Petition
26 the courts for redress of grievances even before the clerk
27 denied the filing of his initial habeas petition March, 7th 2022
28 and demanded \$270.⁰⁰. How is Joe Biden gonna pay that?

"where we go one, one go all"

Social Security Administration

Important Information

notice to principle is
notice to the agency
notice to the agency
is notice to principle

Social Security Administration
P.O. Box 17707
Baltimore, MD 21235-7707
Date: November 24, 2021



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MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON
C/O CLARK COUNTY
DETENTION CTR
330 S CASINO CTR BLVD
LAS VEGAS NV 89101-6102

Thank you so much L.V.M.P.O.
for destroying the law office in
Iowa ss CITY, Iowa of the
FBI BRICK HOUSTON
LAW FIRM

* PLEASE TAKE NOTICE * OF

MY TRUE A.K.A, WHICH THE READER OF THIS DOCUMENT
CAN OBSERVE IN THE CIRCUIT OF THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA...
We are sending you this letter in both a standard print version and a large
print version. You will receive them in separate envelopes.

Good news! We are writing to tell you about a program that helps people
receiving disability benefits to go to work. It also may help people who are
already working to earn more money.

Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency is the name of the program. It was
established by Congress and is run by Social Security. It may help you get a
job if you want one or help you get a better job. Enclosed with this letter is
your Ticket to Work. The Ticket to Work is a very important paper that you
should keep in a safe place.

And don't worry. The Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program is
voluntary. You do not have to take part in this program to keep receiving
your disability benefits. But, if you want to work, we have many special rules
to help you. These special rules may help you keep some of your cash benefits
and will let you keep your Medicaid or Medicare coverage while you work.

How The Program Works

You can take the enclosed Ticket to Work to any of the Employment
Networks we have approved to help you or to a State vocational
rehabilitation (VR) agency. When you and an Employment Network or State
VR agency agree to work together, they will help you with services and
supports to get and keep a job.

It won't cost you anything. Social Security will pay any Employment
Network or State VR agency that helps you go to work.

And this is very important. If you are working with an Employment Network
or State VR agency and you meet certain other requirements, **we will not**
begin a medical review to decide if you are still disabled. For more
information, please read the enclosed pamphlet.

Page Number 45

OF NOTICE OF APPEAL TO AND RESPONSE TO ORDER GRANTING IN
PART, DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT'S PROPER MOTION TO DISMISS COUNSEL
FROM 2/1/2022.

See Next Page

0026976-02010XTWQ08974-TTS1EIPRES 21117 10000000000000



How To Find An Employment Network Or State VR Agency

If you are interested, you can get a list of Employment Networks or find the State VR agency in your area by calling toll-free 1-866-968-7842 (TTY 1-866-833-2967) Monday through Friday from 8:00AM - 8:00PM, EST.

On the Internet, you can search for Employment Networks and State VR agencies by visiting www.choosework.net and selecting "Find Help." You may receive a call from an Employment Network or State VR agency in your area to see if you are interested in the program.

If You Have Questions

If you have any questions about this program, please call toll-free 1-866-968-7842 (TTY 866-833-2967).

For general questions about Social Security benefits, please visit Social Security's website at www.socialsecurity.gov. You also may call Social Security toll-free at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778), or you may write or visit any Social Security office. They also can give you information about other employment supports that help people with disabilities go to work.

If you visit a Social Security office, please bring this letter and your Ticket to Work with you.

Health Care Options

Need health insurance or know someone who does? Visit www.HealthCare.gov or call 1-800-318-2596 to get more information. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you may call (TTY) 1-855-889-4325.

Suspect Social Security Fraud?

If you suspect Social Security fraud, please visit <http://oig.ssa.gov/r> or call the Inspector General's Fraud Hotline at 1-800-269-0271 (TTY 1-866-501-2101).

Social Security Administration

Enclosure(s):

Ticket to Work

Your Ticket To Work (SSA Publication No. 05-10061)

Page Number 46

Social Security Administration
Retirement, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
Important Information

BNC#: 21B1528J20793
MATTHEW T HOUSTON
C/O CLARK COUNTY
DETENTION CTR
330 S CASINO CTR BLVD
LAS VEGAS NV 89101-6102

(FORM SSA-4926-SM-D)

Your New Benefit Amount

BENEFICIARY'S NAME: MATTHEW T HOUSTON

Your Social Security benefit will increase by 5.9% in 2022 because of a rise in the cost of living. You can use this letter as proof of your benefit amount if you need to apply for food, rent, or energy assistance. You can also use it to apply for bank loans or for other business. Keep this letter with your important financial records.

