

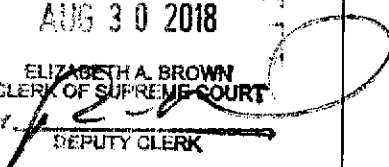
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TRENT YASIR INGRAM,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 74403

FILED

AUG 30 2018

ELIZABETH A. BROWN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY:  DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE


Trent Yasir Ingram appeals from a district court order denying a motion to correct an illegal sentence filed on September 14, 2017.¹ Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Eric Johnson, Judge.


Ingram appeared to claim his sentence was illegal because the judgment of conviction does not contain a complete description of his prison term, his eligibility for parole, and the statute under which he was sentenced.

NRS 176.555 states a district “court may correct an illegal sentence at any time.” A motion to correct an illegal sentence, however, may only challenge the facial legality of the sentence: either the district court was without jurisdiction to impose a sentence or the sentence was imposed in excess of the statutory maximum. *Edwards v. State*, 112 Nev. 704, 708, 918 P.2d 321, 324 (1996).

¹This appeal has been submitted for decision without oral argument and we conclude the record is sufficient for our review and briefing is unwarranted. NRAP 34(f)(3), (g).

Ingram's claim fell outside the narrow scope of claims permissible in a motion to correct an illegal sentence because it did not implicate the jurisdiction of the district court, *see* Nev. Const. art 6, § 6; NRS 171.010, and his sentence is facially legal, *see* NRS 200.030(5) (1989).² Accordingly, the district court did not err by denying his motion, and we ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.


_____, C.J.
Silver


_____, J.
Tao


_____, J.
Gibbons

²Ingram's judgment of conviction plainly states he was convicted of second-degree murder, he committed the crime in 1994, the crime was a violation of NRS 200.030, and he was sentenced to life with the possibility of parole. At the time of his crime, NRS 200.030(5) stated, "Every person convicted of murder of the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for a definite term of not less than 5 years. Under either sentence, eligibility for parole begins when a minimum of 5 years has been served." 1989 Nev. Stat., ch. 408, § 1, at 866. And at the time of his sentencing, NRS 176.105(1)(b) stated, "the judgment of conviction must set forth . . . a reference to the statute under which the defendant is sentenced and, *if necessary* to determine eligibility for parole, the applicable provision of the statute." 1993 Nev. Stat., ch. 46, § 1, at 78 (emphasis added).

cc: Hon. Eric Johnson, District Judge
Trent Yasir Ingram
Attorney General/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney
Eighth District Court Clerk