IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TRACY PETROCELLI A/K/A JOHN MAIDA,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 53668

FILED

JUL 07 2009

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE



This is a proper person appeal from an order of the district court dismissing a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Seventh Judicial District Court, White Pine County; Dan L. Papez, Judge.

We have reviewed the record on appeal and we conclude that the district court did not err in dismissing appellant's petition for the reasons stated in the attached orders. Therefore, briefing and oral argument are not warranted in this case. See Luckett v. Warden, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975). Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.

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SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA



19-16518

cc: Hon. Dan L. Papez, District Judge
Tracy Petrocelli
Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto/Carson City
Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto/Ely
White Pine County Clerk

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Case No. HC-0811022

Dept. No. 2

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vs:

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WHITE PINE COUNTY

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TRACY PETROCELLI, AKA JOHN MAIDA,

Petitioner,

STATE OF NEVADA.

Respondent.

ORDER DISMISSING PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On November 12, 2008, Petitioner Tracy Petrocelli, aka John Maida, filed a Motion For Appointment Of Counsel; To Proceed In Forma Pauperis; And Affidavit In Support, together with a Petition for Writ Of Habeas Corpus (Preliminary). On November 13, 2008, Petitioner again caused to be filed his Motion For Appointment Of Counsel; To Proceed In Forma Pauperis; And Affidavit In Support, together with an Affidavit In Support Of Motion To Proceed On Appeal In Forma Pauperis, and a Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus(Preliminary) with attached exhibits. On November 19, 2008, the Court entered and filed its Order Appointing Counsel wherein the Court appointed the Nevada State Public Defender's Office to represent Petitioner in this matter. The Court's Order Appointing Counsel was duly served on Petitioner and the Ely Office of the Nevada State Public

LINCOLN/AND EUREKA COUNTIES

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STATE OF NEVADA



Defender. On December 11, 2008, the State of Nevada, Respondent herein, by and through Deputy Attorney General Michael Bongard filed an Answer To Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus. Respondent filed a Request For Submission on January 9, 2009. On January 20, 2009, Petitioner filed his Motion For Appointment Of Substitution Counsel; To Proceed In Forma Pauperis, And Affidavit In Support. On February 13, 2009, Deputy State Public Defender Kelly Brown filed a Motion To Withdraw. On February 23, 2009, the Court issued its Order Granting Motion to Withdraw. On March 20, 2009, Petitioner filed his Reply To Respondent's Answer And Objection To Order Granting Motion To Withdraw. This matter is at issue and ready for decision.

DISCUSSION

Petitioner brings this habeas action pursuant to NRS 179.197 and Chapter 34, NRS, to challenge the proposed action delineated in an Order issued by the Honorable Ron Niman, Justice of the Peace, Ely Justice Court, in an extradition proceeding. The record of this action shows that pursuant to NRS 179.197, Petitioner, an inmate at Ely State Prison, appeared by video before Judge Niman on or about October 15, 2008, on an extradition request from the State of California issued on or about August 8, 2008. During the extradition hearing, Petitioner advised the Justice Court that he intended to challenge the extradition request in district court and that he desired the assistance of appointed counsel. The Justice Court did not appoint counsel but allowed Petitioner 30 days to file a habeas action in district court. This action then ensued.

In his Petition, Petitioner challenges his extradition from Nevada to San Bernardino, California to face a charge of murder. Petitioner grounds his challenge to extradition as follows: (1) that Petitioner is innocent of the crime alleged in California; (2) that

EUREKA COUNTIES

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Petitioner is not a fugitive from the State of California; (3) that Petitioner has been deprived of counsel in the instant proceeding; and (4) that any statements made and/or blood samples given by Petitioner to California law enforcement officers were in violation of Petitioner's right to counsel. In its Answer, Respondent argues that none of the grounds cited by Petitioner have any merit and that this action should be dismissed.

In reviewing a petition for writ of habeas corpus that challenges an extradition request, Nevada law allows a reviewing court only to determine (a) whether the extradition documents on their face are in order; (b) whether the petitioner has been charged with a crime in the demanding state; (c) whether the petitioner is the person named in the request for extradition; and (d) whether the petitioner is a fugitive. A governor's grant of extradition request is prima facie evidence that the constitutional and statutory requirements of an extradition request have been met.2

In applying Nevada law to the instant petition, the Court finds that Petitioner's claim that he is innocent of the California charge irrelevant to the Court's review of this matter.3 Likewise, Petitioner's claim that his statements made and blood samples given to California law enforcement officials were unlawful and violated his right to counsel have no bearing on the extradition request. These are issues that lie with the California court. Regarding Petitioner's claim that he is entitled to appointed counsel in the instant proceeding. for the reasons stated in its Order Granting Motion To Withdraw, the Court finds that

¹See Castriotta vs. State, 111 Nev. 67, 69, 888 P.2d 927 (1995) (citing Michigan vs. Doran, 439 U.S. 282, 289 (1978)).

²Doran, 439 U.S. at 289, 99 S.Ct. At 535.