How Much You Will Get	
Your monthly benefit before deductions	\$1,375.00
Deductions:	
Medicare Medical Insurance (If you did not have Medicare as of November 18, 2021 or if someone else pays your premium, we show \$0.00)	\$0.00
Medicare Prescription Drug Plan (We will notify you if the amount changes in 2022. If you did not elect withholding as of November 1, 2021, we show \$0.00)	\$0.00

U.S. Federal tax withholding	\$0.00
Voluntary Federal tax withholding (If you did not elect voluntary tax withholding as of November 18, 2021, we show \$0.00)	\$0.00
After we take any other deductions, you will receive the payment you are due for December 2021 on or about January 3, 2022.	\$1,375.00

The information above shows your monthly benefit amount before and after deductions. Please remember, we will pay you in the month following the month for which it is due.

The Treasury Department requires Federal benefit payments to be made electronically. If you still receive a paper check, please visit the Department of the Treasury's Go Direct website at ***www.godirect.gov*** to request electronic payments.

If you disagree with any of these amounts, you must file an appeal with us within 60 days from the date you receive this letter. We will assume you got this letter 5 days after the date of the letter, unless you show us that you did not get it within the 5-day period. The fastest and easiest way to file an appeal is to visit ***https://secure.ssa.gov/iApp/NMD/start*** online.

If You Have Questions

- Visit us at ***www.ssa.gov*** online.
- Call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** (TTY **1-800-325-0778**).
- Contact your nearest Social Security office.

SUITE 150
1250 S BUFFALO DR
LAS VEGAS NV 89117

{eventually we'll
get to Part III} A.M.T.H.-

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2022

CLERK OF THE COURT

Americans w/ Disability
Act of 1990, 1993

FILED

MAR 15 2022

CLERK OF COURT

MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON, P.C.

1. S. Main St #300

LV, NV 89101

10/13/

2021

EIGHTH JUDICIAL

LV, NV

Clark County, NV

DISTRICT
COURT

Hearing: 4/06/2022

Time: 1:30 PM

Houston, Def et al

C-21-357927

21-CR-019840

NEVADA Plan.

21-CR-033713

C1237802A + C1248304A

EMERGENCY MOTION TO

OPPOSE REMAND AND

DISMISS CASE IN

ITS ENTIRETY.

RECEIVED
OCT 18 2021

For the 5th year; since 9/30/
2016, Houston is disabled from

catastrophic 45' fall @ Mandalay

Bay Resort. He survived 10/1/2017.

He is surviving the illegal

deprivation of his ka unit

Johnny Cash and the puppy

he was training, until 7-14-2021. His

dogs must be returned ASAP.

Page Number 49

PAGE NUMBER 1 OF 6

10/13/2021 p#2

1 Houston is indigent again
2 as a result of the false
3 reports made by his work
4 comp, which lasts until
5 age 76. This court
6 must attach this criminal
7 case to every single case
8 in which he is the victim,
9 and grant motion to toll
10 everything since 9/30/2016
11 so that his personal injury
12 lawsuit may finally be
13 settled.
14

15 Lastly, Houston is contributor
16 to Foundation For Humco and a
17 good Samaritan, and volunteers w/
18 legal Aid of Southern NY, and
19 must be able to complete
20 his paralegal classes @
21 Blackstone, edu, and does
22 not have to utilize public
23 defender resources because of
24 conflict of interest, judicial bias, etc.
25
26 Dec. order per. of perjury. M.T.H., P.C.

Affidavit #1 P. #3

* Cert. of Service * 10/13/2021
via U.S. P.S.
(Self explanatory, NRS, etc.)

It's certifiably
correct that Defendant
was illegally arrested
on 7/14/2021
and his puppies were

Stolen from them.

Houston's wallet was stolen
on Sept. 11, 2021 also,
and his current state of
trauma since 9/30/2016
is at least survivable,
thanks to our considerate
and understanding community.

Dec. under pen. of perjury.

X ~~me~~

M.T.H. 10/13/2021

AFFIDAVIT Pt. #2

Not that our judicial system
cares about my pro se law firm,
but the illegal arrest and
malicious prosecution caused, (in
addition to the dog hopping of kg
Johnny Cash and little Luke Dog,
an eviction of Houston's
law office in Iowa City, Iowa,
@ 435 S. Lin St #927.

So now about a thousand
EXHIBITS are ~~sent~~ in
storage, and his house
plants most likely were not
able to be watered!

It is a mystery why the
judicial system of Clark County
thinks that it's OK to

make an ultimately
successful and disabled
entrepreneur become indigent,
homeless, bankrupted, divorced,
and expect him to be
able to file non-
impaired documents of truth.

