	CASE NO: 21 OC DOGG B REC'D& FILLU
2	DEPT NO 2 2022 FEB - 7 PM 1-10
3	2022 FEB -7 PM 4: 46 AUBREY RELECTION CAILLY FILED AUBREY RELECTION FILED AUBREY RELECTION FILED THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRET GOOD OF THE BY ONE HER A BY ONLY OF THE BY ONLY ONLY OF THE BY ONLY ONLY OF THE BY ONLY
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5	IN AND FOR CARSON CITY CHERRIP Supreme Court
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9	MICHAEL JOSEPH GRIGER
9	PETITIONER NOTICE OF APPEAL
ઈ(V.
	THE STATE OF NEVADA, EXPELIMINE ETAL
12	PESPONDANT /
13	
14)	NOTICE IS GOVEN THAT PETITIONER, MICHAEL JESSEPH GERGER,
15	IN PROSE, HEREBY APPEALS BOTHE NEVADA SUPPEME GOVET THE
160	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF GRAER DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANNAMUS
	FILE D/ENTERED ON OR ABOUT THE 14th DAY OF TANUARY, 2022
	NOTHE ABOUR- GWTITLED COURT,
19	DATED THIS 3 Ed DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2022.
20	, we will be a second of the s
21	BY:
22	MICHAEL JOSEPHGEIGER
23	PETITIONER IN AB-SE
24	LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER
25	1200 PRISON ROAD
26	LOVELOCK, NV 39419
27	
29	
	Docket 84212 Document 2022-04442

1	CERTIFICATE OF GERVICE
2	I DO CHEIFY THAT I MAILED A TELEMAND CORRECT COPY OF THE
3	FOREGOING NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE BELOW ANDRESS ON THIS
	3 FOF FEBRUARY, 2022, BY PLACING THE SAME IN THE U.S.
1	MAIL VIA TRISON LAW LIBRARY STAFF;
6	
7	ARROND FORD
	ATTORNEY GENERAL
	JOHN C. DRAME
(-7)	100 No CARSON ST.
	CARSON CITY, NV 89701-4717
12	
13	BY
lt	MICHAEL JOSEPH GEGER
15	1200 PRISON POAD
lb	Wetock, NV 89419
17	PETMENER IN PRO-SE
18	
19	AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 739B.030
20	THE UNDERSIGNED DOES HEREBY AFFIRM THAT THE PRECEDING
21	NOTICE OF ATHEAL DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY
221	NUMBER OF ANY FELSON.
23	DATED THIS 3ELD AT OF FEBRUARY, 2022
24	B1:
Z 5	MICHAEL JOSEPH GELGER
26	PETITIONER IN PRO-3E
27	<u></u>
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THE REAL PROPERTY.

In The First Judicial District Court of the state of Nevada In and for Carson City

MICHAEL JOSEPH GEIGER,

Petitioner(s),

VS.

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STATE OF NEVADA, EX REL. NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, Respondent(s).

Case No.: 21 OC 00068 1B

Dept. No.: II

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

- 1. Name of appellant filing this case appeal statement:
 - MICHAEL JOSEPH GEIGER
- 2. Identify the judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from:
 - HONORABLE JAMES E. WILSON, JR.
- 3. Identify each appellant and the name and address of counsel for each appellant:
 - MICHAEL JOSEPH GEIGER #76906 (APPELLANT IN PROPER PERSON) 1200 PRISON ROAD LOVELOCK, NV 89419
- 4. Identify each respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel, if known, for each respondent (if the name of a respondent's appellate counsel is unknown, indicate as much and provide the name and address of that respondent's trial counsel):
 - STATE OF NEVADA; NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (RESPONDENTS)
 AARON D. FORD, ATTORNEY GENERAL (COUNSEL FOR RESPS)
 100 N. CARSON STREET
 CARSON CITY, NV 89701-4717

13. If this is a civil case, indicate whether this appeal involves the possibility of settlement:
- NOT APPLICABLE.

Dated this 8th day of February, 2022.

AUBREY ROWLATT, Carson City Clerk 885 E. Musser St., #3031 Carson City, NV 89701

By Alleggese, Deputy

Date: 02/08/2022 08:50:23.9 MIJR5925

Docket Sheet

Page: 1

Judge: WILSON JR, JAMES E

Case No. 21 OC 00068 1B Ticket No. CTN:

GEIGER, MICHAEL T

-vs-

STATE OF NEVADA

DRSPND

By: By:

Dob: Lic:

Sex: Sid:

Plate#: Make:

Year:

Accident:

Type: Venue:

Location:

GEIGER, MICHAEL T

PLNTPET

Bond: Type:

Set: Posted:

Charges:

Ct.

