IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

SHARMARLO ANTOINE TINCH,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 54562

FILED

JUN 09 2010

TRACIE K. LINDEMAN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY S.Yourg
DEPUTY CLERK

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.¹ Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Elissa F. Cadish, Judge.

Appellant filed his petition on June 11, 2009, more than eleven years after the remitittur issued on direct appeal in October 1997. Tinch v. State, 113 Nev. 1170, 946 P.2d 1061 (1997). Thus, appellant's petition was untimely filed. See NRS 34.726(1). Appellant's petition was also successive and an abuse of the writ. NRS 34.810(1)(b)(2); NRS 34.810(2). Appellant's petition was procedurally barred absent a demonstration of good cause and actual prejudice. See NRS 34.726(1); NRS 34.810(1)(b); NRS 34.810(3). Further, because the State specifically pleaded laches, appellant was required to overcome the presumption of prejudice to the State. See NRS 34.800(2).

¹This appeal has been submitted for decision without oral argument, NRAP 34(f)(3), and we conclude that the record is sufficient for our review and briefing is unwarranted. See <u>Luckett v. Warden</u>, 91 Nev. 681, 682, 541 P.2d 910, 911 (1975).

Appellant claimed that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decisions in <u>Chambers v. McDaniel</u>, 549 F.3d 1191 (9th. Cir. 2008), and <u>Polk v. Sandoval</u>, 503 F.3d 903 (9th Cir. 2007), provided good cause to excuse his raising a claim challenging the premeditation and deliberation jury instruction.

Appellant's reliance upon the <u>Chambers</u> decision was misplaced as <u>Chambers</u> did not announce any new proposition, but rather discussed and applied decisions entered previously. Specifically, the <u>Chambers</u> court discussed and applied the decision in <u>Polk</u>, which itself discussed this court's decision in <u>Byford v. State</u>, 116 Nev. 215, 994 P.2d 700 (2000). Because it is the substantive holdings of <u>Polk</u> and <u>Byford</u> that appellant sought to apply in this case, it is those cases that provide the marker for filing timely claims and not a later case, <u>Chambers</u>, which merely discussed and applied those cases. Appellant's 2009 petition was filed more than eighteen months after entry of <u>Polk</u> and more than nine years after this court's decision in <u>Byford</u>. Under these circumstances, appellant failed to demonstrate good cause for the entire length of his delay.

Appellant's reliance upon <u>Byford</u> is further misplaced in this case. <u>Byford</u> only affected convictions that were not final at the time that <u>Byford</u> was decided as a matter of due process. <u>See Garner v. State</u>, 116 Nev. 770, 788, 6 P.3d 1013, 1025 (2000), <u>overruled on other grounds by Sharma v. State</u>, 118 Nev. 648, 56 P.3d 868 (2002); <u>see also Nika v. State</u>, 124 Nev. ____, ___, 198 P.3d 839, 848 (2008), <u>cert. denied</u>, ____ U.S. ____, 130 S. Ct. 414 (2009). In <u>Nika</u>, this court rejected <u>Polk</u>'s determination that

the <u>Kazalyn</u>² instruction was constitutional error. <u>Nika</u>, 124 Nev. at _____, 198 P.3d at 849. Instead, this court reaffirmed its holding in <u>Garner</u> that <u>Byford</u> announced a change in state law rather than clarified existing state law. <u>Id.</u> When state law is changed, rather than clarified, the change only applies prospectively and to cases that were not final at the time of the change.³ <u>Id.</u> at ____, 198 P.3d at 850. Because appellant's conviction was final long before <u>Byford</u> was decided, giving the <u>Kazalyn</u> jury instruction was not error in this case. Appellant further failed to overcome the presumption of prejudice pursuant to NRS 34.800(2). Therefore we conclude that the district court did not err in denying the petition as procedurally barred pursuant to NRS 34.726, NRS 34.810; and NRS 34.800. Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.

Cherry, Cherry

, J.

J.

Saitta

Gibbons

²Kazalyn v. State, 108 Nev. 67, 825 P.2d 578 (1992), receded from by Byford, 116 Nev. at 235, 994 P.2d at 714.

³We decline appellant's invitation to reconsider our holding in Nika.

cc: Hon. Elissa F. Cadish, District Judge Sharmarlo Antoine Tinch Attorney General/Carson City Clark County District Attorney Eighth District Court Clerk