

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LORENZO MCKINNEY,
Appellant,
vs.
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Respondent.

No. 88081-COA

FILED

NOV 01 2024

ELIZABETH A. BROWN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY 
DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

Lorenzo McKinney appeals from a district court order denying a petition for a writ of mandamus filed on September 13, 2023.¹ Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Erika D. Ballou, Judge.

In his petition, McKinney contended that the method for determining the credit that should be applied toward an offender's sentence had been revised by Senate Bill (S.B.) 413 and that these revisions should apply to him. The district court denied the petition because (1) S.B. 413, which was passed by the Nevada Legislature in 2023, does not become effective for calculation purposes until July 1, 2025; and (2) McKinney had a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law through a postconviction habeas petition.

¹McKinney alternatively sought a writ of prohibition but does not provide cogent argument regarding that relief. Therefore, we need not consider it. *See Maresca v. State*, 103 Nev. 669, 673, 748 P.2d 3, 6 (1987).

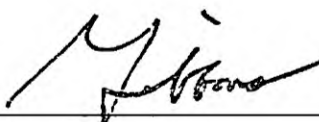
A writ of mandamus is available to compel the performance of an act that the law requires as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station, NRS 34.160, or to control a manifest abuse or arbitrary or capricious exercise of discretion, *Round Hill Gen. Improvement Dist. v. Newman*, 97 Nev. 601, 603-04, 637 P.2d 534, 536 (1981). A writ of mandamus will not issue, however, if the petitioner has a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law. NRS 34.170.


A postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus “[i]s the *only* remedy available to an incarcerated person to challenge the computation of time that the person has served pursuant to a judgment of conviction, after all available administrative remedies have been exhausted.” NRS 34.724(2)(c) (emphasis added). Therefore, McKinney has a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law to challenge the computation of his credits by way of a postconviction habeas petition. Because McKinney has an adequate remedy available, he failed to demonstrate that mandamus relief was warranted, and the district court did not err in denying his petition.

Further, McKinney’s claim for credits relies on a revised method that has not yet gone into effect. *See* 2023 Nev. Stat., ch. 394, § 11, at 2318 (providing that, “for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act,” S.B. 413 became effective upon passage and approval but that, “for all other purposes,” S.B. 413 becomes effective on July 1, 2025). Therefore, he failed to demonstrate that mandamus relief was warranted to compel a public officer to perform an act

which the law especially enjoins as a duty resulting from an office or that the district court manifestly abused its discretion in denying his requested relief.² Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.


_____, C.J.
Gibbons


_____, J.
Bulla


_____, J.
Westbrook

cc: Hon. Erika D. Ballou, District Judge
Lorenzo McKinney
Attorney General/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney
Eighth District Court Clerk

²McKinney also appealed from the denial of his motion to transport. We conclude the district court did not err by denying this motion.