Offense Dt: Arrest Dt: Comments:

Cvr:

Sentencing:					
No.	Filed	Action	Operator	Fine/Cost	Due
1	02/08/22	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	1BJHIGGINS	0.00	0.00
2	02/07/22	NOTICE OF APPEAL	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
3	01/27/22	PETITIONER'S REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN OPPOSITION TO COURT ORDER BEING IMPLEMENTED AGAINST PETITIONER IN VIOLATION OF PROPER PROCEDUREAL CONSIDERATION UNDER WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
4	01/14/22	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
5	01/07/22	OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN OPPOSITION TO COURT ORDER BEING IMPLEMENTED AGAINST PETITIONER IN VIOLATION OF PROPER PROCEDURAL CONSIDERATION UNDER WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
6	01/07/22	SUMMARY JUDGMENT	1BJULIEH	0.00	0.00
7	01/06/22	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BJULIEH	0.00	0.00
3	01/06/22	ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS (AMENDED)	1BJULIEH	0.00	0.00
9	12/30/21	MOTION IN OPPOSITION TO COURT ORDER BRING IMPLEMENTED AGAINST PETITION IN VIOLATION OF PROPER PROCEDUREAL CONSIDERATION UNDER WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
LO	12/16/21	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
11	12/13/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
12	12/13/21	ORDER FOR PROPOSED ORDER	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
.3	12/03/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
. 4	11/12/21	REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTS STATEMENTS AND COURT ORDER TO AUDIT NDOC: INMANTE BANKING	1BJHIGGINS	0.00	0.00
.5	11/08/21	REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO WRIT OF MANDAMUS	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00

Date: 02/08/2022 08:50:24.0 MIJR5925

Docket Sheet

Page: 2

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No.	Filed	Action	Operator	Fine/Cost	Due
16	10/27/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BJULIEH	0.00	0.00
17	10/27/21	ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNT STATEMENTS	1BJULIEH	0.00	0.00
18	10/26/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
19	10/26/21	OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNT STATEMENTS AND COURT ORDER TO AUDIT NDOC: INMATE BANKING	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
20	10/26/21	MOTION IN OPPOSITION TO MOTIN FOR EXTENSION OF TIME	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
21	10/22/21	RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS (AMENDED)	1BCFRANZ	0.00	0.00
22	10/15/21	ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTOIN FOR DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNT STATEMENTS AND COURT ORDER TO AUDIT NDOC: INMATE BANKING	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
23	10/13/21	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNT STATEMENT S AND COURT ORDER TO AUDIT NDOC: INMATE BANKING	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
24	10/08/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
25	10/08/21	ORDER DENYING REQUEST TO SUBMIT	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
26	10/07/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION MOTION(S)	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
27	09/22/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
28	09/22/21	ORDER DENYING REQUEST TO SUBMIT	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
29	09/21/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
30	09/21/21	COURT ORDER TO AUDIT NDOC; INMATE BANKING	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
31	09/21/21	MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNT STATEMENTS	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
32	09/21/21	NOTIFICATION OF UPDATE ON SB-22 COMPLIANCE	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
33	09/09/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
34	09/09/21	ORDER FOR RESPONSE	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
35	08/18/21	REQUEST FOR RESUBMISSION OF MOTION	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
16	08/04/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BJHIGGINS	0.00	0.00
37	08/04/21	ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BJHIGGINS	0.00	0.00
8	08/03/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION (2)	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
9	08/03/21	MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
0	08/03/21	WRIT OF MANDAMUS - CIVIL (NEW FILING)	1BPETERSON	265.00	0.00

Date: 02/08/2022 08:50:24.0 MIJR5925

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Page: 3

No.	Filed	Action	Operator	Fine/Cost	Due
41	08/03/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
42	08/03/21	ORDER TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS - GRANTED	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
43	07/29/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTIONS	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
44	07/29/21	SUBMISSION OF SIX MONTH ACCOUNT STATEMENTS	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
45	07/12/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
46	07/12/21	ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR EXTENSION	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
47	07/07/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BVANESSA	0.00	0.00
48	07/07/21	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME	1BVANESSA	0.00	0.00
49	06/24/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
50	06/24/21	ORDER DENYING MOTION	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
51	06/21/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
52	06/21/21	MOTION TO SHOW CAUSE	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
53	06/11/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
54	06/11/21	ORDER DENYING MOTION	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
55	06/03/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
56	06/03/21	ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE MOTOIN FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
57	06/03/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
8	06/03/21	MOTION IN OPPOSITION TO ORDER	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
59	06/02/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
50	06/02/21	ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
51	05/28/21	REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
52	05/28/21	MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME	1BPETERSON	0.00	0.00
3	05/25/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
4	05/25/21	ORDER EXTENDING TIME	1BCCOOPER	0.00	0.00
55	05/21/21	CERTIFICATE OF INMATE'S INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNT	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
6	04/28/21	FILE RETURNED AFTER SUBMISSION - ORDER ENTERED	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
7	04/28/21	ORDER ON MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED INFORMA PAUPERIS	1BSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00