M.T.H.
10/13/2021

cover note

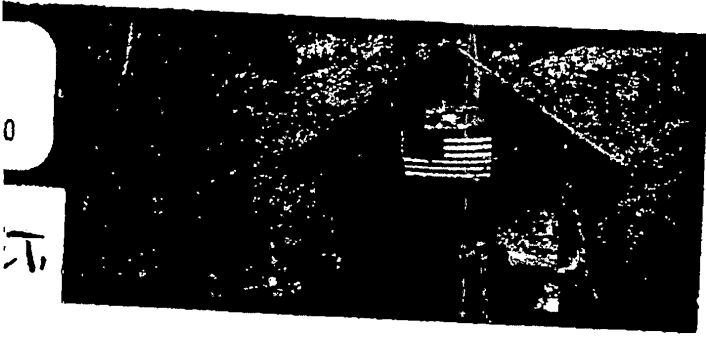
1 to the clerk:

10/13/2021

2
3 Attached is emergency motion
4 of opposition to remand,
5 Houston has been
6 permanently totally disabled
7 since 9/30/2016 and
8 is again indigent, and this
9 whole letter, motion,
10 affidavit of truth, must
11 be attached to his
12 employment discrimination claim
13 in re IATSE 720, his injury
14 lawsuit which was butchered
15 by the attorneys he had too
16 many other problems. I would
17 think the courts would
18 appreciate Houston's
19 efforts at restoring justice
20 to the great State of
21 Nevada, and that the
22 courts would appreciate
23 advocacy for of one man
24 being illegally deprived of his
25 service animals. -M.T. H., P.C.
26

LAS VEGAS NV 890

13 OCT 2021 PM 5 L



EIGHTH JUDICIAL DIST. COURT
ATTN: CLERK S. GRIERSON
Regional Injustice Center
200 Lewis Ave

LV, NV 89101
891014630000

PAGE NUMBER 6 of 6

W
Saster.

P.5

is.

ty.

wperis,
squacki,
naquolite, et al.

Matthew Houston #1210652

HOSP

PO Box 650

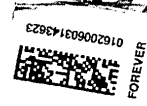
Indian Springs, NV

89070-0650

LAS VEGAS NV 890

9 MAR 2022 PM 3 L

2



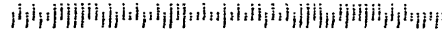
DEPUTY OF THE CLERK
ATTN: HEATHER UNGERMANN
CLERK OF THE COURT
STEVEN D. GRIERSON

IN RE: C-21-357927-1

Regional Justice Center
200 Lewis Ave, 3rd Floor
Las Vegas, NV

89155-1160

0000059-101EB



CLERK OF THE COURT

MAR 14 2022

RECEIVED

UNIT 12

MAR 03 2022

HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON

Matthew Houston No. 1210652

H.O.S.P. P.O. Box 650

Indian Springs, NV 89070-0650



Las Vegas P&DC 69199

FRI 25 MAR 2022 PM

ATTN: Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk
in re case No. A-17-738661-C
in re order to
in re order No. C-21-357927-1

Clerk, S. Grierson

Regional Justice Center

200 Lewis Ave, 3rd Floor

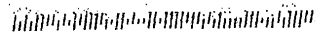
Las Vegas, NV

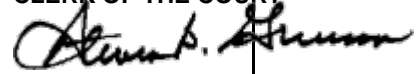
89155-1160

* legal mail *

and

* OFFICIAL BUSINESS *





1 ASTA

2
3
4
5
6 **IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE**
7 **STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR**
8 **THE COUNTY OF CLARK**
9

10 STATE OF NEVADA,

11 Plaintiff(s),

12 vs.

13 MATTHEW HOUSTON
14 aka MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON ,

15 Defendant(s),
16

Case No: C-21-357927-1

Dept No: XI

17 **CASE APPEAL STATEMENT**
18

19 1. Appellant(s): Matthew Travis Houston

20 2. Judge: Tierra Jones

21 3. Appellant(s): Matthew Travis Houston

22 Counsel:

23 Matthew Travis Houston #1210652
24 P.O. Box 650
25 Indian Springs, NV 89070

26 4. Respondent: The State of Nevada

27 Counsel:

28 Steven B. Wolfson, District Attorney
200 Lewis Ave.

Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 671-2700

5. Appellant(s)'s Attorney Licensed in Nevada: N/A
Permission Granted: N/A

Respondent(s)'s Attorney Licensed in Nevada: Yes
Permission Granted: N/A

6. Has Appellant Ever Been Represented by Appointed Counsel In District Court: No

7. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel On Appeal: N/A

8. Appellant Granted Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis: N/A

9. Date Commenced in District Court: August 3, 2021

10. Brief Description of the Nature of the Action: Criminal

Type of Judgment or Order Being Appealed: Misc. Order

11. Previous Appeal: Yes

Supreme Court Docket Number(s): 84281

12. Child Custody or Visitation: N/A

Dated This 30 day of March 2022.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