³See Ex Parte Filtzer, 60 Nev. 109, 100 P.2d 942 (1940) (A court in an extradition hearing cannot try the guilt or innocence of an accused).

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Petitioner is not entitled to appointed counsel to assist him in challenging extradition in the instant action.4

Petitioner also challenges extradition on the grounds that he is not a fugitive from justice. Specifically, Petitioner claims that he has been incarcerated in Nevada jails or prisons since 1982 and therefore cannot be considered a fugitive from the State of California.⁵ Concerning the term "fugitive from justice", NRS 179.181 provides as follows:

> NRS 179.181 Fugitives from justice; duty of Governor. Subject to the provisions of NRS 179.177 to 179.235, inclusive, the provisions of the Constitution of the United States controlling, and any and all Acts of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof, it is the duty of the Governor of this state to have arrested and delivered up to the executive authority of any other state of the United States any person charged in that state with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and is found in this state.

"In order to determine if a person is a fugitive from justice, the court should find that (1) a crime has been committed in another state, (2) the accused has been charged in that state with the commission of such crime, and (3) the accused fled from the jurisdiction and (4) is found within this state." In examining these elements, the Court finds that the State of California has sufficiently shown that the crime of murder allegedly occurred in San Bernardino, California on or about November 19, 1981. The requisition documents also show

⁴See Order Granting Motion To Withdraw, filed herein on February 23, 2009.

⁵The criminal complaint issued in the State of California charging Petitioner and supporting the extradition request alleges that Petitioner committed the crime of murder on or about November 19, 1981.

⁶Castriotta vs. State. 111 Nev. 67, 69, fn 2, 888 P.2d 927 (1995) citing Ex parte Lorraine, 16 Nev. 63, (1881). See also *Gallegos vs. State*, 123 Nev. Adv. Rep. 31, 163 P.3d 456 (2007) where the Nevada Supreme Court held that the term "fugitive from justice" has not been defined in Nevada and is unconstitutionally vague as it appears in NRS 202.360(1)(b).

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that the State of California has formally charged Petitioner with that crime. There also can be no question that Petitioner was found in Nevada as he is currently an inmate at Ely State Prison.

While the Supreme Court's decision in *Gallegos* has left somewhat murky how a trial court should determine if an accused has "fled" from a demanding state, this Court can only look to the chain of inferences available from the requisition documents in this case. Those documents would lead this Court to conclude that on or about November 19, 1981, a murder occurred in San Bernardino, California, that at the time of the alleged murder Petitioner was physically present in the State of California, that Petitioner left the State of California sometime after the murder occurred, and that Petitioner was found to be in Nevada in July, 2008, when an arrest warrant for Petitioner was issued by California authorities in connection with the 1981 murder. From these requisition documents this Court can only infer that some time after the November 19, 1981 murder occurred in California and before Petitioner's incarceration in Nevada some time in 1982, he "fled" from the California jurisdiction and has since been found in Nevada. For purposes of extradition, the Court therefore finds and concludes that Petitioner is a "fugitive from justice".

In summary, the Court finds and concludes that Petitioner's claims are without merit and that this matter should be dismissed.

Good cause appearing;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Petitioner's Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus must be, and the same HEREBY IS DISMISSED.7

⁷Petitioner did not challenge the validity of the extradition documents on their face.

DATED this <u>2nd</u> day of April, 2009.

DAN L. PAPEZ
DAN L. PAPEZ
DISTRICT JUDGE
DEPARTMENT 2
WHITE PINE, LINCOLN AND EUREKA COUNTIES
STATE OF NEVADA

PINE, LINCOLN AND EUREKA COUNTIES

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BY Mamony
DEPUTY

IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WHITE PINE

* * * * * *

TRACY PETROCELLI, AKA JOHN MAIDA,

Petitioner.

VS.

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STATE OF NEVADA,

Case No. HC-0811022

Dept. No. 2

ORDER GRANTING
MOTION TO WITHDRAW

Respondent.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On November 12, 2008, Petitioner Tracy Petrocelli, aka John Maida, filed a Motion For Appointment Of Counsel; To Proceed In Forma Pauperis; And Affidavit In Support, together with a Petition for Writ Of Habeas Corpus (Preliminary). On November 13, 2008, Petitioner again caused to be filed his Motion For Appointment Of Counsel; To Proceed In Forma Pauperis; And Affidavit In Support, together with an Affidavit In Support Of Motion To Proceed On Appeal In Forma Pauperis, and a Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus(Preliminary) with attached exhibits. On November 19, 2008, the Court entered and filed its Order Appointing Counsel wherein the Court appointed the Nevada State Public Defender's Office to represent Petitioner in this matter. The Court's Order Appointing Counsel was duly served on Petitioner and the Ely Office of the Nevada State Public

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COUNTIES

Defender. On December 11, 2008, the State of Nevada, Respondent herein, by and through Deputy Attorney General Michael Bongard filed an Answer To Petition For Writ Of Habeas Corpus. Respondent filed a Request For Submission on January 9, 2009. On January 20, 2009, Petitioner filed his Motion For Appointment Of Substitution Counsel; To Proceed In Forma Pauperis, And Affidavit In Support, On February 13, 2009, Deputy State Public Defender Kelly Brown filed a Motion To Withdraw.² The Court will decide the Motion without a response by Respondent.