Date: 02/08/2022 08:50:24.0 MIJR5925		Docket Sheet		Page: 4		
68	04/26/21	APPLICATION TO PROCEED FORMA PAUPERIS	IN :	LBSBARAJAS	0.00	0.00
				Total;	265.00	0.00
		Totals By:	COST INFORMATI		265.00	0.00

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IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

Case No. 21 OC 00068 1B

Dept. No. 2

PROPOSED ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS (AMENDED)

Having reviewed Petitioner Michael Joseph Geiger's (Petitioner) Petition for a Writ of Mandamus (Amended) filed August 16, 2021, and Respondent State of Nevada, Ex rel., NDOC, et al. (Respondent or NDOC) Response thereto, and having considered the papers and pleadings on file, and good cause appearing, the Court makes the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:

I. FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Petitioner is an inmate in the lawful custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) housed at Lovelock Correctional Center (LCC). Petitioner submits this Petition for a Writ of Mandamus pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 34.150 and 160, requesting this Court mandate Respondent to comply with the law as prescribed by NRS

21.150 (1) subsection (n)¹ and the newly passed Senate Bill 22 (SB22). (See Writ of Mandamus at 1:14-17).

- 2. Petitioner alleges that NDOC withheld funds from two (2) economic impact checks which were deposited in Petitioner's inamate trust account by the Department of the Treasury. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:2-12). Petitioner further alleges that the withholding of these funds was prohibited by NRS 21.105 and that NDOC refuses to refund the withheld sums. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:13-18).
- 3. Finally, Petitioner alleges that SB22, which had an effective date of July 1, 2021 also precluded the withholding of these funds and that NDOC improperly refused to apply this bill retroactively. As such, Petitioner requests this Court mandate that NDOC refund the withheld amounts.
- 4. Petitioner asserts that on November 29, 2021, he received an economic impact payment of \$1,200.00. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:2-3). That payment was deposited into Petitioner's trust account on December 9, 2020. (See Daily Transaction Summary at pg. 3, attached as **Exhibit 1**). Various amounts were deducted from this payment for debts and obligations. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:5-7; **Exhibit 1** at pg.3). These amounts included, among other things, court fees, fees for copies, postage, payments to parole and probation, and other charges related to Petitioner's imprisonment. (See **Exhibit 1** at pgs. 3-4).
- 5. Thereafter, Petitioner received a second economic impact payment, in the amount of \$1,400.00, receipt of which Petitioner claims was May 24, 2021. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:10). This payment was deposited into Petitioner's trust account that same day. (See Exhibit 1 to Respondent's Response at pg. 4). As with the first check, various amounts for court fees and fines, fees for copies and postage, as well as payments to parole and probation, and other charges related to Petitioner's imprisonment. (See Exhibit 1 to Respondent's Response at pgs. 4-8).

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¹ The Court notes that NRS 21.150 does not deal with property that may or may not be exempt from execution and does not contain a subsection (1) or a subsection (n). The Court believes Petitioner is referencing NRS 21.105, which does apply to property that may or may not be exempt from execution and does contain the subsections noted in the Petition. As such, throughout this Order, The Court will refer to NRS 21.105, which Respondent has explained Petitioner raised and correctly cited to when Petitioner previously submitted a grievance on this issue.

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6. Petitioner claims he filed grievances following the withholding of funds from these checks, to no avail. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:7-9; 11-12; 19-21). This writ followed.

II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. A writ of mandamus is an extraordinary remedy and the decision to entertain a petition requesting such relief is within the court's discretion. *Smith v. District Court*, 107 Nev. 674, 818 P.3d 849 (1991); *Dangberg Holdings v. Douglas Co.*, 115 Nev. 129, 978 P.2d 311 (1999). A writ of mandamus is available "to compel the performance of an act that the law requires as a duty resulting from an 'office, trust or station' or to control an arbitrary or capricious exercise of discretion." *SFPP, L.P. v. Second Judicial Dist. Court*, 123 Nev. 608, 610-611, 173 P.3d 715, 716-717 (2007) (citing NRS 34.160); *Cheung v. District Court*, 121 Nev. 867, 868-869, 124 P.3d 550, 552 (2005).
- 2. "Mandamus will not lie to control discretionary action unless discretion is manifestly abused or is exercised arbitrarily or capriciously." *Round Hill Gen. Imp. Dist. v. Newman*, 97 Nev. 601, 603-04, 637 P.2d 534, 536 (1981). "When an officer or board undertakes a discretionary act, a mandamus will not lie to compel such." *Board of County Com'rs of Clark County v. Las Vegas Discount Golf & Tennis, Inc.*, 110 Nev. 567, 570, 875 P.2d 1045, 1047 (1994).
- 3. A petition for writ of mandamus will only be granted when the petitioner has a clear right to the relief requested and no plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law. NRS 34.170; *Gumm v. State Dept. of Education*, 121 Nev. 371, 375, 113 P.3d 853, 856 (2005). The petitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that the court's intervention by way of extraordinary relief is warranted. *Pan v. District Court*, 120 Nev. 222, 228, 88 P.3d 840, 844 (2004).
- 4. Respondent disagrees that a writ petition is appropriate in this matter and argues that Petitioner has failed to show the necessity for the Court's intervention.
- 5. Respondent notes that the Nevada Supreme Court has previously upheld a denial of a similar petition, finding that a prisoner alleging violation of constitutional rights have an adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law and is not entitled to the extraordinary remedy of writ relief. White v. Palmer, 130 Nev. 1261 (2014).