/s/ Heather Ungermann

Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk
200 Lewis Ave
PO Box 551601
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601
(702) 671-0512

cc: Matthew Travis Houston

CASE SUMMARY**CASE NO. C-21-357927-1**

State of Nevada
vs
Matthew Houston

§ Location: **Department 11**
 § Judicial Officer: **Roohani, Ellie**
 § Filed on: **08/03/2021**
 § Case Number History:
 § Cross-Reference Case Number: **C357927**
 § Defendant's Scope ID #: **7035801**
 § ITAG Case ID: **2389397**
 § Lower Court Case Number: **21CR019840**
 § Supreme Court No.: **84281**

CASE INFORMATION

Offense	Statute	Deg	Date	Case Type:	Felony/Gross Misdemeanor
1. AGGRAVATED STALKING	200.575.2	F	12/23/2020		
Arrest: 08/03/2021				Case Status:	12/08/2021 Closed

Statistical Closures

12/08/2021 Guilty Plea with Sentence (before trial) (CR)

Warrants

Bench Warrant - Houston, Matthew Travis (Judicial Officer: Jones, Tierra)

10/25/2021 3:08 PM Returned - Served

10/11/2021 7:30 AM Active

Hold Without Bond





DATE**CASE ASSIGNMENT****Current Case Assignment**

Case Number	C-21-357927-1
Court	Department 11
Date Assigned	01/18/2022
Judicial Officer	Roohani, Ellie















PARTY INFORMATION

Defendant	Houston, Matthew	<i>Lead Attorneys</i>
		Pro Se
Plaintiff	State of Nevada	Wolfson, Steven B 702-671-2700(W)

DATE**EVENTS & ORDERS OF THE COURT****INDEX****EVENTS**







08/03/2021	 Criminal Bindover [1]	<i>Index #1</i>
08/03/2021	 Criminal Bindover - Confidential [2]	<i>Index #2</i>
08/03/2021	 Information Party: Plaintiff State of Nevada [3] Information	<i>Index #3</i>
08/04/2021	 Reporters Transcript [4] Reporter's Transcript of Unconditional Waiver	<i>Index #4</i>

CASE SUMMARY
CASE NO. C-21-357927-1

08/04/2021	 Guilty Plea Agreement Party: Defendant Houston, Matthew <i>[5] Guilty Plea Agreement</i>	Index #5
10/05/2021	 Motion Filed By: Defendant Houston, Matthew <i>[6] Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record and Appoint Alternate Counsel In Order for Defendant to Withdraw His Guilty Plea</i>	Index #6
10/05/2021	 Notice of Motion <i>[7] State's Notice of Motion and Motion to Remand Defendant and Increase Bail Pursuant to NRS 178.484(12) For Violating His Plea Agreement, His Release Conditions, and Disobeying District Court Orders on Order Shortening Time</i>	Index #7
10/08/2021	 Notice Filed By: Plaintiff State of Nevada <i>[8] State's Notice of Manual Filing of Exhibit 1 for State's Notice of Motion and Motion to Remand Defendant and Increase Bail Pursuant to NRS 178.484(12) for Violating his Plea Agreement, his Release Conditions and Disobeying District Court Orders</i>	Index #8
10/12/2021	 Bench Warrant <i>[9] Bench Warrant</i>	Index #9
10/18/2021	 Bench Warrant Return <i>[10]</i>	Index #10
11/08/2021	 PSI <i>[11]</i>	Index #11
12/08/2021	 Judgment of Conviction <i>[12] Judgment of Conviction</i>	Index #12
01/03/2022	 Motion to Dismiss Counsel Party: Defendant Houston, Matthew <i>[13] Motion to Dismiss Counsel</i>	Index #13
01/18/2022	Case Reassigned to Department 11 <i>From Judge Tierra Jones to Judge Ellie Roohani</i>	
01/26/2022	 Verification Filed by: Defendant Houston, Matthew <i>[14] Verification of Providing Discovery Materials to Defendant</i>	Index #14
02/01/2022	 Order <i>[15] Order Granting In Part, Denying In Part Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Dismiss Counsel</i>	Index #15
02/18/2022	 Notice of Appeal (Criminal) <i>[16] Notice of Appeal</i>	Index #16
02/22/2022	 Case Appeal Statement <i>[17] Case Appeal Statement</i>	Index #17
03/15/2022	 Motion	Index #19