DISCUSSION

Petitioner brings this habeas action pursuant to NRS 179.197 and Chapter 34, NRS, to challenge the proposed action delineated in an Order³ issued by the Honorable Ron Niman, Justice of the Peace, Ely Justice Court, in an extradition proceeding. The record of this action shows that pursuant to NRS 179.197, Petitioner appeared by video before Judge Niman on or about October 15, 2008, on an extradition request from the State of California issued on or about August 8, 2008. During the extradition hearing, Petitioner advised the Justice Court that he intended to challenge the extradition request in district court and that he desired the assistance of appointed counsel. The Justice Court did not appoint counsel but allowed Petitioner 30 days to file a habeas action in district court. This action then ensued.4

¹See Aff. of Service, filed on November 19, 2008.

²The Motion To Withdraw was served on Respondent but not on Petitioner.

³Order issued on October 15, 2008 by Judge Niman which is attached as an exhibit to Petitioner's Petition.

⁴The Court notes that the Public Defender's Motion to Withdraw was filed on February 13, 2009, almost three months after the Court's appointment and only after the Court conducted a status conference on this case in late January, 2009. The Court had received a pleading from Petitioner filed on January 20, 2009, requesting new appointed counsel and advising the Court that the Public Defender had never met with

WHITE PINE, LINCOLN AND EUREKA COUNTIES

STATE OF NEVADA

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In its Motion To Withdraw, the Nevada State Public Defender's Office advances the argument that Mr. Petrocelli is not entitled to representation [in a habeas action challenging extradition] at state expense and therefore the State Public Defender should be permitted to withdraw. 5 The State Public Defender contends further that Nevada law authorizes that Office to represent indigent persons only in cases arising out of Chapter 62, NRS, Chapter 171, NRS, and Chapter 432B, NRS, and no other.6

While NRS 179.197(1) provides that a person facing an extradition hearing has a right to "demand and seek legal counsel" for such a hearing, it is clear that such a person is not entitled to appointed counsel at state expense.⁷ The issue before the Court then is whether the Court has the authority under Nevada law to appoint and require the State Public Defender to represent an indigent person in a habeas action brought under Chapter 34, NRS, that challenges an extradition request as allowed in NRS 179.197.

The general provisions of Nevada law regarding prosecution for writs of habeas corpus are found at NRS 34.360 - 34.680. The statutory provisions for petitions for pretrial relief are found at NRS 34.700 - 34.710, and the provisions of law for postconviction relief are found at NRS 34.720 - 34.830. A habeas action challenging extradition to the demanding state to face criminal charges in that state would appear to the Court to be pretrial in nature. The Court is unable to find any statutory provision in NRS 34.360 - 34.710 allowing the Court to appoint counsel for an indigent person seeking

him since the November 19, 2008 appointment. In addressing this issue, Deputy Public Defender Kelly Brown advised the Court that his supervisor had instructed him to file a request to withdraw from the case, but that his busy caseload had prevented him from doing so.

⁵Mot. to Withdraw, p. 3, lines 4-5.

⁶Mot. to Withdraw, pp. 3-4.

⁷Roberts v. Hocker, 85 Nev. 390, 456 P.2d 425 (1969); See NRS 179.197.

LINCOLN AND EUREKA COUNTIES

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habeas relief in an extradition demand.8 Because Nevada case law has established that there is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in an extradition setting⁹, and no statutory authority exists for such appointments, the Court believes it erred when it appointed the State Public Defender to act as counsel for Petitioner. 10

Good cause appearing:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Nevada State Public Defender's Motion To Withdraw, must be, and the same HEREBY IS, GRANTED.

DATED this 22nd day of February, 2009.



⁸NRS 34.750 allows the court to appoint counsel for indigent persons prosecuting postconviction habeas actions, however, the instant action is pretrial in nature and therefore NRS 34.750 is inapplicable to this matter. (See NRS 34.720).

⁹⁸⁵ Nev. at 392. (This Court notes that other jurisdictions recognize a constitutional right to appointed counsel when an indigent person challenges extradition in a habeas action, see Mora v. District Court, 494 P.2d 596 (Colo. 1972); People ex rel. Harris v. Ogilvie, 221 N.E.2d 265 (III. 1966); Ex Parte Turner, 410 S.W.2d 639 (Tex.Cr.App. 1967); and People v. Braziel, 169 N.W.2d 513 (Mich. App. 1969)).

¹⁰Obviously Petitioner may continue to prosecute his petition in pro per or retain counsel at his own expense to assist him. Although Petitioner has stated twice in his moving papers and affidavit that he is indigent, the Court will allow Petitioner 30 days from the date of this Order to seek retained counsel or to notify the Court that Petitioner will continue in pro per. If Petitioner retains counsel, a Notice of Appearance must be filed within 30 days of the date of this Order. If Petitioner continues to proceed in proper, the Court will allow Petitioner 30 days from the date of this Order to file a reply to Respondent's Answer.