IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ROBERT SAWYER, Appellant, vs. THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

No. 37627

FILED OCT 12 2001 AMETTE M. BLOOM CLERK OF SUPREME COURT BY OFFET DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

This is an appeal from a district court order denying appellant's post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

On July 16, 1996, appellant was convicted, pursuant to a jury verdict, of two counts of possession of a controlled substance. The district court sentenced appellant to a prison term of 19 to 48 months for count I and to a prison term of 12 to 32 months for count II. The district court suspended execution of the sentence and placed appellant on probation for a period not to exceed five years.

Appellant filed a direct appeal, contending that the district court erred in denying his motion to suppress because the warrantless search of the attic where appellant resided violated his Fourth Amendment rights. This court affirmed appellant's conviction, concluding that the district court's finding that appellant had no legitimate expectation of privacy in the attic because he had moved out of the attic was supported by substantial evidence.¹

On March 6, 2000, appellant filed a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. After conducting a hearing, the district court denied appellant's petition. Appellant filed the instant appeal, contending that the district court erred in denying his petition.

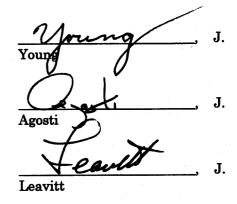
¹<u>Sawyer v. State</u>, Docket No. 29400 (Order Dismissing Appeal, March 1, 1999).

In the petition, appellant presented claims of ineffective assistance of counsel. In particular, appellant claimed that his counsel should have objected to the State's evidence and arguments concerning appellant's dominion and control over the attic where the drugs were found because this position was inconsistent with the State's earlier contention that appellant had no Fourth Amendment privacy interest in the attic.

The district court found that counsel was not ineffective because trial counsel had no basis to object since the State's arguments were neither inconsistent nor mutually exclusive. The district court's factual findings regarding a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel are entitled to deference when reviewed on appeal.² Appellant has not demonstrated that the district court's findings of fact are not supported by substantial evidence or are clearly wrong. Moreover, appellant has not demonstrated that the district court erred as a matter of law.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the attached order of the district court, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.³



²See Riley v. State, 110 Nev. 638, 647, 878 P.2d 272, 278 (1994).

³On August 8, 2001, this court ordered counsel for appellant, Jeffrey D. Morrison, to pay a sanction of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the Supreme Court Law Library and provide the clerk of this court with proof of said payment within twenty (20) days. To date, Morrison has not paid this sanction. Accordingly, we order Morrison to pay the sanction imposed on August 8, 2001, and provide proof of said payment to the clerk of this court within ten (10) days or show cause why he should not be sanctioned further for failing to comply with this court's order.

cc: Hon. Archie E. Blake, District Judge Attorney General Churchill County District Attorney Jeffrey D. Morrison Churchill County Clerk

•___

.

01 MAR -6 1 Case No. 23198A 2 Department No. II AM 10: 41 3 4 IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 5 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CHURCHILL 7 ROBERT SAWYER, 8 9 Petitioner, 10 vs. ORDER DISMISSING PETITION THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 12 Respondent. 13 14 Petitioner filed a post-conviction petition for writ of habeas corpus on March 6, 2000. Petitioner was convicted, pursuant 15 16 to a jury verdict, of two counts of possession of a controlled 17 substance. At a December 19, 2000 hearing, the issues presented were narrowed and the parties were instructed to file briefs 18 19 addressing the question of whether trial counsel was ineffective by 20 failing to object to the State's attempts to link Petitioner to the attic in which the subject narcotics were found. These representa-21 22 tions came after this Court denied Petitioner's motion to suppress 23 the narcotic evidence since the Petitioner had no legitimate expectation of privacy by not living in the attic at the time of 24 the search. 25 26 "To establish ineffective assistance of counsel, a 27 defendant must show that counsel's representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and that counsel's deficient 28 UC0061 -1. 1 performance prejudiced the defense." Strickland v. Washington, 466 2 U.S. 668, 687-88, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 674 (1984). "To establish prejudice, the defendant must show that but for counsel's 3 mistakes, there is a reasonable probability that the result of the 4 5 proceeding would have been different." Id. at 694, 104 S.Ct. 2052. "Judicial review of a lawyer's representation is highly deferen-6 7 tial, and a defendant must overcome the presumption that a challenged action might be considered sound strategy." Id. at 689, 8 104 S.Ct. 2052. 9

10 After reviewing the pleadings, transcript and evidence presented, this Court finds that the petition is without merit. 11 Petitioner relies solely upon Steagald v. United States, 68 L.Ed.2d 12 13 38, 451 U.S. 204 (1981). Referring to the appellant's contention that the government alleged that the house in question was in fact 14 15 the defendant's residence despite a contrary ruling by the lower court, the Court held that the government "may lose its right to 16 raise factual issues of this sort before this Court when it has 17 made contrary assertions in the courts below, when it has acqui-18 - 19 esced in contrary findings by those courts, or when it has failed 20 to raise such questions in a timely fashion during the litigation." Id. at 44, 451 U.S. at 209. 21

22 While the law Petitioner cites may be correct, his 23 stretch to apply it to this case is belied by the record. 24 Petitioner had paid rent and lived in the attic of a criminal 25 probationer during the month of January, 1996. A lawful search of 26 the probationers home, including the attic, was conducted on February 20, 1996. Petitioner did not pay rent for February and 27 had left the attic for three weeks prior to the search. Ulti-28 000062

-2-

1 mately, the State argued and the jury found that the narcotics 2 found in the attic were left there by Petitioner before he vacated 3 the attic. As the search of the attic had already been found to be 4 lawful at the motion to suppress, Petitioner had no standing to 5 object to the State's argument. In addition, Petitioner fails to 6 direct this Court to any part of the record to support his argument 7 that the State was asserting contrary legal positions at trial.

