

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ARNOLD LISLE KING,
Petitioner,
vs.
THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF
CLARK,
Respondent,
and
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Real Party in Interest.

No. 82564

FILED

MAR 24 2021

ELIZABETH A. BROWN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY 
DEPUTY CLERK

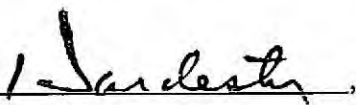
ORDER DENYING PETITION


This original pro se petition for a writ of mandamus/prohibition challenges petitioner's judgment of conviction and seeks various relief. Having considered the petition, we are not persuaded that our extraordinary intervention is warranted. *See* NRS 34.170; *Pan v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 120 Nev. 222, 224, 88 P.3d 840, 841 (2004) (noting that writ relief is proper only when there is no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law and explaining that petitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that writ relief is warranted).

Even assuming that the relief sought here could be properly obtained through a petition for writ relief, any application for such relief should be made to the district court in the first instance so that factual and legal issues are fully developed, giving this court an adequate record to review. *See Round Hill Gen. Imp. Dist. v. Newman*, 97 Nev. 601, 604, 637 P.2d 534, 536 (1981) (recognizing that "an appellate court is not an appropriate forum in which to resolve disputed questions of fact" and determining that when there are factual issues presented, this court will

not exercise its discretion to entertain a petition for extraordinary relief even though “important public interests are involved”); *State v. Cty. of Douglas*, 90 Nev. 272, 276-77, 524 P.2d 1271, 1274 (1974) (noting that “this court prefers that such an application [for writ relief] be addressed to the discretion of the appropriate district court” in the first instance), *abrogated on other grounds by Attorney Gen. v. Gypsum Res.*, 129 Nev. 23, 33-34, 294 P.3d 404, 410-11 (2013); *see also* NRAP 22 (“An application for an original writ of habeas corpus should be made to the appropriate district court. If an application is made to the district court and denied, the proper remedy is by appeal from the district court’s order denying the writ.”). Accordingly, we

ORDER the petition DENIED.


_____, C.J.
Hardesty


_____, J.
Parraguirre


_____, J.
Silver

cc: Arnold Lisle King
Attorney General/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney
Eighth District Court Clerk