CASE SUMMARY

CASE NO. C-21-357927-1

	<i>[19] Emergency Motion to Oppose Remand and Dismiss Case in it's Entirety</i>	
03/29/2022	 Notice of Appeal (Criminal) Party: Defendant Houston, Matthew <i>[20] Emergency Notice of Appeal to and Response to "Order Granting in Party, Denying in Part Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Dismiss Counsel' from 2-1-2022</i>	Index #20
03/30/2022	 Case Appeal Statement <i>Case Appeal Statement</i>	Index #21
	HEARINGS	
08/04/2021	 Initial Arraignment (8:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Villani, Michael) Plea Entered; Journal Entry Details: <i>Deputized Law Clerk, Haley Beza present on behalf of the State. NEGOTIATIONS are as contained in the Guilty Plea Agreement filed on 8/4/2021 and placed on the record by Mr. Gutierrez. DEFT. HOUSTON ARRAIGNED AND PLED GUILTY TO AGGRAVATED STALKING (F). Court ACCEPTED plea, and ORDERED, matter REFERRED to the Division of Parole and Probation (P&P) and SET for sentencing. Pursuant to negotiations, COURT FURTHER ORDERED, Deft. GRANTED Own Recognizance (OR) Release with LOW LEVEL ELECTRONIC MONITORING and Defendant shall stay away and have NO CONTACT with Redenta Blacic, Rosemarie McMorris and/or Jonathan Shockely; additionally Defendant shall STAY AWAY from 9930 West Cheyenne Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Court DIRECTED Deft. to report to P&P within 24 hours of release. OR/LOW LEVEL EMP 11/29/2021 8:30 AM SENTENCING (DEPT. 10);</i>	
10/11/2021	Motion to Withdraw as Counsel (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Jones, Tierra) <i>[6] Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record and Appoint Alternate Counsel In Order for Defendant to Withdraw His Guilty Plea</i>	
10/11/2021	Motion (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Jones, Tierra) <i>State's Notice of Motion and Motion to Remand Defendant and Increase Bail Pursuant to NRS 178.484(12) For Violating</i>	
10/11/2021	 All Pending Motions (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Jones, Tierra) Bench Warrant Issued; Journal Entry Details: <i>APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Mr. Ramsey present via video on behalf of deft. through bluejeans technology. State's Notice of Motion and Motion to Remand Defendant and Increase Bail Pursuant to NRS 178.484(12) For Violating Deft. not present. Court noted there's a motion to withdraw filed, however deft. is not here. Ms. Rhoades requested a bench warrant. COURT ORDERED, BENCH WARRANT, NO BAIL. B.W. /LLEM;</i>	
10/25/2021	 Bench Warrant Return (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Becker, Nancy) Matter Heard; Journal Entry Details: <i>APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Deft. present via video from the Jail. Mr. Little present via video through bluejeans technology. DEFT. HOUSTON RETURNED ON THE WARRANT. Court noted there are some competing motions. Upon Court's inquiry, Counsel requested to respond orally to the motion to remand. Following arguments and statements by deft, COURT ORDERED, Motion to Remand, GRANTED. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, Bail INCREASED to \$15,000 plus HIGH LEVEL ELECTRONIC MONITORING. Court admonished deft. to make no more contact or phone calls to the victim. Further, Court admonished deft. to talk to his attorney. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, matter SET for confirmation of counsel for limited purpose on the date given. CUSTODY 11/01/21 8:30 A.M. CONFIRMATION OF COUNSEL - LIMITED PURPOSED ;</i>	
11/01/2021	 Confirmation of Counsel (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Becker, Nancy) <i>Confirmation of Counsel: Goldstein</i> Matter Heard; Confirmation of Counsel: Goldstein	


CASE SUMMARY

CASE NO. C-21-357927-1

Journal Entry Details:

Mr. Little stated this case was on today for confirmation of alternate counsel. MATTER TRAILED. MATTE RECALLED. All parties present as before. Anthony Goldstein Esq. present. Mr. Goldstein stated he can accept the appointment adding that he visited with the Defendant last week, and requested thirty days to investigate if there are grounds to file a Motion to Withdraw. COURT DIRECTED Mr. Goldstein to file a motion by the continued hearing date, and ORDERED Sentencing hearing VACATED. CUSTODY 11/29/2021 8:30 A.M. STATUS CHECK: MOTION TO WITHDRAW PLEA CLERK S NOTE: This Minute Order was prepared by listening to the JAVs recording system. (11-20-2021 ks);

11/29/2021 **CANCELED Sentencing** (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Jones, Tierra)
Vacated

11/29/2021  **Status Check** (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Jones, Tierra)

11/29/2021, 12/06/2021

Status Check: Sentencing or Motion to Withdraw Plea

MINUTES

Matter Continued;

Defendant Sentenced;