- 6. Respondent further argues that the Court of Appeals of Nevada has also upheld a denial of a petition for a writ of mandamus finding that the prisoner in that case had an adequate legal remedy to address alleged violation of constitutional rights. *Centofanti v. Aranas*, 133 Nev. 994 (Nev. App. 2017).
- 7. Respondent cites to various other cases where the Nevada Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of Nevada denied or upheld the denial of a prisoner's petition for writ of mandamus based on a violation of constitutional rights. *See Parks v. State*, 125 Nev. 1068 (2009); *Howell v. Baker*, 484 P.3d 282 (Nev. App. 2021).
- 8. The Court agrees with Respondent and is persuaded by the case law cited by the Respondent.
- 9. Here, Petitioner is essentially alleging violations of his Fourth and Eighth Amendment rights based on confiscation of his property (i.e., stimulus funds) and conditions of confinement. As the Nevada Supreme Court has affirmed, a prisoner has an adequate remedy at law to address an alleged violation of constitutional rights. Indeed, Petitioner has "a speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law in the form of a lawsuit challenging" the alleged constitutional violation. See White v. Palmer, 130 Nev. 1261 (2014).
- 10. The Nevada Supreme Court has noted that while a writ petition may be faster than a lawsuit, "the fact that mandamus would give an easier or more expeditious remedy is not the criterion." See Washoe Cty. v. City of Reno, 77 Nev. 152, 156, 360 P.2d 602, 603 (1961)(finding "[a] remedy does not fail to be speedy and adequate, because, by pursuing it through the ordinary course of law, more time probably would be consumed than in a mandamus proceeding").
- 11. Here, the Petition does not allege, let alone demonstrate, that Petitioner has no available remedy for whatever injuries he is alleging. *See* Petition *generally*. Therefore, the Court finds that Petitioner has an adequate remedy at law and is not entitled to extraordinary remedy of a writ of mandamus. Because Petitioner has not demonstrated that he has no available remedy, the Petition will be denied.
- 12. The Nevada Supreme Court has long recognized that "[m]andamus will not issue unless a clear legal right to the relief sought is shown." *State ex rel. Conklin v. Buckingham*, 58 Nev.

450, 83 P.2d 462, 463 (1938); State v. Daugherty, 48 Nev. 299, 231 P. 384, 385 (1924)(recognizing mandamus will never issue, unless a clear, legal right to the relief sought is shown); State v. Boerlin, 30 Nev. 473, 98 P. 402 (1908)(Mandamus goes out only where there is a clear legal right in the relator and a corresponding duty on the defendant); Savicic v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct. ex rel. Cty. of Clark, 124 Nev. 1506, 238 P.3d 852 (2008); Santillanes v. State Bd. of Parole Comm'rs, 126 Nev. 753, 367 P.3d 816 (2010)(Mandamus may not issue unless the petitioner has "a clear, legal right to the relief sought")(citation omitted). In addition, "as a general rule, the writ will not lie to undo what ought not to have been done." Buckingham, supra. 58 Nev. at 450, 83 P.2d at 463.

- 13. The Court finds Petitioner is not entitled to clear relief pursuant to NRS 21.105.
- 14. Petitioner challenges NDOC's withholding of monies for debts and obligations, and other costs associated with his incarceration based on NRS 21.105(1)(n). (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:13-1-17). In this regard, Petitioner argues that the afore-mentioned statute forbids prison officials from removing funds from an inmate's account for any court fees, civil judgments of any kind or debts that may be owed. *Id*.

15. NRS 21.105 provides in relevant part:

1. If a writ of execution or garnishment is levied on the personal bank account of the judgment debtor and money has been deposited into the account electronically within the immediately preceding 45 days from the date on which the writ was served which is reasonably identifiable as exempt from execution, notwithstanding any other deposits of money into the account, \$2,000 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, is not subject to execution and must remain accessible to the judgment debtor. For the purposes of this section, money is reasonably identifiable as exempt from execution if the money is deposited in the bank account by the United States Department of the Treasury, including, without limitation, money deposited as:

* * *

- (n) Benefits provided pursuant to any other federal law.
- 6. A financial institution which makes a reasonable effort to determine whether money in the account of a judgment debtor is subject to execution for the purposes of this section is immune from civil liability for any act or omission with respect to that determination . . .
- 7. Nothing in this section requires a financial institution to revise its determination about whether money is exempt, except by an order of a court. [emphasis added].

