IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DONALD JONES,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 51722

FILED

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CLERK OF SUPPLEMENT

J.

J.

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court denying a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Jackie Glass, Judge.

We have reviewed the record on appeal and we conclude that the district court did not err in denying appellant's petition for the reasons stated in the attached order.¹ Therefore, briefing and oral argument are not warranted in this case.² Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.

Cherry

Maupin

Saitta

¹Contrary to appellant's assertions, appellant was not entitled to retroactive application of the increased amount of statutory good time credits to his maximum sentence because he was convicted of a Category B felony. See 2007 Nev. Stat., ch. 525, §§ 5, 21, at 3176-77, 3196.

²See <u>Luckett v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

cc: Hon. Jackie Glass, District Judge
Donald Jones
Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney David J. Roger
Eighth District Court Clerk

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DONALD JONES,

Petitioner,

vs.

LENARD VARE, Warden, et.al.,

Respondents.

CASE NO.: C175214 DEPT. NO.: 5

Date of Hearing: April 15, 2008 Time of Hearing: 8:30 a.m.

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT

THIS CAUSE having come on for hearing before the Honorable JACKIE GLASS, District Court Judge, on the 15th day of April, 2008, the Petitioner not being present, in proper person, and the Respondents represented by CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, Attorney General for the State of Nevada, by and through Jamie J. Resch, Deputy Attorney General, and the Court having considered the matter, including briefs, transcripts, arguments of counsel, and all pleadings and documents on file herein, now, therefore, the Court makes the topwing findings of fact and conclusions of law:

OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST CONVICTION)

FINDINGS OF FACT

44.44

- 1. Jones is currently an inmate at Southern Nevada Correctional Center. On August 14, 2001, this Court sentenced Jones on Count 1: Battery With a Deadly Weapon Resulting in Substantial Bodily Harm. A sentence of 72-180 months in prison was imposed.
- 2. On February 20, 2008, Jones filed the instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The petition contains five grounds for relief, all of which challenge the computation of good time credits under "AB510" (now enacted into law as NRS 209.4465).
- 3. Jones has failed to state with any specificity what errors he believes have been committed by the Department of Corrections, and does not identify what he believes the proper calculations to be. In response to the petition, Department of Corrections timekeeping records were submitted and indicate the application of meritorious credits to Jones's sentence is in compliance with NRS 209.4465.
- 4. The Court finds Jones has alleged insufficient facts to support his claims. NRS 34.735. Jones's claims amount to nothing more than unsubstantiated conclusions which are belied by the record.
- 5. Jones's claims are baseless and amounted to nothing more than bare naked allegations. Hargrove v. State, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984).
- 6. The Court finds Jones's petition is without merit and that an evidentiary hearing is not required.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. NRS 209.4465 prescribes the method under which meritorious credits are computed for offenders sentenced to prison from crimes committed after July 17, 1997. An offender may earn up to twenty days of "good time" credit per month, and ten days of "employment/study" time per month, above and beyond the day-for-day credit an inmate receives by being incarcerated.
- 2. In Ground One, Jones contends he is only receiving 50% of the allotted credits under NRS 209.4465. This claim is bald and conclusory, and lacks any specificity as to the credits received or contended to be due. In addition, this claim is belied by the official records

3. Ground Two appears to be nothing more than a statement that inmates may earn additional credits under NRS 209.4465 by obtaining an education. Ground Two fails to raise any particular allegation, and therefore fails to state a claim.

- 4. Ground Three contains a claim that Jones can no longer earn good time credits. This claim is bald and conclusory, and lacks any specificity as to the credits received or contended to be due. In addition, this claim is belied by the official records of the Department of Corrections, which show Jones continues to earn good time credits as of the filing of his petition.
- 5. Ground Four contains commentary concerning the alleged "legislative intent" of AB 510. Ground Four fails to raise any particular allegation, and therefore fails to state a claim.
- 6. Finally, Ground Five contains a claim that caseworkers at the Department of Corrections either provided inaccurate information or would not assist in resolving Jones's concerns. However, Ground Five does not allege any specific error concerning the computation of meritorious credits, and as noted herein, records of the Department of Corrections belie Jones's contentions of error.
- 7. Pursuant to NRS 34.770(1), the Court, upon review of the return, answer, and all supporting documents which are filed, shall determine whether an evidentiary hearing is required. The Nevada Supreme Court in <u>Hargrove v. State</u>, 100 Nev. 498, 686 P.2d 222 (1984), held that to the extent a petitioner advances merely "naked" allegations, he is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing.
- 8. Furthermore, NRS 34.770 provides that if the reviewing court determines that a petitioner is not entitled to relief and an evidentiary hearing is not required, the court shall dismiss the petition without a hearing. An evidentiary hearing is not necessary in the instant case as all of Jones's claims are bald, conclusory, and belied by the record. As such, Jones's petition for post conviction relief should be denied.

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ORDER

Based on the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained herein:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief shall be, and it is, hereby **DENIED**.

DATED this day of April, 2008.

Submitted By:

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General

Attorney General's Office 555 E. Washington, Suite 3900 Las Vegas, NV 89101

Deputy Attorney General Special Prosecutions Unit