Journal Entry Details:


Upon Court's inquiry, Deft. confirmed he no longer wished to withdraw his guilty plea. COURT ORDERED, Mr. Goldstein WITHDRAWN as counsel; Ben Little, Deputy Public Defender, CONFIRMED as counsel. Argument by the State. Argument by counsel. Victim Speaker SWORN and TESTIFIED to the Court. DEFT. HOUSTON ADJUDGED GUILTY of AGGRAVATED STALKING (F). COURT ORDERED, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment fee, and \$3.00 DNA Collection fee, Deft. SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of NINETY-SIX (96) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of TWENTY-FOUR (24) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with NINETY-THREE (93) DAYS credit for time served. FURTHER, \$150.00 DNA Analysis fee WAIVED. BOND, if any, EXONERATED. NDC;

Matter Continued;

Defendant Sentenced;

Journal Entry Details:

Mr. Goldstein requested a week continuance so he can have another opportunity to visit Deft. COURT ORDERED, matter CONTINUED. CUSTODY CONTINUED TO: 12/6/21 8:30 AM;

01/24/2022  **Motion to Dismiss** (1:30 PM) (Judicial Officer: Roohani, Ellie)

Motion to Dismiss Counsel

Granted in Part;

Journal Entry Details:

Deft. not present. Court noted the motion submitted by Deft. was largely unintelligible. Based on the Court's understanding of Deft's motion, COURT ORDERED, motion GRANTED IN PART, DENIED IN PART; the Public Defender is DISMISSED; request to recuse Judge Jones is DENIED AS MOOT; request for money is DENIED. Mr. Little indicated he would send his file to Deft. with the exception of the phone calls. NDC;

03/28/2022 **CANCELED Motion** (1:30 PM) (Judicial Officer: Roohani, Ellie)

Vacated - On in Error

Defendant's Prose Person Motion for Disciplinary Sanctions to be Issed on S. Wolfson & Prosecution; Emergency Motion for Injunction and TPO from Karen Schwartz, Dan Schwartz, and any and all Agents of Sedwick, et al; Emergency Motion for Bond Reduction to Prevent Further Injury(s)

04/06/2022 **Motion** (1:30 PM) (Judicial Officer: Roohani, Ellie)

Defendant's Prose Person, Emergency Motion to Oppose Remand and Dismiss Case in it's Entirety

ORDR

STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar #001565
LAURA GOODMAN
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #013390
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212
(702) 671-2500
Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,

-vs-

MATTHEW HOUSTON, aka,
Matthew Travis Houston,
#7035801

Defendant.

CASE NO: C-21-357927-1

DEPT NO: XI

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART, DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT'S
PRO PER MOTION TO DISMISS COUNSEL**

DATE OF HEARING: JANUARY 24, 2022
TIME OF HEARING: 1:30 P.M.

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 24th day of January, 2022, the Defendant not being present, represented by BENARD LITTLE, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER, the Plaintiff being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, through LAURA GOODMAN, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and without argument, based on the pleadings and good cause appearing therefor,

///

///

///

///

1 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Dismiss Counsel,
2 shall be, and it is GRANTED IN PART, DENIED IN PART, the Public Defender is
3 DISMISSED; request to recuse Judge Jones is DENIED AS MOOT; request for money is
4 DENIED.

5 DATED this _____ day of February, 2022.

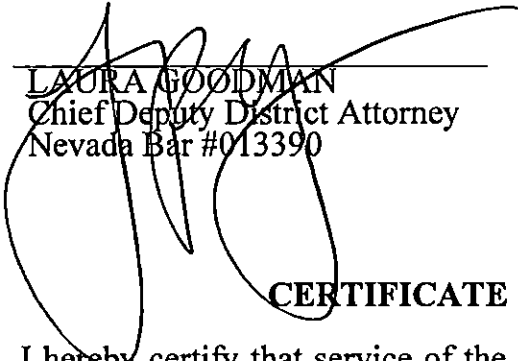
6 Dated this 1st day of February, 2022

7 Elham Roohani
DISTRICT JUDGE

8 STEVEN B. WOLFSON
9 Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar #001565

42B 13F C1CA 4226
Ellie Roohani
District Court Judge

10
11 BY


12 LAURA GOODMAN
13 Chief Deputy District Attorney
14 Nevada Bar #013390

15 **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

16 I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this _____ day of
17 February, 2022, by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

18 MATTHEW HOUSTON, BAC# 1210652
19 HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON
20 P. O. BOX 650
INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070