- 16. Here, the Court finds that this statute does not apply to this matter and Petitioner's reliance on the same is misplaced. The Court notes there has been no writ of execution or garnishment issued by any court that has been levied on Petitioner's personal bank account. The Court further notes that Petitioner's inmate trust account is not his personal outside bank account that Petitioner maintains with a separate financial institution. Similarly, the Court notes Respondent is not a financial institution and is not charged with determining whether monies are or are not exempt from execution.
 - 17. The Court finds Petitioner is not entitled to clear relief pursuant to SB 22.
- 18. Petitioner also seeks this Court's intervention by virtue of the text of SB22, which Petitioner asserts forbids Respondent from taking deductions from his stimulus checks. (See Writ of Mandamus at 3:4-6). SB22 was promulgated to make various changes to existing law with respect to among other things, deductions from the trust account and wages of an offender, as well as to the priority of deductions to ensure that victims of crime received the restitution they are entitled to. (See Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at at pg.1).
- 19. However, as Petitioner has acknowledged the effective date of this bill was July 1, 2021. (See Writ of Mandamus at 3:4-5; see also Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at pg.14). Petitioner also acknowledges that both economic impact checks were received prior to the effective date of SB22. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:2-10).
- 20. Nonetheless, Petitioner argues that SB22 should have been "retroactively" applied by Respondent and that based on that retroactive application, Respondent was only entitled to take a 25% deduction from outside source money. (See Writ of Mandamus at 3:4-6).²
 - 21. The Court finds Petitioner's argument is contrary to well-established law.
- 22. The Nevada Supreme Court long-ago noted "[i]n Nevada and neighboring jurisdictions, changes in statutes are *presumed to operate prospectively* absent clear legislative intent to apply a statute retroactively. *Castillo v. State*, 110 Nev. 535, 540, 874 P.2d 1252, 1256 (1994),

² Respondent has acknowledged that SB22 amends NRS 209.247 to now preclude the Director from deducting more than 25% of each deposit from a source other than the offender's wages. (See Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at pg. 6). Respondent argues however, that this does not change the fact that retroactive application of SB22 is not proper or permissible under Nevada law.

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disapproved of on other grounds by *Wood v. State*, 111 Nev. 428, 892 P.2d 944 (1995)(citations omitted)[emphasis added].

- The High Court has approvingly cited *Castillo*, and reaffirmed this position several times since. *See Anthony Lee R. v. State*, 113 Nev. 1406, 1417, 952 P.2d 1, 8 (1997); *State v. Second Jud. Dist. Ct. ex rel. Cty. of Washoe*, 124 Nev. 564, 570, 188 P.3d 1079, 1083 (2008)(noting the case law "demonstrate this court's continued adherence to the general rule"). Similarly, this principle holds true even where the statutory change is strictly procedural. *See Castillo*, 110 Nev. at 541, 874 P.2d at 1256 (rejecting appellant's argument that procedural changes should apply retroactively).
- 24. The Court finds there is no indication that the Legislature intended SB22, which amended, among others NRS 209.247, apply retroactively. 110 Nev. at 540, 874 P.2d at 1256. To the contrary. In enacting SB22, the Legislature provided a clear and express start date, stating "[t]his act becomes effective on July 1, 2021. (See Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at pg. 14).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Petitioner Michael Joseph Geiger's Petition for a Writ of Mandamus (Amended) filed August 16, 2021 is **DENIED**.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all other motions currently pending before the Court are **DENIED** as moot and all issues contained therein are fully resolved as a result of this Order.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that case No. 21 OC 00068 1B is CLOSED.

1	IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Respondent					
2	shall serve notice of the entry of order within seven (7) days from date of receipt of this Order.					
3	GOOD CAUSE APPEARING, IT IS SO ORDERED.					
4	DATED this 6 day of January 2021.					
5						
6	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE					
7	December 21, 2021					
8	Submitted by:					
9	AARON D. FORD Attorney General					
10	Bar No. 14619					
11	By William on behalf of					
12	JOHN C. DORAME, Bar No. 10029 Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street					
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14	Carson City, NV 89701-4717 Tel: (775) 684-1261					
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9	IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRIC	Γ COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
10	IN AND FOR	CARSON CITY
11	MICHAEL JOSEPH GEIGER,	Case No. 21 OC 00068 1B
12	Petitioner,	Dept. No. 2
13	vs.	
14 15	STATE OF NEVADA, Ex rel., NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, et al.,	
16	Respondent.	
17	NOTICE OF E	NTRY OF ORDER
18	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Orde	er Denying Petition for a Writ of Mandamus was
19	entered on January 6, 2022, in the above-refere	enced matter, a copy of which is attached hereto as
20	Exhibit 1.	
21	DATED this 14 th day of January, 2022.	
22		RON D. FORD orney General
23		•
24	By:	John C. DORAME, Bar No. 10029
25		Deputy Attorney General
26		Attorneys for Respondent
27		11.011.075 Joi Responden

AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the foregoing document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this 14th day of January, 2022.

