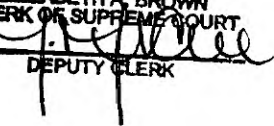


IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

GLENFORD EDWARD ENNIS,  
Appellant,  
vs.  
THE STATE OF NEVADA,  
Respondent.

No. 87366-COA

**FILED**  
AUG 27 2024  
ELIZABETH A. BROWN  
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT  
BY   
DEPUTY CLERK

*ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE*

Glenford Edward Ennis appeals from a district court order denying a motion to modify sentence filed on July 6, 2023.<sup>1</sup> Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Monica Trujillo, Judge.

In his motion, Ennis appeared to claim that (1) he was wrongfully convicted of the crimes charged; (2) he diligently pursued his claims; (3) the district court failed to hold a competency hearing; (4) he did not confess to the crime; (5) trial counsel failed to explain to the jury that there was a language barrier; (6) trial counsel's decision to put him on the stand at trial was not tactical; (7) he was unaware of the victim's medical condition; (8) cumulative error violated his right to a fair trial; (9) the district court failed to investigate a known conflict of interest; (10) he did

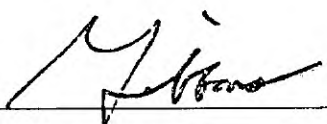
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<sup>1</sup>Ennis' pleading was titled "motion to vacate a judgment of conviction." No statute or court rule provides for an appeal from an order denying a motion to vacate a judgment of conviction, and this court would lack jurisdiction to consider such an appeal. Moreover, Ennis' motion did not substantially follow the form required of a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus. *See* NRS 34.735. The district court construed Ennis' motion as a motion to modify sentence, and Ennis does not challenge this determination on appeal.

not receive an evidentiary hearing on a prior postconviction petition, and postconviction counsel was ineffective for failing to request an evidentiary hearing; (11) his speedy trial rights were violated; (12) the district court abused its discretion by granting a motion to consolidate the charges; (13) he had legal standing; and (14) he had requested an interpreter before trial.

“[A] motion to modify a sentence is limited in scope to sentences based on mistaken assumptions about a defendant’s criminal record which work to the defendant’s extreme detriment.” *Edwards v. State*, 112 Nev. 704, 708, 918 P.2d 321, 324 (1996). Without considering the merits of Ennis’ claims, we conclude they fall outside the narrow scope of claims permissible in a motion to modify a sentence. Therefore, we conclude the district court did not err by denying Ennis’ motion, and we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.

  
\_\_\_\_\_, C.J.  
Gibbons

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Bulla

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Westbrook

cc: Hon. Monica Trujillo, District Judge  
Glenford Edward Ennis  
Attorney General/Carson City  
Clark County District Attorney  
Eighth District Court Clerk