21 BY /s/ E. Goddard

22 Secretary – District Attorney's Office

23
24
25
26
27 21CR019840/erg/L-4
28

1 **CSERV**

2
3 DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

4
5
6 State of Nevada

CASE NO: C-21-357927-1

7 vs

DEPT. NO. Department 11

8 Matthew Houston
9

10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District
12 Court. The foregoing Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all
13 recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:

14 Service Date: 2/1/2022

15 G. Cox Coxgd@clarkcountynv.gov

16 Ben Little Benard.Little@ClarkCountyNV.gov

17 DA . Motions@ClarkCountyDA.com
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

August 04, 2021

C-21-357927-1 State of Nevada
vs
Matthew Houston

August 04, 2021 8:00 AM Initial Arraignment

HEARD BY: Villani, Michael **COURTROOM:** RJC Lower Level Arraignment

COURT CLERK: Samantha Albrecht

RECORDER: Kristine Santi

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Gutierrez, Seth Attorney
Houston, Matthew Defendant
Public Defender Attorney

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Deputized Law Clerk, Haley Beza present on behalf of the State.

NEGOTIATIONS are as contained in the Guilty Plea Agreement filed on 8/4/2021 and placed on the record by Mr. Gutierrez. DEFT. HOUSTON ARRAIGNED AND PLED GUILTY TO AGGRAVATED STALKING (F). Court ACCEPTED plea, and ORDERED, matter REFERRED to the Division of Parole and Probation (P&P) and SET for sentencing. Pursuant to negotiations, COURT FURTHER ORDERED, Deft. GRANTED Own Recognizance (OR) Release with LOW LEVEL ELECTRONIC MONITORING and Defendant shall stay away and have NO CONTACT with Redenta Blacic, Rosemarie McMorris and/or Jonathan Shockely; additionally Defendant shall STAY AWAY from 9930 West Cheyenne Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Court DIRECTED Deft. to report to P&P within 24 hours of release.

OR/LOW LEVEL EMP

11/29/2021 8:30 AM SENTENCING (DEPT. 10)

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

October 11, 2021

C-21-357927-1 State of Nevada
 vs
 Matthew Houston

October 11, 2021 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Jones, Tierra **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Ramsey, Scott A. Attorney
 Rhoades, Kristina A. Attorney
 State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Mr. Ramsey present via video on behalf of deft. through bluejeans technology.

State's Notice of Motion and Motion to Remand Defendant and Increase Bail Pursuant to NRS 178.484(12) For Violating

Deft. not present. Court noted there's a motion to withdraw filed, however deft. is not here. Ms. Rhoades requested a bench warrant. COURT ORDERED, BENCH WARRANT, NO BAIL.

B.W. /LLEM

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

October 25, 2021

C-21-357927-1 State of Nevada
vs
Matthew Houston

October 25, 2021 8:30 AM Bench Warrant Return

HEARD BY: Becker, Nancy **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:	Houston, Matthew	Defendant
	Little, Bernard G.	Attorney
	Merback, William J.	Attorney
	State of Nevada	Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Deft. present via video from the Jail. Mr. Little present via video through bluejeans technology.

DEFT. HOUSTON RETURNED ON THE WARRANT. Court noted there are some competing motions. Upon Court's inquiry, Counsel requested to respond orally to the motion to remand. Following arguments and statements by deft, COURT ORDERED, Motion to Remand, GRANTED. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, Bail INCREASED to \$15,000 plus HIGH LEVEL ELECTRONIC MONITORING. Court admonished deft. to make no more contact or phone calls to the victim. Further, Court admonished deft. to talk to his attorney. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, matter SET for confirmation of counsel for limited purpose on the date given.

CUSTODY

11/01/21 8:30 A.M. CONFIRMATION OF COUNSEL - LIMITED PURPOSED

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

November 01, 2021

C-21-357927-1	State of Nevada
	vs
	Matthew Houston

November 01, 2021 8:30 AM

Confirmation of Counsel

**Confirmation of
Counsel: Goldstein**

HEARD BY: Becker, Nancy

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Teri Berkshire

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:	Goldstein, Anthony M.	Attorney
	Houston, Matthew	Defendant
	Little, Bernard G.	Attorney
	Rhoades, Kristina A.	Attorney
	State of Nevada	Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Mr. Little stated this case was on today for confirmation of alternate counsel. MATTER TRAILED.

MATTE RECALLED. All parties present as before. Anthony Goldstein Esq. present. Mr. Goldstein stated he can accept the appointment adding that he visited with the Defendant last week, and requested thirty days to investigate if there are grounds to file a Motion to Withdraw. COURT DIRECTED Mr. Goldstein to file a motion by the continued hearing date, and ORDERED Sentencing hearing VACATED.