By:

JOHN C. DORAME, Bar No. 10029 Deputy Attorney General

Attorneys for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the Office of the Attorney General, State of Nevada, and that on this 14th day of January, 2022, I caused to be deposited for mailing a true and correct copy of the foregoing, **NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER** to the following:

Michael J. Geiger, #76906
 Lovelock Correctional Center
 1200 Prison Road
 Lovelock, NV 89419

An employee of the

Office of the Attorney General

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

AARON D. FORD 1 Attorney General JOHN C. DORAME, Bar No. 10029 2 Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 3 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701-4717 4 Tel: (775) 684-1261 5 E-mail: jdorame@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Respondent 6 7 8 9 MICHAEL JOSEPH GEIGER, 10 Petitioner, 11 12

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2022 JAN -6 AM 9: 50

AUGREY ROWLATT BY S. BARAJAS

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

Case No. 21 OC 00068 1B

Dept. No. 2

VS.

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STATE OF NEVADA, Ex rel., NDOC, et al.,

Respondent.

PROPOSED ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS (AMENDED)

Having reviewed Petitioner Michael Joseph Geiger's (Petitioner) Petition for a Writ of Mandamus (Amended) filed August 16, 2021, and Respondent State of Nevada, Ex rel., NDOC, et al. (Respondent or NDOC) Response thereto, and having considered the papers and pleadings on file, and good cause appearing, the Court makes the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:

FINDINGS OF FACT I.

Petitioner is an inmate in the lawful custody of the Nevada Department of 1. Corrections (NDOC) housed at Lovelock Correctional Center (LCC). Petitioner submits this Petition for a Writ of Mandamus pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 34.150 and 160, requesting this Court mandate Respondent to comply with the law as prescribed by NRS

21.150 (1) subsection (n)¹ and the newly passed Senate Bill 22 (SB22). (See Writ of Mandamus at 1:14-17).

- 2. Petitioner alleges that NDOC withheld funds from two (2) economic impact checks which were deposited in Petitioner's inamate trust account by the Department of the Treasury. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:2-12). Petitioner further alleges that the withholding of these funds was prohibited by NRS 21.105 and that NDOC refuses to refund the withheld sums. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:13-18).
- 3. Finally, Petitioner alleges that SB22, which had an effective date of July 1, 2021 also precluded the withholding of these funds and that NDOC improperly refused to apply this bill retroactively. As such, Petitioner requests this Court mandate that NDOC refund the withheld amounts.
- 4. Petitioner asserts that on November 29, 2021, he received an economic impact payment of \$1,200.00. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:2-3). That payment was deposited into Petitioner's trust account on December 9, 2020. (See Daily Transaction Summary at pg. 3, attached as **Exhibit 1**). Various amounts were deducted from this payment for debts and obligations. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:5-7; **Exhibit 1** at pg.3). These amounts included, among other things, court fees, fees for copies, postage, payments to parole and probation, and other charges related to Petitioner's imprisonment. (See **Exhibit 1** at pgs. 3-4).
- 5. Thereaftter, Petitioner received a second economic impact payment, in the amount of \$1,400.00, receipt of which Petitioner claims was May 24, 2021. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:10). This payment was deposited into Petitioner's trust account that same day. (See Exhibit 1 to Respondent's Response at pg. 4). As with the first check, various amounts for court fees and fines, fees for copies and postage, as well as payments to parole and probation, and other charges related to Petitioner's imprisonment. (See Exhibit 1 to Respondent's Response at pgs. 4-8).

The Court notes that NRS 21.150 does not deal with property that may or may not be exempt from execution and does not contain a subsection (1) or a subsection (n). The Court believes Petitioner is referencing NRS 21.105, which does apply to property that may or may not be exempt from execution and does contain the subsections noted in the Petition. As such, throughout this Order, The Court will refer to NRS 21.105, which Respondent has explained Petitioner raised and correctly cited to when Petitioner previously submitted a grievance on this issue.

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Petitioner claims he filed grievances following the withholding of funds from these checks, to no avail. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:7-9; 11-12; 19-21). This writ followed.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW II.

- A writ of mandamus is an extraordinary remedy and the decision to entertain a 1. petition requesting such relief is within the court's discretion. Smith v. District Court, 107 Nev. 674, 818 P.3d 849 (1991); Dangberg Holdings v. Douglas Co., 115 Nev. 129, 978 P.2d 311 (1999). A writ of mandamus is available "to compel the performance of an act that the law requires as a duty resulting from an 'office, trust or station' or to control an arbitrary or capricious exercise of discretion." SFPP, L.P. v. Second Judicial Dist. Court, 123 Nev. 608, 610-611, 173 P.3d 715, 716-717 (2007) (citing NRS 34.160); Cheung v. District Court, 121 Nev. 867, 868-869, 124 P.3d 550, 552 (2005).
- "Mandamus will not lie to control discretionary action unless discretion is manifestly 2. abused or is exercised arbitrarily or capriciously." Round Hill Gen. Imp. Dist. v. Newman, 97 Nev. 601, 603-04, 637 P.2d 534, 536 (1981). "When an officer or board undertakes a discretionary act, a mandamus will not lie to compel such." Board of County Com'rs of Clark County v. Las Vegas Discount Golf & Tennis, Inc., 110 Nev. 567, 570, 875 P.2d 1045, 1047 (1994).
- A petition for writ of mandamus will only be granted when the petitioner has a clear 3. right to the relief requested and no plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law. NRS 34.170; Gumm v. State Dept. of Education, 121 Nev. 371, 375, 113 P.3d 853, 856 (2005). The pctitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that the court's intervention by way of extraordinary relief is warranted. Pan v. District Court, 120 Nev. 222, 228, 88 P.3d 840, 844 (2004).
- Respondent disagrees that a writ petition is appropriate in this matter and argues that 4. Petitioner has failed to show the necessity for the Court's intervention.
- Respondent notes that the Nevada Supreme Court has previously upheld a denial of a 5. similar petition, finding that a prisoner alleging violation of constitutional rights have an adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law and is not entitled to the extraordinary remedy of writ relief. White v. Palmer, 130 Nev. 1261 (2014).

- 6. Respondent further argues that the Court of Appeals of Nevada has also upheld a denial of a petition for a writ of mandamus finding that the prisoner in that case had an adequate legal remedy to address alleged violation of constitutional rights. *Centofanti v. Aranas*, 133 Nev. 994 (Nev. App. 2017).
- 7. Respondent cites to various other cases where the Nevada Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of Nevada denied or upheld the denial of a prisoner's petition for writ of mandamus based on a violation of constitutional rights. *See Parks v. State*, 125 Nev. 1068 (2009); *Howell v. Baker*, 484 P.3d 282 (Nev. App. 2021).
- 8. The Court agrees with Respondent and is persuaded by the case law cited by the Respondent.
- 9. Here, Petitioner is essentially alleging violations of his Fourth and Eighth Amendment rights based on confiscation of his property (i.e., stimulus funds) and conditions of confinement. As the Nevada Supreme Court has affirmed, a prisoner has an adequate remedy at law to address an alleged violation of constitutional rights. Indeed, Petitioner has "a speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law in the form of a lawsuit challenging" the alleged constitutional violation. See White v. Palmer, 130 Nev. 1261 (2014).
- 10. The Nevada Supreme Court has noted that while a writ petition may be faster than a lawsuit, "the fact that mandamus would give an easier or more expeditious remedy is not the criterion." See Washoe Cty. v. City of Reno, 77 Nev. 152, 156, 360 P.2d 602, 603 (1961)(finding "[a] remedy does not fail to be speedy and adequate, because, by pursuing it through the ordinary course of law, more time probably would be consumed than in a mandamus proceeding").
- 11. Here, the Petition does not allege, let alone demonstrate, that Petitioner has no available remedy for whatever injuries he is alleging. See Petition generally. Therefore, the Court finds that Petitioner has an adequate remedy at law and is not entitled to extraordinary remedy of a writ of mandamus. Because Petitioner has not demonstrated that he has no available remedy, the Petition will be denied.
- 12. The Nevada Supreme Court has long recognized that "[m]andamus will not issue unless a clear legal right to the relief sought is shown." State ex rel. Conklin v. Buckingham, 58 Nev.

450, 83 P.2d 462, 463 (1938); State v. Daugherty, 48 Nev. 299, 231 P. 384, 385 (1924)(recognizing mandamus will never issue, unless a clear, legal right to the relief sought is shown); State v. Boerlin, 30 Nev. 473, 98 P. 402 (1908)(Mandamus goes out only where there is a clear legal right in the relator and a corresponding duty on the defendant); Savicic v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct. ex rel. Cty. of Clark, 124 Nev. 1506, 238 P.3d 852 (2008); Santillanes v. State Bd. of Parole Comm'rs, 126 Nev. 753, 367 P.3d 816 (2010)(Mandamus may not issue unless the petitioner has "a clear, legal right to the relief sought")(citation omitted). In addition, "as a general rule, the writ will not lie to undo what ought not to have been done." Buckingham, supra. 58 Nev. at 450, 83 P.2d at 463.

- 13. The Court finds Petitioner is not entitled to clear relief pursuant to NRS 21.105.
- 14. Petitioner challenges NDOC's withholding of monies for debts and obligations, and other costs associated with his incarceration based on NRS 21.105(1)(n). (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:13-1-17). In this regard, Petitioner argues that the afore-mentioned statute forbids prison officials from removing funds from an inmate's account for any court fees, civil judgments of any kind or debts that may be owed. *Id*.

15. NRS 21.105 provides in relevant part:

1. If a writ of execution or garnishment is levied on the personal bank account of the judgment debtor and money has been deposited into the account electronically within the immediately preceding 45 days from the date on which the writ was served which is reasonably identifiable as exempt from execution, notwithstanding any other deposits of money into the account, \$2,000 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, is not subject to execution and must remain accessible to the judgment debtor. For the purposes of this section, money is reasonably identifiable as exempt from execution if the money is deposited in the bank account by the United States Department of the Treasury, including, without limitation, money deposited as:

* * *

- (n) Benefits provided pursuant to any other federal law.
- 6. A financial institution which makes a reasonable effort to determine whether money in the account of a judgment debtor is subject to execution for the purposes of this section is immune from civil liability for any act or omission with respect to that determination . . .
- 7. Nothing in this section requires a financial institution to revise its determination about whether money is exempt, except by an order of a court. [emphasis added].

- 16. Here, the Court finds that this statute does not apply to this matter and Petitioner's reliance on the same is misplaced. The Court notes there has been no writ of execution or garnishment issued by any court that has been levied on Petitioner's personal bank account. The Court further notes that Petitioner's inmate trust account is not his personal outside bank account that Petitioner maintains with a separate financial institution. Similarly, the Court notes Respondent is not a financial institution and is not charged with determining whether monies are or are not exempt from execution.
 - 17. The Court finds Petitioner is not entitled to clear relief pursuant to SB 22.
- Petitioner also seeks this Court's intervention by virtue of the text of SB22, which Petitioner asserts forbids Respondent from taking deductions from his stimulus checks. (See Writ of Mandamus at 3:4-6). SB22 was promulgated to make various changes to existing law with respect to among other things, deductions from the trust account and wages of an offender, as well as to the priority of deductions to ensure that victims of crime received the restitution they are entitled to. (See Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at at pg.1).
- 19. However, as Petitioner has acknowledged the effective date of this bill was July 1, 2021. (See Writ of Mandamus at 3:4-5; see also Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at pg.14). Petitioner also acknowledges that both economic impact checks were received prior to the effective date of SB22. (See Writ of Mandamus at 2:2-10).
- 20. Nonetheless, Petitioner argues that SB22 should have been "retroactively" applied by Respondent and that based on that retroactive application, Respondent was only entitled to take a 25% deduction from outside source money. (See Writ of Mandamus at 3:4-6).²
 - 21. The Court finds Petitioner's argument is contrary to well-established law.
- 22. The Nevada Supreme Court long-ago noted "[i]n Nevada and neighboring jurisdictions, changes in statutes are *presumed to operate prospectively* absent clear legislative intent to apply a statute retroactively. *Castillo v. State*, 110 Nev. 535, 540, 874 P.2d 1252, 1256 (1994),

² Respondent has acknowledged that SB22 amends NRS 209.247 to now preclude the Director from deducting more than 25% of each deposit from a source other than the offender's wages. (See Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at pg. 6). Respondent argues however, that this does not change the fact that retroactive application of SB22 is not proper or permissible under Nevada law.

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disapproved of on other grounds by *Wood v. State*, 111 Nev. 428, 892 P.2d 944 (1995)(citations omitted)[emphasis added].

- The High Court has approvingly cited *Castillo*, and reaffirmed this position several times since. *See Anthony Lee R. v. State*, 113 Nev. 1406, 1417, 952 P.2d 1, 8 (1997); *State v. Second Jud. Dist. Ct. ex rel. Cty. of Washoe*, 124 Nev. 564, 570, 188 P.3d 1079, 1083 (2008)(noting the case law "demonstrate this court's continued adherence to the general rule"). Similarly, this principle holds true even where the statutory change is strictly procedural. *See Castillo*, 110 Nev. at 541, 874 P.2d at 1256 (rejecting appellant's argument that procedural changes should apply retroactively).
- 24. The Court finds there is no indication that the Legislature intended SB22, which amended, among others NRS 209.247, apply retroactively. 110 Nev. at 540, 874 P.2d at 1256. To the contrary. In enacting SB22, the Legislature provided a clear and express start date, stating "[t]his act becomes effective on July 1, 2021. (See Exhibit 2 to Respondents' Response at pg. 14).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Petitioner Michael Joseph Geiger's Petition for a Writ of Mandamus (Amended) filed August 16, 2021 is **DENIED**.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all other motions currently pending before the Court are **DENIED** as moot and all issues contained therein are fully resolved as a result of this Order.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that case No. 21 OC 00068 1B is CLOSED.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Respondent shall serve notice of the entry of order within seven (7) days from date of receipt of this Order. GOOD CAUSE APPEARING, IT IS SO ORDERED. (1 day of <u>January</u> 2021, 2622 DATED this _ December 21, 2021 Submitted by: AARON D. FORD Attorney General Bar No. 14619 on behalf of JOHN C. DORAME, Bar No. 10029 Deputy Attorney General State of Nevada 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701-4717 Tel: (775) 684-1261 E-mail: jdorame@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Defendants