

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

PHILLIP RAY TANNLUND,  
Petitioner,

vs.

THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF  
HUMBOLDT, AND THE HONORABLE  
JOHN M. IROZ, DISTRICT JUDGE,  
Respondents.

No. 51582

**FILED**

JUN 13 2008

TRACIE W. WENDEMAN  
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT  
BY: *[Signature]*  
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER DENYING PETITION

This application for a writ of review challenges the district court's affirmance of petitioner Phillip Ray Tannlund's misdemeanor conviction for contributing to the delinquency of a minor.<sup>1</sup> Tannlund alleges that his conviction must be vacated on three grounds: (1) the justice court admitted evidence in violation of Tannlund's confrontation and due process rights; (2) the statutes under which Tannlund was convicted, NRS 201.110 and 201.090, are unconstitutionally vague and overbroad; and (3) "the charge, brought by citation rather than complaint, denied Tannlund due process of law."

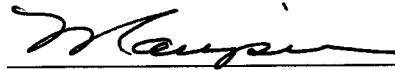
"A writ of certiorari is an extraordinary remedy and the decision to entertain a petition for a writ of certiorari lies within the

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<sup>1</sup>Under NRS 34.010, "[t]he writ of certiorari may be denominated the writ of review." Accordingly, the application in this case is subject to NRS 34.010 to 34.120.

discretion of this court.”<sup>2</sup> We have considered the petition on file herein, and we are not satisfied that this court’s intervention by way of extraordinary relief is warranted.<sup>3</sup> Accordingly, we

ORDER the petition DENIED.

 \_\_\_\_\_, J.

Maupin

 \_\_\_\_\_, J.

Cherry

 \_\_\_\_\_, J.

Saitta

cc: Hon. John M. Iroz, District Judge  
Humboldt-Pershing County Public Defender  
Humboldt County District Attorney  
Humboldt County Clerk

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<sup>2</sup>Zamarripa v. District Court, 103 Nev. 638, 640, 747 P.2d 1386, 1387 (1987).

<sup>3</sup>See NRS 34.020; see also NRAP 21(c) (providing that application for extraordinary writs other than mandamus and prohibition shall be made by petition and proceedings on such applications “shall conform, so far as is practicable, to the procedure prescribed in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this rule”); NRAP 21(a) (requiring that petition for extraordinary writ “contain a statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of the issues presented by the application; a statement of the issues presented and of the relief sought; a statement of the reasons why the writ should issue; and copies of any order or opinion or parts of the record which may be essential to an understanding of the matters set forth in the petition”).