8 Since counsel had no standing to object to the State's 9 arguments regarding Petitioner's degree of control over the subject 10 narcotics there is no reasonable probability that the outcome of 11 the case would have been different. Based upon a consideration of 12 the totality of evidence and documents on file in this case, this 13 Court concludes that the assistance of Petitioner's counsel was not 14 ineffective.

Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus is DISMISSED.

DISTRICT JUDGE

DATED: This (day of March 2001.

16 17

15

18

19

20

23

I hereby certify that I, Johnneta McGowan, am an employee of the Honorable Archie E. Blake, District Judge, and that on this date pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I deposited for mailing at Yerington, Nevada, a true copy of the foregoing document addressed to:

21 Jeffery D. Morrison, Esq. Attorney at Law

22 401 Court Street, Suite 1 Reno, Nevada 89501

Thomas L. Stockard, Esq.24Deputy District AttorneyDistrict Attorney's Office25365 South Maine Street

Fallon, Nevada 89406

27

28

DATED: This 6 day of Manch 2001.

Annota R. MA Johpgetta McGowan

UÜ0063

-3-

1	
2	Department No. II
3	
4	
5	IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
6	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CHURCHILL
7	* * *
8	ROBERT SAWYER,
9	Petitioner, .
10	VS. ORDER DISMISSING PETITION
11	THE STATE OF NEVADA, <u>FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS</u>
12	Respondent.
13	
14	Petitioner filed a post-conviction petition for writ of
15	habeas corpus on March 6, 2000. Petitioner was convicted, pursuant
16	to a jury verdict, of two counts of possession of a controlled
17	substance. At a December 19, 2000 hearing, the issues presented
18 '	were narrowed and the parties were instructed to file briefs
19	addressing the question of whether trial counsel was ineffective by
20	failing to object to the State's attempts to link Petitioner to the
21	attic in which the subject narcotics were found. These representa-
22	tions came after this Court denied Petitioner's motion to suppress
23	the narcotic evidence since the Petitioner had no legitimate
24	expectation of privacy by not living in the attic at the time of
25	the search.
26	"To establish ineffective assistance of counsel, a
27	defendant must show that counsel's representation fell below an
28	objective standard of reasonableness and that counsel's deficient

-1-

000061

performance prejudiced the defense." <u>Strickland v. Washington</u>, 466 U.S. 668, 687-88, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 80 L.Ed.2d 674 (1984). "To establish prejudice, the defendant must show that but for counsel's mistakes, there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceeding would have been different." <u>Id</u>. at 694, 104 S.Ct. 2052. "Judicial review of a lawyer's representation is highly deferential, and a defendant must overcome the presumption that a challenged action might be considered sound strategy." <u>Id</u>. at 689, 104 S.Ct. 2052.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 After reviewing the pleadings, transcript and evidence presented, this Court finds that the petition is without merit. 11 Petitioner relies solely upon Steagald v. United States, 68 L.Ed.2d 12 38, 451 U.S. 204 (1981). Referring to the appellant's contention 13 that the government alleged that the house in question was in fact 14 the defendant's residence despite a contrary ruling by the lower 15 court, the Court held that the government "may lose its right to 16 17 raise factual issues of this sort before this Court when it has made contrary assertions in the courts below, when it has acqui-18 esced in contrary findings by those courts, or when it has failed - 19 20 to raise such questions in a timely fashion during the litigation." 21 <u>Id</u>. at 44, 451 U.S. at 209.

22 While the law Petitioner cites may be correct, his stretch to apply it to this case is belied by the record. 23 24 Petitioner had paid rent and lived in the attic of a criminal probationer during the month of January, 1996. A lawful search of 25 26 the probationers home, including the attic, was conducted on Petitioner did not pay rent for February and 27 February 20, 1996. 28 had left the attic for three weeks prior to the search. Ulti-

-2-

000062

mately, the State argued and the jury found that the narcotics found in the attic were left there by Petitioner before he vacated the attic. As the search of the attic had already been found to be lawful at the motion to suppress, Petitioner had no standing to object to the State's argument. In addition, Petitioner fails to direct this Court to any part of the record to support his argument that the State was asserting contrary legal positions at trial.

8 Since counsel had no standing to object to the State's 9 arguments regarding Petitioner's degree of control over the subject 10 narcotics there is no reasonable probability that the outcome of 11 the case would have been different. Based upon a consideration of 12 the totality of evidence and documents on file in this case, this 13 Court concludes that the assistance of Petitioner's counsel was not 14 ineffective.

Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus is DISMISSED.

DATED:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

This day of March 2001.

DISTRICT JUDGE

I hereby certify that I, Johnneta McGowan, am an employee of the Honorable Archie E. Blake, District Judge, and that on this date pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I deposited for mailing at Yerington, Nevada, a true copy of the foregoing document addressed to:

Jeffery D. Morrison, Esq. Attorney at Law 401 Court Street, Suite 1 Reno, Nevada 89501

Thomas L. Stockard, Esq. Deputy District Attorney District Attorney's Office 365 South Maine Street Fallon, Nevada 89406

DATED: This 6 day of Manch 2001.

Mout Knnotn. Johngetta McGowan

UC0063