CUSTODY

11/29/2021 8:30 A.M. STATUS CHECK: MOTION TO WITHDRAW PLEA

CLERK S NOTE: This Minute Order was prepared by listening to the JAVs recording system. (11-20-

2021 ks)

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

November 29, 2021

C-21-357927-1 State of Nevada
 vs
 Matthew Houston

November 29, 2021 8:30 AM Status Check

HEARD BY: Jones, Tierra **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Madalyn Kearney

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Goldstein, Anthony M. Attorney
 Houston, Matthew Defendant
 Jones, Jr., John T. Attorney
 State of Nevada Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Mr. Goldstein requested a week continuance so he can have another opportunity to visit Deft.
COURT ORDERED, matter CONTINUED.

CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 12/6/21 8:30 AM

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

December 06, 2021

C-21-357927-1 State of Nevada
vs
Matthew Houston

December 06, 2021 8:30 AM Status Check

HEARD BY: Jones, Tierra **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

COURT CLERK: Michaela Tapia

RECORDER: Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:	Goldstein, Anthony M.	Attorney
	Houston, Matthew	Defendant
	Little, Bernard G.	Attorney
	Rhoades, Kristina A.	Attorney
	State of Nevada	Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Upon Court's inquiry, Deft. confirmed he no longer wished to withdraw his guilty plea. COURT ORDERED, Mr. Goldstein WITHDRAWN as counsel; Ben Little, Deputy Public Defender, CONFIRMED as counsel. Argument by the State. Argument by counsel. Victim Speaker SWORN and TESTIFIED to the Court. DEFT. HOUSTON ADJUDGED GUILTY of AGGRAVATED STALKING (F). COURT ORDERED, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment fee, and \$3.00 DNA Collection fee, Deft. SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of NINETY-SIX (96) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of TWENTY-FOUR (24) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with NINETY-THREE (93) DAYS credit for time served. FURTHER, \$150.00 DNA Analysis fee WAIVED. BOND, if any, EXONERATED.

NDC

**DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

January 24, 2022

C-21-357927-1 State of Nevada
vs
Matthew Houston

January 24, 2022 1:30 PM Motion to Dismiss

HEARD BY: Roohani, Ellie **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 03E

COURT CLERK:
Michaela Tapia

RECORDER: Deloris Scott

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:	Goodman, Laura	Attorney
	Little, Benard H	Attorney
	State of Nevada	Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Deft. not present.

Court noted the motion submitted by Deft. was largely unintelligible. Based on the Court's understanding of Deft's motion, COURT ORDERED, motion GRANTED IN PART, DENIED IN PART; the Public Defender is DISMISSED; request to recuse Judge Jones is DENIED AS MOOT; request for money is DENIED. Mr. Little indicated he would send his file to Deft. with the exception of the phone calls.

NDC



EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE
NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY
ON APPEAL TO NEVADA SUPREME COURT

MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON #1210652
P.O. BOX 650
INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070

DATE: March 30, 2022
CASE: C-21-357927-1

RE CASE: STATE OF NEVADA vs. MATTHEW HOUSTON aka MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON

NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED: March 29, 2022

YOUR APPEAL HAS BEEN SENT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

PLEASE NOTE: DOCUMENTS **NOT** TRANSMITTED HAVE BEEN MARKED:

☐

Case Appeal Statement

- NRAP 3 (a)(1), Form 2

☐

Order

☒

Notice of Entry of Order

NEVADA RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 3 (a) (3) states:

"The district court clerk must file appellant's notice of appeal despite perceived deficiencies in the notice, including the failure to pay the district court or Supreme Court filing fee. **The district court clerk shall apprise appellant of the deficiencies in writing**, and shall transmit the notice of appeal to the Supreme Court in accordance with subdivision (g) of this Rule with a notation to the clerk of the Supreme Court setting forth the deficiencies. Despite any deficiencies in the notice of appeal, the clerk of the Supreme Court shall docket the appeal in accordance with Rule 12."

Please refer to Rule 3 for an explanation of any possible deficiencies.

Certification of Copy

State of Nevada }
County of Clark } SS:

I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the hereinafter stated original document(s):

EMERGENCY NOTICE OF APPEAL TO AND "RESPONSE TO "ORDER IN PART, DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO DISMISS COUNSEL" FROM 2/1/2022.; CASE APPEAL STATEMENT; DISTRICT COURT DOCKET ENTRIES; ORDER GRANTING IN PART, DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT'S PRO PER MOTION TO DISMISS COUNSEL; DISTRICT COURT MINUTES; NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

MATTHEW HOUSTON
aka MATTHEW TRAVIS HOUSTON ,

Defendant(s).

Case No: C-21-357927-1

Dept No: XI

now on file and of record in this office.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto
Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the
Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada
This 30 day of March 2022.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court



Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk

