

1  
2  
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
4 DISTRICT OF NEVADA  
5

6 AVRAM VINETO NIKA,

7 Petitioner,  
8 v.

9 WILLIAM GITTERE, et al.,

10 Respondents.  
11

Case No. 3:09-cv-00178-JCM-WGC

**ORDER**

12 Introduction

13 This action is a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by Avram Vineto Nika, a  
14 Nevada prisoner sentenced to death. The case is fully briefed and before the Court for  
15 adjudication of the merits of the claims remaining in Nika's second amended habeas  
16 petition. Having considered the briefing and the exhibits submitted by the parties, the  
17 Court will grant Nika's petition in part and deny it in part. The Court will conditionally  
18 grant Nika habeas corpus relief regarding his death sentence, requiring the State to  
19 resentence Nika to a non-capital sentence or grant him with a new penalty-phase trial.  
20 The Court will deny Nika relief in all other respects, will grant Nika a certificate of  
21 appealability regarding certain claims on which relief is denied, and will deny Nika's  
22 motions for leave to conduct discovery and for an evidentiary hearing.

23 Background Facts and Procedural History

24 Nika's conviction and death sentence result from the murder of Edward Smith, on  
25 August 26, 1994, on the side of a highway east of Reno. On Nika's direct appeal, the  
26 Nevada Supreme Court described the crime, as revealed by the evidence at trial, as  
27 follows:  
28

1 Appellant Avram Nika ("Nika") left Aptos, California, where he lived  
2 with his wife Rodika, between noon and 1 p.m. on August 26, 1994, and  
3 was traveling to Chicago so that he could fly from there to Romania to visit  
4 his sick mother. Nika's car was full of clothes, tools, electronic items, and  
5 a small television. According to Rodika, Nika was from Romania and  
6 spoke fluent Serbo-Croatian, spoke almost fluent Romanian, and spoke  
7 only broken English. Rodika also stated that Nika did not speak colloquial  
8 English and that she had to be present when he had dealings with  
9 merchants, government officials, and other people. Nika was driving a  
10 brown Chrysler New Yorker, and testimony indicated that it takes  
11 approximately five and one-half hours to drive from Aptos to Reno. Nika's  
12 car broke down at mile marker 34, approximately twenty miles east of  
13 Reno.

14 Edward Smith ("Smith") was employed as a manager at a Burger  
15 King in Reno. Smith left work to go home at approximately 8 p.m. to 8:10  
16 p.m. on August 26, 1994. The Smith family lived in Fallon, and Smith had  
17 made plans with his wife and child to attend a movie that started at  
18 approximately 9:45 p.m. Smith drove a silver 1983 BMW, and Mrs. Smith  
19 testified that the BMW often would not start, that they had to push start it,  
20 and that they had recently bought a new battery for the BMW in July 1994.  
21 Testimony indicated that it takes approximately one hour to one hour and  
22 fifteen minutes to get from the Burger King in Reno to the Smith's home in  
23 Fallon and that it takes approximately forty to forty-five minutes to get from  
24 the Burger King to mile marker 34.

25 Several people saw Nika standing by his car at mile marker 34 on  
26 August 26, 1994. [Footnote: Robbie Morrow stated that around 6:20 p.m.  
27 she noticed a "junky" looking brown Chrysler on the side of the road with  
28 the hood and trunk cover up. Morrow stated that she saw someone who  
appeared "dirty and grubby" in very short cut-off pants, a yellow tank top  
shirt, and white tennis shoes lying under the front of the car, apparently  
checking the engine. Robin Aguire, who was in prison at the time of trial  
on an unrelated drug charge, testified that she and her mother were  
driving on I-80 between 6 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. and saw a brown car with its  
hood up. She identified Nika as the man standing next to the car. Susan  
Tarbet stated that at approximately 7:20 p.m. or 7:25 p.m. she saw a man  
leaning against a brown car with his arms crossed. She also testified that  
she believed that the man she saw on the side of the road was Nika.  
Jewell Waters was following her husband home from Reno and passed  
mile marker 34 at approximately 7:30 p.m. Jewell saw the brown Chrysler  
and identified Nika as the person in the car. Michael Waters, Jewell's  
husband who was driving ahead of Jewell, also indicated that Nika was  
the man that he saw by the car.] Edward Sanchez was driving a maroon  
Nissan Sentra and was flagged down by Nika at approximately 7:45 p.m.  
Sanchez pulled his car in front of Nika's and backed up toward the brown  
Chrysler. Nika approached Sanchez's passenger window and said his car  
had broken down and that he needed help. Sanchez got out of his car and  
attempted to find out what was wrong with Nika's car. Sanchez stated that  
Nika had a thick accent, strong body odor, a day's beard growth and wore  
blue cut-off jeans. Sanchez offered to give Nika a ride, but Nika could not  
decide if he wanted to accept the ride and instead had Sanchez call a tow  
truck for him. Sanchez stated it was shortly after 8 p.m. when he got back  
into his car, perhaps 8:02 p.m. Sanchez stopped at a truck stop in Fernley  
and asked one of the clerks to call a tow truck for Nika.

1 Davina Boling was driving with her boyfriend on I-80 and saw the  
2 brown Chrysler on the side of the road around 8:30 p.m. They pulled over  
3 to help Nika, whom Boling described as looking frustrated, and Nika told  
4 them he had been there for three or four hours and needed a tow truck.  
5 They offered him a ride, which he declined, but he requested that they call  
6 a tow truck for him. As they left, Nika told them "Good-bye. Thank you,  
7 God bless."

8 Debra Fauvell ("Debra") stated that at approximately 8:40 p.m. she  
9 and her husband passed mile marker 34. She stated that she saw two  
10 cars on the side of the road, the first was a tan or light colored, four-door  
11 sedan which did not have any lights on and which had both driver's side  
12 doors open. About 150 feet in front (east) of the tan car she saw a dark  
13 brown sedan-type car with its hazard lights on. She saw two people  
14 standing by the first (most westerly) car. The person standing by the rear  
15 passenger side of the first car had a medium build, was about five feet ten  
16 inches tall, and was wearing a white T-shirt and light colored, faded jean-  
17 type pants. The second person was twenty feet in front of the first person,  
18 was bigger and had bushier hair than the first person, and was walking in  
19 a southeasterly direction away from the cars. Debra was shown a picture  
20 of Smith and stated that the second man's stature was consistent with  
21 Smith's. Daniel Fauvell, Debra's husband, testified that he was driving the  
22 car. He stated that he was focused on driving and did not see much, but  
23 the first car that they passed did not have any lights on, the second car  
24 had its hazard lights on, and one person was standing next to the first car.

25 Trooper Terry Whitehead of the Nevada Highway Patrol testified as  
26 follows. He came into contact with Nika while patrolling the highway on  
27 August 26, 1994. Whitehead was traveling westbound on I-80 when he  
28 saw a stranded BMW on the eastbound shoulder with its hazard lights on.  
He made a U-turn across the highway and went to help the stranded  
motorist. As Whitehead approached the BMW, he passed a brown  
Chrysler with no lights on. Because the Chrysler had no lights on, the  
hood was not open, and nobody was in the car, he drove further and  
pulled behind the BMW. The dispatch log indicates that he ran a license  
plate check on the BMW at 8:51 p.m. (the license plate was a Nevada  
plate), and he also looked at the BMW to see if it had indications that it  
was stolen. There were no people or items of personal property in the  
BMW. Because the dispatcher did not return his inquiry, he assumed that  
the BMW was not stolen and started to back up to check out the Chrysler,  
which was about 400 feet behind (west of) the BMW. As Whitehead  
backed up, he saw someone waving a flashlight from a southeasterly  
direction apparently trying to get his attention. The flashlight was coming  
from the area where Smith's dead body was found the next day.  
Whitehead got out of his car and asked Nika what was wrong with his car;  
Nika pointed to the BMW and stated, "Everything's wrong with it."  
Whitehead asked Nika if he needed a ride. Nika declined and instead  
asked for a tow truck. Whitehead said he would call one and asked Nika if  
there was anything else he could do for him. Nika stated he could use a  
ride to Chicago. Whitehead stated he did not patrol that far. At 8:53 p.m.  
Whitehead requested a tow truck for Nika. Whitehead stated that Nika was  
wearing white high-top tennis shoes and did not seem more nervous than  
any other person who had been stranded at night on the side of the road.  
He also stated that he did not see any blood on Nika's shoes or fanny  
pack and that he never asked Nika his name. Whitehead left the scene at  
8:56 p.m. to answer a call for back-up assistance on a DUI case.

1 Karl Younger testified for the defense. He stated that he worked for  
2 Anderson Towing and received a call at his home in Reno on August 26,  
3 1994, at 8:45 p.m. requesting tow truck assistance at mile marker 34 for a  
4 Chrysler New Yorker. [Footnote: This call was apparently made by either  
5 Sanchez or Boling.] At approximately 9:15 p.m., Younger saw the Chrysler  
6 and backed up toward it to prepare to tow it, at which time he noticed two  
7 other cars about sixty yards in front of (east) the tow truck. The first car in  
8 front of Younger was a silver BMW with out-of-state license plates and its  
9 lights on. The second car, a blue or brown Nissan or Datsun which also  
10 had its lights on, was in front of the first car. As he backed up to the  
11 Chrysler, two people approached the tow truck and told him that the  
12 Chrysler needed oil, that they had taken the driver to town to get the oil,  
13 and that the tow truck was no longer needed. Neither of these two men  
14 spoke with a thick accent and both spoke perfect English. Younger also  
15 noticed five to seven other people with flashlights in the area where  
16 Smith's body was eventually found. Younger then left the scene.

17 Loni Kowalski testified that she worked at Hanneman's Tow Service  
18 and received a call at 8:53 p.m. from the Highway Patrol requesting a tow  
19 truck for a silver BMW. At 8:57 p.m. she called Jerry Turley, an employee  
20 who was on call but at his own home, to tell him to respond to the request.  
21 Turley testified that he drove west from Fernley toward mile marker 34,  
22 looking on both sides of the highway for the silver BMW. He did not see  
23 the BMW and called Kowalski to inform her of such. Kowalski told Turley  
24 to keep looking, and Turley eventually saw two cars on the eastbound  
25 shoulder, exited the freeway and re-entered going eastbound, and put his  
26 flashers on as he arrived at the two cars. He noticed that neither car was a  
27 silver BMW, turned his flashlights off, and called Kowalski at 9:49 p.m. to  
28 tell her that he could not find the BMW. Turley stated that one car was a  
large dark car that could have been a Chrysler and that the other car was  
a smaller domestic car, like a Mercury Monarch or Ford Granada, which  
had its flashers on. He saw two people standing by the Chrysler but could  
not describe them.

18 On August 27, 1994, Ray Hansen, a brakeman for Southern Pacific  
19 Railroad, noticed what he thought was a body lying next to the fence  
20 between the railroad tracks and I-80. The police were called, and a trooper  
21 found the body. Careflight was also called because it was first believed  
22 that a motorcycle accident had occurred and that medical attention was  
23 required. The Careflight helicopter landed approximately fifteen to fifty feet  
24 from the body, and the medics checked the body and discovered that the  
25 person was dead.

23 David Billau was the crime scene investigator. He stated that the  
24 Careflight helicopter which landed near the crime scene could have  
25 disturbed the crime scene. He described the crime scene as follows: the  
26 Chrysler was parked off the shoulder of the eastbound lane of I-80; south  
27 of the car was a small hillside; south of the hillside was a barbed wire  
28 fence under which Smith's body was dumped; and south of the fence and  
the body were the railroad tracks. Drag marks in the dirt extended from the  
Chrysler to where the body was found. By the Chrysler's rear passenger  
tire was a rock with pooled blood on it. By the front tire was an area of red  
stained dirt in which a bullet and human hair were found. A spent shell  
casing was found a few feet in front of the red stained dirt. Smith's body  
was found under the barbed wire fence and his pants were hanging from

1 the fence. His wallet was found with money still in it lying next to his body.  
2 Smith had been shot in the forehead.

3 The police traced the brown Chrysler to Avram Nika and an  
4 address in Chicago. On August 29, 1994, the Washoe County Sheriff's  
5 office called the Chicago police for assistance in locating Nika. Chicago  
6 Police Detective Tony Villardita and his partner discovered several  
7 addresses for Nika and attempted to locate him. They saw Nika exit a  
8 silver BMW, and when they asked him his name, Nika gave them a false  
9 name. Based on this information they arrested Nika for possession of a  
10 stolen vehicle and read him his Miranda rights. Nika apparently told the  
11 police that he understood his rights and that he would waive those rights  
12 and speak to them.

13 Nika first denied any knowledge of the BMW and said that he had  
14 walked to his house. When the police told him that they saw him in the car  
15 and that they had found the car key in his pocket, Nika said that the car  
16 belonged to his friend, but that he did not know his friend's name. The  
17 police then told Nika that the BMW was involved in a murder outside  
18 Reno. Nika said that he had left Aptos in his Chrysler, arrived in Reno at  
19 around 2 p.m., went to a casino to eat, and when he came out of the  
20 casino his car was gone but his license plates were still there. At that point  
21 three males pulled up and offered to sell the BMW to him for \$300.00. He  
22 took the offer, put his plates on the car, and drove to Chicago. He also  
23 stated that he made no other stops in Reno and that the car had no  
24 mechanical problems.

25 The police then told Nika that the BMW was seen on the side of  
26 I-80, and Nika then said that the BMW had an oil and antifreeze problem  
27 about thirty miles east of Reno, several people stopped to help him, and  
28 he eventually got the car restarted. Nika said that he did not see his stolen  
Chrysler where the BMW broke down. The police told him that witnesses  
had seen both cars on the side of the road. Nika then told the police that  
he was "ready to tell the truth," and he said that he left the casino in his  
Chrysler and had car problems about thirty miles east of Reno. He said  
several people stopped to help him, and then the same three males he  
described earlier stopped to help him and offered to sell him the BMW for  
\$300.00. He bought the car, changed the license plates, and loaded his  
personal property into the BMW. Nika also stated that just as he was  
ready to leave and while the three males were still at the scene, a police  
officer stopped to help him. Nika told the officer that the BMW was  
experiencing problems but that he was able to start it, and then he drove  
to Chicago. Nika also stated that he went to his mother-in-law's garage in  
Chicago to unload his personal property, drove to get something to eat,  
and then was arrested by Villardita and his partner. After this questioning  
was conducted, John Yaryan ("Yaryan"), the Washoe County Sheriff's  
deputy who had flown to Chicago, questioned Nika. However, the district  
judge suppressed this statement based on the fact that Nika had invoked  
his right to remain silent and his right to counsel and that Yaryan  
continued to question Nika at length. The State has not argued that the  
suppression was improper.

29 The police obtained consent to search the garage of Nika's mother-  
30 in-law. They found a fanny pack, tennis shoes, and blue denim cut-off  
31 jeans, all of which were tested by forensic investigators. The forensic  
32 investigators found blood spatter on all three items, and DNA testing

1 indicated that the blood was consistent with that of Smith and excluded  
2 Nika as a source. The forensic investigators stated that at a minimum, 1 in  
3 8,800 people had the same DNA pattern they discovered.

4 Nika was extradited from Chicago to Reno and was booked into  
5 Washoe County jail on September 1, 1994. During Nika's incarceration,  
6 Nathaniel Wilson ("Wilson"), an inmate at the Washoe County jail,  
7 befriended Nika. Wilson testified to statements made by Nika regarding  
8 the events on I-80. Specifically, Nika told Wilson that his car had broken  
9 down, a man stopped to help him, the man called him a "motherf-----," he  
10 hit the man in the head with a crowbar, and then shot him in the head.  
11 Nika stated that in Romania, his country of origin, you did not use the word  
12 "motherf-----," and that you could be killed for calling somebody that name.  
13 Nika stated that the victim was lying on the ground when he was shot in  
14 the head, that he tried to hide the body in some bushes, and that he killed  
15 the man because "he needed to get to Chicago." Nika stated that he hid  
16 the gun, which was an automatic pistol, about five miles from the crime  
17 scene. (The gun was never found despite an extensive search.) Nika told  
18 him that he had taken the battery out of his car and put it in the BMW  
19 because the BMW would not start. [Footnote: Evidence showed that when  
20 the BMW was found in Chicago, it had a "National" brand battery and that  
21 the battery purchased by the Smiths in July 1994 was not a National brand  
22 battery.]

23 Wilson was in jail on one count of selling cocaine and stated that he  
24 did not receive any deal from the prosecution in exchange for his  
25 testimony. However, Wilson spoke to the police for the first time on  
26 October 11, 1994, and was released from jail and granted probation on  
27 November 18, 1994, after pleading guilty to what he called "possession for  
28 sale," a lesser crime than that with which he was originally charged.

Dr. Anton Sohn ("Dr. Sohn") conducted the autopsy on Smith. He  
found three blunt trauma wounds on the back of Smith's head where  
Smith had been hit with an object heavy enough and with enough force to  
fracture the skull beneath each wound. Dr. Sohn testified that at least one  
of the blunt trauma wounds was delivered to the skull while Smith was  
lying on the ground face down. On Smith's forehead was a bullet wound  
which Dr. Sohn classified as a "contact wound," stating that it was created  
when the muzzle of the gun was placed directly against the forehead and  
the gun was fired. Dr. Sohn found an exit wound in the back of Smith's  
head and found other lacerations on Smith's face. Dr. Sohn found scrapes  
or "drag marks" on Smith's chest which were consistent with Smith's body  
being dragged in the dirt. Dr. Sohn stated that the gunshot to the head  
was the cause of death and that the blunt force traumas were inflicted  
before Smith was shot.

At the conclusion of the trial, the jury found Nika guilty of first  
degree murder with the use of a deadly weapon. At the penalty hearing,  
the prosecution sought the death penalty and alleged three aggravating  
circumstances as follows:

1. Evidence that the murder was committed by  
AVRAM NIKa during the commission of or attempt to commit  
a robbery. NRS 200.033(4).

1                   2. Evidence that the murder was committed to avoid  
or prevent a lawful arrest. NRS 200.033(5).

2                   3. Evidence that the murder was committed upon one  
3 or more persons at random and without apparent motive.  
NRS 200.033 (9).

4                   Anna Boka ("Anna"), Nika's mother-in-law, testified at the penalty  
5 hearing as follows. Nika had a violent temper, and in 1991 when she did  
not give Nika money for a trip, he threatened to kill both her and Rodika,  
6 Anna's daughter and Nika's wife. Peter Boka ("Peter"), Anna's husband,  
told Anna that in September 1993 he and Nika had gotten into an  
7 argument and Nika put a gun to Peter's head. (Peter later testified that he  
never saw a gun and that Nika only threatened to shoot him.) Anna stated  
8 on cross-examination that Peter was a very heavy drinker and had  
instigated the fight in September 1993. In October 1993, Nika stated that  
9 he would kill Anna if Rodika did not come back to live with him. Also in  
October 1993, Nika wanted to see his and Rodika's baby who was staying  
10 at Anna's house, but Peter refused to allow Nika in the house. At that point  
Nika flashed a gun and told Anna that if Peter did not let him see the baby,  
11 he would kill Peter. Finally, in November 1993, Nika told Anna that if  
Rodika did not leave Anna's house in Chicago and come back to him, he  
12 would burn down Anna's house.

13                  Mary Ellen Izzo testified that Nika had raped her in an apartment  
building in Chicago in December 1989. She stated that he was helping  
14 people move into or out of the building, that she met him in the hallway,  
and that he later told her that his mother, who was the manager of the  
15 apartment, wished to see her. [Footnote: The woman whom Izzo believed  
to be Nika's mother was in fact Nika's aunt. Apparently, Nika was the  
16 maintenance man in the apartment building.] She went into the manager's  
apartment with Nika and he locked the door and told her to come into the  
17 bedroom because that was where his mother was. When she was in the  
bedroom, Nika pushed her on the bed, hit her, and sexually penetrated  
18 her. Izzo escaped after Nika let her up, and she then called the police.  
Nika was never prosecuted for the alleged crime, and Izzo stated that she  
19 did not proceed with the prosecution because Nika's aunt threatened to  
evict her if she proceeded, she had three children to take care of, and she  
20 did not have enough money to move. Izzo stated on cross-examination  
that she had bruises on her face and breasts as a result of the rape;  
21 however, a hospital report indicated that she had only red marks on her  
neck. The defense attorney asked Izzo if she was a drug user, and Izzo  
22 stated that she was not. Izzo stated that shortly after this event she  
received government housing and moved.

23                  Rodika, Nika's wife, testified for the defense as follows. In reference  
24 to the alleged sexual assault, Izzo had approached Rodika's family and  
stated that if they did not want to see Nika jailed for rape, they had better  
25 pay her some "big money." She had heard that Izzo had a drug problem  
and had hung her children out of her second story window. In reference to  
26 the September 1993 incident between Nika and Peter, the police were  
called, and they never found a gun. She acknowledged on cross-  
27 examination that Nika was violent and had made death threats against her  
and her family on several occasions.

1 Dorina Vukadin, Rodika's sister, also testified for the defense. She  
2 stated that Nika played sports with her children and that her children liked  
3 Nika, but she also stated that he was a stern disciplinarian.

4 On July 10, 1995, the jury found beyond a reasonable doubt that  
5 the murder committed by Nika was aggravated by the fact that the murder  
6 was committed upon Smith at random and without apparent motive. The  
7 jury also found that no mitigating circumstances existed. [Footnote: The  
8 mitigating circumstances offered to the jury were as follows:

9 1. The defendant has no significant history of prior  
10 criminal activity.

11 2. The murder was committed while the defendant  
12 was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional  
13 disturbance.

14 3. The victim was a participant in the defendant's  
15 criminal conduct or consented to the act.

16 4. The defendant was an accomplice in a murder  
17 committed by another person and his participation in the  
18 murder was relatively minor.

19 5. The defendant acted under duress or under the  
20 domination of another person.

21 6. The youth of the defendant at the time of the  
22 crime.

23 7. Any other mitigating circumstance.]

24 Consequently, the mitigating circumstances did not outweigh the  
25 aggravating circumstances found; and therefore, a sentence of death was  
26 imposed.

27 Opinion, Respondents' Exh. 81, pp. 1-13 (ECF No. 111-5, pp. 2-14) (published as Nika  
28 v. State, 113 Nev. 1424, 951 P.2d 1047 (1997)).

29 Nika appealed. On August 23, 1995, the Nevada Supreme Court ordered that  
30 "the effectiveness of trial counsel should be reviewed on direct appeal," and referred the  
31 matter to the state district court for further proceedings. See Order, Respondents' Exh.  
32 60 (ECF No. 109-9). On November 7 and 8, 1996, the state district court held an  
33 evidentiary hearing regarding the issue whether Nika received effective assistance of  
34 trial counsel. See Transcript of Proceedings, Respondents' Exhs. 76, 77 (ECF Nos.  
35 110-1, 111-1). The state district court ruled that Nika did not receive ineffective  
36 assistance of trial counsel and ordered the record of those proceedings transmitted to



1 the Nevada Supreme Court. See Transcript of Proceedings, Respondents' Exh. 77, pp.  
2 99-117 (ECF No. 111-1, pp. 100-18). On December 30, 1997, the Nevada Supreme  
3 Court affirmed the judgment of conviction and sentence. See *Nika v. State*, 113 Nev.  
4 1424, 951 P.2d 1047 (1997). On that date, the Nevada Supreme Court also dismissed  
5 Nika's separate appeal from the district court's ruling that he did not receive ineffective  
6 assistance of trial counsel. See Order Dismissing Appeal, Respondents' Exh. 82 (ECF  
7 No. 112-1).

8 On April 15, 1998, Nika filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the state  
9 district court. See Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Respondents' Exh. 86 (ECF No.  
10 112-5). Counsel was appointed, and, with counsel, Nika filed a supplement to his  
11 petition on September 29, 2000. See Supplement to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus,  
12 Respondents' Exh. 99 (ECF No. 113-1). The state district court dismissed all but one of  
13 Nika's claims, and, following an evidentiary hearing, denied relief on the remaining  
14 claim. See Order filed March 15, 2001, Respondents' Exh. 107 (ECF No. 114-8);  
15 Transcript of Proceedings, Respondents' Exhs. 122, 123 (ECF Nos. 116-12, 117-1);  
16 Order Denying Petition for Post-Conviction, Respondents' Exh. 125 (ECF No. 117-3);  
17 Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Judgment, Respondents' Exh. 129 (ECF No.  
18 117-7).

19 Nika appealed, and on September 16, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court  
20 reversed and remanded the case to the state district court for further proceedings on the  
21 claims that had been dismissed. See Opinion, Respondents' Exh. 141 (ECF No. 118-9)  
22 (published as *Nika v. State*, 120 Nev. 600, 97 P.3d 1140 (2004)). The Nevada Supreme  
23 Court ruled that the proceeding regarding issues of alleged ineffective assistance of  
24 counsel in conjunction with Nika's direct appeal had been an inadequate forum to  
25 adjudicate those issues. See *Nika*, 120 Nev. at 602, 97 P.3d at 1142. The Nevada  
26 Supreme Court affirmed the state district court's denial of relief on the remaining claim.  
27 See *id.*, 120 Nev. at 607-11, 97 P.3d at 1145-48.  
28

1 On remand, Nika filed a second supplemental habeas petition on June 23, 2005.  
2 See Second Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Respondents' Exh. 146  
3 (ECF No. 119-1). On January 6, 2006, the state district court filed an order denying Nika  
4 relief on the remanded claims. See Order Granting Motion to Dismiss, Respondents'  
5 Exh. 150 (ECF No. 120-3). Nika again appealed, and the Nevada Supreme Court  
6 affirmed on December 31, 2008. See Opinion, Respondents' Exh. 165 (ECF No. 122-1)  
7 (published as *Nika v. State*, 124 Nev. 1272, 198 P.3d 839 (2008)). Nika then petitioned  
8 the United States Supreme Court for certiorari, and his certiorari petition was denied on  
9 October 13, 2009. See Notice of Denial of Petition for Writ of Certiorari, Respondents'  
10 Exh. 172 (ECF No. 122-8).

11 Nika initiated this federal habeas corpus action on April 7, 2009, and counsel was  
12 appointed (ECF Nos. 1, 11). With counsel, Nika filed an amended habeas petition on  
13 March 1, 2010 (ECF No. 18).

14 On April 30, 2010, Respondents filed a motion to dismiss (ECF No. 41). Nika  
15 then filed a motion for stay (ECF No. 42). On August 27, 2010, the Court granted Nika's  
16 motion for stay, stayed this case pending Nika's further exhaustion of claims in state  
17 court, and denied the motion to dismiss as moot (ECF No. 47).

18 On April 20, 2010, Nika filed a second state-court petition for a writ of habeas  
19 corpus. See Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), Respondents'  
20 Exh. 174 (ECF No. 123-1). On November 2, 2011, the state district court dismissed the  
21 petition. See Order, Respondents' Exh. 190 (ECF No. 124-10). Nika appealed, and on  
22 July 30, 2014, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed. See Order of Affirmance,  
23 Respondents' Exh. 196 (ECF No. 125-4). The Nevada Supreme Court denied Nika's  
24 petition for rehearing on October 23, 2014. See Order Denying Rehearing,  
25 Respondents' Exh. 200 (ECF No. 125-8). Nika petitioned the United States Supreme  
26 Court for certiorari, and that petition was denied on April 27, 2015. See Notice of Denial  
27 of Petition for Writ of Certiorari, Respondents' Exh. 204 (ECF No. 125-12).

1 On May 29, 2015, Nika moved to lift the stay of this case (ECF No. 62). The  
2 Court granted that motion and lifted the stay on June 18, 2015 (ECF No. 68).

3 On August 3, 2015, with leave of court, the Republic of Serbia filed a brief, as  
4 amicus curiae, in support of Nika's petition (ECF Nos. 69, 72, 84).

5 Also on August 3, 2015, Nika filed a second amended petition for writ of habeas  
6 corpus (ECF No. 73), which is now Nika's operative petition. Nika's second amended  
7 petition asserts the following grounds for relief:

8 1. Nika's federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of  
9 ineffective assistance of his trial counsel.

10 A. "The county contract under which trial counsel were  
11 paid created a conflict of interest that prevented trial counsel  
from performing effectively."

12 B. "Trial counsel were ineffective for failing to investigate  
13 and present compelling evidence of Mr. Nika's background,  
culture, and life history."

14 C. "Trial counsel were ineffective in litigating the motion  
to suppress Mr. Nika's statements to police."

15 D. "Trial counsel were ineffective for failing to conduct  
16 adequate voir dire."

17 E. "Trial counsel were ineffective for failing to move for a  
change of venue."

18 F. "Trial counsel were ineffective throughout the guilt  
19 phase of Mr. Nika's trial."

20 1. "Trial counsel were ineffective for failing  
to investigate and present an argument that  
21 Mr. Nika was provoked and acted in the heat of  
passion, or in self-defense."

22 2. "Trial counsel were ineffective for failing  
to investigate and present evidence that  
23 Nathaniel Wilson was acting as an agent of the  
State, and received benefits in exchange for  
24 his testimony."

25 3. "Trial counsel were ineffective during  
their opening arguments."

26 4. "Trial counsel were ineffective for  
27 waiving spousal privilege."  
28

1                   5.       “Trial counsel were ineffective for failing  
2                   to object to unrecorded bench conferences.”

3                   6.       “Trial counsel were ineffective for failing  
4                   to object to improper jury instructions.”

5                   7.       “Trial counsel were ineffective during  
6                   their closing arguments.”

7                   G.       “Trial counsel were ineffective for failing to investigate  
8                   and present powerful mitigating evidence at the penalty  
9                   phase of the trial.”

10                  H.       “Trial counsel were ineffective throughout the trial  
11                  proceedings.”

12                  2.       Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “because the guilt  
13                  phase jury instructions failed to require the jury to find all of the mens rea  
14                  elements of first-degree murder.”

15                  3.       Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “due to the jury’s  
16                  finding the statutory aggravating circumstance that the murder was  
17                  committed at random and without apparent motive, which is facially  
18                  unconstitutional and invalid as applied to Mr. Nika.”

19                  4.       Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “due to the State’s  
20                  actions in actively concealing the executory promise of benefits it made to  
21                  Nathaniel Wilson, in allowing false testimony in that regard, and in  
22                  convincing a defense witness that her testimony was no longer needed.”

23                       A.       “The State committed misconduct by failing to  
24                       disclose an executory promise of benefits made to witness  
25                       Nathaniel Wilson.”

26                       B.       “The State committed misconduct by preventing the  
27                       defense from calling Samantha McKendall.”

28                  5.       Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “due to the  
improper admission of Mr. Nika’s custodial incriminating statements in  
violation of Miranda v. Arizona.”

6.       Nika’s federal constitutional rights, and his rights under an  
international treaty and international law, were violated because “[t]he  
State of Nevada and Mr. Nika’s trial counsel failed to inform Mr. Nika that  
he had a right under Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular  
Relations to notify Serbian consular officials of his arrest and detention.”

7.       Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “because the trial  
court gave the jury erroneous and unconstitutional jury instructions during  
Mr. Nika’s trial.”

A.       The jury instructions “fail[ed] to require that the jury  
find the statutory aggravation is not outweighed by mitigation  
beyond a reasonable doubt.”

1 B. The jury instructions “fail[ed] to instruct the jury that  
2 aggravating circumstances needed to be found unanimously,  
and that mitigating circumstances did not need to be found  
unanimously.”

3 C. “The reasonable doubt instruction was  
4 unconstitutional.”

5 D. “The malice instructions were unconstitutional.”

6 E. “The trial court unconstitutionally instructed the jury on  
‘guilt’ and ‘innocence.’”

7 F. The jury instruction regarding commutation violated  
8 Nika’s federal constitutional rights.

9 G. “The ‘anti-sympathy’ instruction was unconstitutional.”

10 H. The cumulative effect of the erroneous jury  
11 instructions resulted in a violation of Nika’s federal  
constitutional rights.

12 8. Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “due to the trial  
13 court’s improper, repeated ex parte contacts with the State regarding an  
executory promise of benefits to State’s witness Nathaniel Wilson.”

14 9. Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of  
prosecutorial misconduct.

15 A. “The State made several improper arguments during  
16 Mr. Nika’s trial.”

17 B. “The State improperly used its peremptory challenges  
to remove persons from the venire on the basis of gender.”

18 C. “The State asked improper questions and made  
19 improper comments during voir dire.”

20 10. Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of “the  
undue influence of publicity on Mr. Nika’s trial.”

21 11. Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “because Mr.  
22 Nika’s capital trial and sentencing and review on direct appeal were  
conducted before state judicial officers whose tenure in office was not  
23 during good behavior but whose tenure was dependent on popular  
election, and who failed to conduct fair and adequate appellate review.”

24 12. Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated “because Mr.  
25 Nika’s direct appeal counsel were ineffective.”

26 13. Nika’s federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of the  
cumulative effect of the errors Nika alleges.

27 14. Nika’s death sentence is in violation of the federal constitution  
28 “because Nevada’s lethal injection scheme constitutes cruel and unusual  
punishment.”

1 Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 9-196 (capitalization and punctuation  
2 altered in quotations of headings).

3 On May 12, 2016, Respondents filed a motion to dismiss Nika's second  
4 amended petition (ECF No. 95). The Court granted that motion in part, and denied it in  
5 part, on March 16, 2017; the Court dismissed Grounds 7A, 7C, 7E, 7F, 7G, 10 and 11 of  
6 Nika's second amended petition. See Order entered March 16, 2017 (ECF No. 151).

7 The respondents filed an answer, responding to Nika's remaining claims, on  
8 October 20, 2017 (ECF No. 160). Nika filed a reply to the answer on March 26, 2018  
9 (ECF No. 169). Respondents filed a response to Nika's reply on September 14, 2018  
10 (ECF No. 181).

11 Along with his reply, on March 26, 2018, Nika also filed a motion for discovery  
12 (ECF No. 166) and a motion for an evidentiary hearing (ECF No. 168). Respondents  
13 filed an opposition to both of those motions on April 9, 2018 (ECF No. 172). Nika replied  
14 on October 4, 2018 (ECF No. 183).

## 15 Discussion

### 16 Standard of Review

17 Because this action was initiated after April 24, 1996, the amendments to  
18 28 U.S.C. § 2254 enacted as part of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act  
19 (AEDPA) apply. See *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 336 (1997); *Van Tran v. Lindsey*,  
20 212 F.3d 1143, 1148 (9th Cir. 2000), overruled on other grounds by *Lockyer v. Andrade*,  
21 538 U.S. 63 (2003).

22 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) sets forth the primary standard of review under the AEDPA:

23 An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in  
24 custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted with  
25 respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court  
proceedings unless the adjudication of the claim—

26 (1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or  
27 involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established  
28 Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the  
United States; or

1 (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an  
2 unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the  
evidence presented in the State court proceeding.

3 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). A state court decision is contrary to clearly established Supreme  
4 Court precedent, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1), “if the state court  
5 applies a rule that contradicts the governing law set forth in [the Supreme Court’s]  
6 cases” or “if the state court confronts a set of facts that are materially indistinguishable  
7 from a decision of [the Supreme Court] and nevertheless arrives at a result different  
8 from [the Supreme Court’s] precedent.” Lockyer, 538 U.S. at 73 (quoting Williams v.  
9 Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 405-06 (2000)). A state court decision is an unreasonable  
10 application of clearly established Supreme Court precedent, within the meaning of  
11 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1), “if the state court identifies the correct governing legal principle  
12 from [the Supreme Court’s] decisions but unreasonably applies that principle to the facts  
13 of the prisoner’s case.” Lockyer, 538 U.S. at 75 (quoting Williams, 529 U.S. at 413). The  
14 “unreasonable application” clause requires the state court decision to be more than  
15 incorrect or erroneous; the state court’s application of clearly established law must be  
16 objectively unreasonable. Id. (quoting Williams, 529 U.S. at 409). The analysis under  
17 section 2254(d) looks to the law that was clearly established by United States Supreme  
18 Court precedent at the time of the state court’s decision. Wiggins v. Smith, 539 U.S.  
19 510, 520 (2003).

20 The Supreme Court has instructed that “[a] state court’s determination that a  
21 claim lacks merit precludes federal habeas relief so long as ‘fairminded jurists could  
22 disagree’ on the correctness of the state court’s decision.” Harrington v. Richter, 562  
23 U.S. 86, 101 (2011) (citing Yarborough v. Alvarado, 541 U.S. 652, 664 (2004)). The  
24 Supreme Court has also instructed that “even a strong case for relief does not mean the  
25 state court’s contrary conclusion was unreasonable.” Id. at 102 (citing Lockyer, 538 U.S.  
26 at 75); see also Cullen v. Pinholster, 563 U.S. 170, 181 (2011) (AEDPA standard is “a  
27 difficult to meet and highly deferential standard for evaluating state-court rulings, which  
28

1 demands that state-court decisions be given the benefit of the doubt” (internal quotation  
2 marks and citations omitted)).

3 The state courts’ “last reasoned decision” is the ruling subject to section 2254(d)  
4 review. *Cheney v. Washington*, 614 F.3d 987, 995 (9th Cir. 2010). If the last reasoned  
5 state-court decision adopts or substantially incorporates the reasoning from a previous  
6 state-court decision, a federal habeas court may consider both decisions to ascertain  
7 the state courts’ reasoning. See *Edwards v. Lamarque*, 475 F.3d 1121, 1126 (9th Cir.  
8 2007) (en banc).

9 If the state court denies a claim but provides no explanation for its ruling, the  
10 federal court still affords the ruling the deference mandated by section 2254(d); in such  
11 a case, the petitioner is entitled to habeas relief only if “there was no reasonable basis  
12 for the state court to deny relief.” *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 98.

13 In considering the petitioner’s claims under section 2254(d), the federal court  
14 generally takes into account only the evidence presented in state court. *Pinholster*, 563  
15 U.S. at 185-87. However, if the petitioner meets the standard imposed by section  
16 2254(d), the federal court may then allow factual development, possibly including an  
17 evidentiary hearing, and the federal court’s review is then de novo. See *Panetti v.*  
18 *Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, 948 (2007); *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 528-29; *Runningeagle v.*  
19 *Ryan*, 686 F.3d 758, 786-88 (9th Cir. 2012).

20 The federal court’s review is de novo for claims not adjudicated on their merits by  
21 the state courts. See *Cone v. Bell*, 556 U.S. 449, 472 (2009); *Porter v. McCollum*, 558  
22 U.S. 30, 39 (2009).

### 23 Procedural Default and Martinez

24 In *Coleman v. Thompson*, the Supreme Court held that a state prisoner who fails  
25 to comply with the state’s procedural requirements in presenting his claims is barred by  
26 the adequate and independent state ground doctrine from obtaining a writ of habeas  
27 corpus in federal court. *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731-32 (1991) (“Just as in  
28 those cases in which a state prisoner fails to exhaust state remedies, a habeas



1 petitioner who has failed to meet the State's procedural requirements for presenting his  
2 federal claims has deprived the state courts of an opportunity to address those claims in  
3 the first instance." Where such a procedural default constitutes an adequate and  
4 independent state ground for denial of habeas corpus, the default may be excused only  
5 if "a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is actually  
6 innocent," or if the prisoner demonstrates cause for the default and prejudice resulting  
7 from it. *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 496 (1986).

8 To demonstrate cause for a procedural default, the petitioner must "show that  
9 some objective factor external to the defense impeded" his efforts to comply with the  
10 state procedural rule. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488. For cause to exist, the external  
11 impediment must have prevented the petitioner from raising the claim. See *McCleskey*  
12 *v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 497 (1991). With respect to the prejudice prong, the petitioner  
13 bears "the burden of showing not merely that the errors [complained of] constituted a  
14 possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage,  
15 infecting his entire [proceeding] with errors of constitutional dimension." *White v. Lewis*,  
16 874 F.2d 599, 603 (9th Cir. 1989), citing *United States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 170  
17 (1982).

18 In *Martinez v. Ryan*, 566 U.S. 1 (2012), the Supreme Court ruled that ineffective  
19 assistance of post-conviction counsel may serve as cause to overcome the procedural  
20 default of a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel. The Coleman Court had held  
21 that the absence or ineffective assistance of state post-conviction counsel generally  
22 could not establish cause to excuse a procedural default because there is no  
23 constitutional right to counsel in state post-conviction proceedings. See *Coleman*, 501  
24 U.S. at 752-54. In *Martinez*, however, the Supreme Court established an equitable  
25 exception, holding that the absence or ineffective assistance of counsel at an initial-  
26 review collateral proceeding may establish cause to excuse a petitioner's procedural  
27 default of substantial claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel. See *Martinez*, 566  
28 U.S. at 9. The Court described "initial-review collateral proceedings" as "collateral

1 proceedings which provide the first occasion to raise a claim of ineffective assistance at  
2 trial.” Id. at 8.

3 In the March 16, 2017, order, the Court recognized that Nika raised certain of his  
4 claims—Grounds 1A, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F3, 1F4, 1F5, 1H, 4B, 6, 9A, 9B and 12—for the first  
5 time in his second state habeas action, and the Nevada Supreme Court ruled that those  
6 claims were procedurally barred and that Nika did not make any showing to overcome  
7 the procedural bar. See Order entered March 16, 2017 (ECF No. 151),  
8 pp. 7-8. The Court ruled further that, under Martinez, Nika might be able to overcome  
9 the procedural default of those claims but declined to rule on the question of the  
10 procedural defaults until the merits of the claims were briefed. See id.at 8.

11 Respondents argue that Martinez does not provide a means for Nika to  
12 overcome any procedural default that results from the state courts’ application of the  
13 state-law statute of limitations. See Answer (ECF No. 160), pp. 9-10. This argument is  
14 without merit. Nika was represented by his first state post-conviction counsel from 1998  
15 until 2009; he filed his second state-court petition for a writ of habeas corpus on  
16 April 20, 2010. See Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), Respondents’  
17 Exh. 174 (ECF No. 123-1). In this Court’s view, under the circumstances in this case,  
18 ineffective assistance of Nika’s first state post-conviction counsel may operate as cause  
19 to excuse his procedural defaults based on the state-law statute of limitations.  
20 Respondents do not articulate any compelling reason why the equitable rule of Martinez  
21 should not apply here.

22 With respect to Nika’s claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel in  
23 Ground 12, Respondents point out that at the time of the March 16, 2017, order in this  
24 case, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals had, in *Nguyen v. Curry*, 736 F.3d 1287  
25 (9th Cir. 2013), extended the Martinez exception to claims of ineffective assistance of  
26 direct appeal counsel, but *Nguyen* has since been abrogated by the Supreme Court, in  
27 *Davila v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 2058 (2017). See Answer (ECF No. 160), p. 54.  
28 Respondents’ argument in this regard is well-taken; *Nguyen* is no longer good law.

1 Therefore, Nika's claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel are procedurally  
2 defaulted, without any showing of cause and prejudice by Nika. In his reply, Nika argues  
3 that, in his first state habeas action, he asserted certain claims of ineffective assistance  
4 of appellate counsel, and the Nevada Supreme Court denied those claims on their  
5 merits, so those parts of Ground 12 are not procedurally defaulted. See Reply (ECF No.  
6 169), pp. 274-75; see also Nika, 124 Nev. at 1293, 1295-98, 198 P.3d at 853, 855-57.

7 This argument, however, is inconsistent with the argument Nika made regarding  
8 Ground 12 in response to the respondents' motion to dismiss. There, Nika argued:

9       The State argues that portions of Claim Twelve are procedurally defaulted,  
10       while other portions are not, without identifying which is which. ECF No.  
11       95 at 59-60. As with Claim One, Nika's position is that his claim of IAC of  
12       direct appeal counsel is a single claim, and that the new factual  
      allegations raised in the instant claim fundamentally alter the claim so as  
      to render it new and different.

13 Opposition to Respondents' Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 132), p. 94. The Court  
14 accepted Nika's position, and treated Ground 12 as different from the claim in his first  
15 state habeas action, and subject, in whole, to the procedural default doctrine in this  
16 case. The case then proceeded, and the respondents answered, based on Nika's  
17 position and the Court's ruling. Nika's attempt to change his position in this manner now  
18 is barred by the doctrine of judicial estoppel. See Russell v. Rolfs, 893 F.2d 1033, 1037  
19 (9th Cir. 1990). Ground 12 is procedurally defaulted, and Nika makes no showing to  
20 overcome the procedural default. Ground 12 will be denied as barred by the procedural  
21 default doctrine.

22       Nika's remaining claims for ineffective assistance of trial counsel are addressed  
23 below.

24       Claims Warranting Habeas Corpus Relief

25               Ground 7B - Jury Instructions and Verdict Forms Concerning  
26               Mitigating Circumstances

27       In Ground 7B, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated in  
28 the penalty phase of his trial because the jury instructions "fail[ed] to instruct the jury

1 that aggravating circumstances needed to be found unanimously, and that mitigating  
2 circumstances did not need to be found unanimously.” See Second Amended Petition  
3 (ECF No. 73), pp. 152-53. The crux of this claim is that in the penalty phase of Nika’s  
4 trial, the jury instructions and verdict form did not inform the jury that they did not have  
5 to find mitigating circumstances unanimously, that is, that each juror could individually  
6 consider any mitigating circumstance whether or not any other jurors agreed about the  
7 existence of that mitigating circumstance.

8 Regarding the findings the jury was to make in the penalty phase of Nika’s trial,  
9 the trial court instructed the jury as follows:

10 The State has alleged certain aggravating circumstances are  
11 present in this case.

12 The defendant has alleged certain mitigating circumstances are  
13 present in this case.

14 It shall be your duty to determine:

15 (a) whether an aggravating circumstance or circumstances  
16 has/have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt;

17 (b) whether a mitigating circumstance or circumstances are found  
18 to exist; and,

19 (c) based upon these findings, whether the defendant should be  
20 sentenced to life imprisonment or death.

21 The jury may impose a sentence of death only if you find at least  
22 one aggravating circumstance and further find there are no mitigating  
23 circumstances sufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstance or  
24 circumstances found.

25 Otherwise the punishment imposed shall be imprisonment in the  
26 Nevada State Prison for life with or without the possibility of parole.

27 \* \* \*

28 The State has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt  
the aggravating circumstance or circumstances in this case.

A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible  
doubt but is such a doubt as would govern or control a person in the more  
weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison  
and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can  
say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a  
reasonable doubt. Doubt, to be reasonable, must be actual, not mere  
possibility or speculation.

1 If you have a reasonable doubt as to the aggravating circumstance  
2 or circumstances in this case, or find the mitigating circumstance or  
3 circumstances are sufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstance or  
4 circumstances found, the defendant is entitled to a verdict of life  
imprisonment and you are to specify whether such imprisonment shall be  
with or without the possibility of parole.

5 \* \* \*

6 When you retire to consider your verdict, you must first determine  
7 whether the State has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that an  
8 aggravating circumstance or circumstances exist in this case and whether  
9 a mitigating circumstance or circumstances exist in this case. A verdict  
10 form has been provided to you for this purpose.

11 Based upon your findings in the verdict you must then determine  
12 whether the defendant should be sentenced to life imprisonment or death.  
13 If you determine life imprisonment is a proper verdict in this case, you  
14 must determine whether the imprisonment shall be with the possibility of  
15 parole or without the possibility of parole.

16 During your deliberations, you will have all the exhibits which were  
17 admitted into evidence during the trial and during this hearing, these  
18 written instructions and forms of verdict which have been prepared for  
19 your convenience.

20 Your verdict must be unanimous. As soon as you have agreed  
21 upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreperson and return  
22 with it to this room.

23 Penalty Phase Jury Instructions, Respondents' Exh. 48, Instructions No. 10, 11 and 20  
24 (ECF No. 108-3, pp. 11, 12 and 21). The verdict form provided to the jury was as  
25 follows:

26 We the jury in the above-entitled action, find beyond a reasonable  
27 doubt that the murder committed by the defendant was aggravated by the  
28 following circumstance or circumstances which have been checked below.

\_\_\_\_ (1) The murder of Edward V. Smith was committed by  
defendant Avaram Nika while he was engaged in the commission of or an  
attempt to commit robbery and Avaram Nika killed Edward V. Smith.

\_\_\_\_ (2) The murder of Edward V. Smith was committed to avoid or  
prevent a lawful arrest.

\_\_\_\_ (3) The murder was committed upon Edward V. Smith at  
random and without apparent motive.

We, the jury in the above-entitled action find the following mitigating  
circumstance or circumstances which are existing in this case and have  
checked the same below.

1. The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity.

2. The murder was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance.

3. The victim was a participant in the defendant's criminal conduct or consented to the act.

4. The defendant was an accomplice in a murder committed by another person and his participation in the murder was relatively minor.

5. The defendant acted under duress or under the domination of another person.

6. The youth of the defendant at the time of the crime.

7. Any other mitigating circumstance.

FOREMAN

#### LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE

We, the jury in the above-entitled action, having found the defendant, Avram Nika, guilty of Murder in the First Degree With The Use Of a Deadly weapon, set the penalty to be imposed at life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole, plus a consecutive term of life in the Nevada State Prison without the possibility of parole for the use of a deadly weapon.

DATED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1995.

FOREMAN

#### LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE

We, the jury in the above-entitled action, having previously found the defendant, Avram Nika, guilty of Murder in the First Degree With The Use Of a Deadly Weapon, set the penalty to be imposed at life in the Nevada State Prison with the possibility of parole, plus a consecutive term of life in the Nevada State Prison with the possibility of parole for the use of a deadly weapon.

DATED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1995.

1  
2 FOREMAN

3  
4 DEATH PENALTY

5 We, the jury in the above-entitled action, having previously found  
6 the defendant, Avram Nika, guilty of Murder in the First Degree With The  
7 Use Of a Deadly Weapon, and having found beyond a reasonable doubt  
8 that an aggravating circumstance or circumstances exists in this case and  
9 that any mitigating circumstance or circumstances are not sufficient to  
10 outweigh the aggravating circumstance or circumstances found, therefore,  
11 by reason thereof, set the penalty of sentence to be imposed upon the  
12 defendant, of Murder in the First Degree With The Use Of a Deadly  
13 Weapon at death.

14 DATED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1995.

15  
16 FOREMAN

17 Verdict, Respondents' Exh. 50 (ECF No. 108-5).

18 In Mills v. Maryland, 486 U.S. 367 (1988), the Supreme Court held there to be a  
19 federal constitutional violation where "there is a substantial probability that reasonable  
20 jurors, upon receiving the judge's instructions in this case, and in attempting to complete  
21 the verdict form as instructed, well may have thought they were precluded from  
22 considering any mitigating evidence unless all 12 jurors agreed on the existence of a  
23 particular such circumstance." Mills, 486 U.S. at 384; see also McKoy v. North Carolina,  
24 494 U.S. 433, 442-43 (1990) ("Mills requires that each juror be permitted to consider  
25 and give effect to ... all mitigating evidence in deciding ... whether aggravating  
26 circumstances outweigh mitigating circumstances...."). The Mills Court based its ruling,  
27 in part, on the observation that "[n]o instruction was given indicating what the jury  
28 should do if some but not all of the jurors were willing to recognize something about  
petitioner, his background, or the circumstances of the crime, as a mitigating factor."  
Mills, 486 U.S. at 379. The Mills Court relied on a line of Supreme Court precedent  
holding that "the sentencer [may] not be precluded from considering, as a mitigating

1 factor, any aspect of a defendant's character or record and any of the circumstances of  
2 the offense that the defendant proffers as a basis for a sentence less than death." *Id.* at  
3 374-75 (quoting *Eddings v. Oklahoma*, 455 U.S. 104, 110 (1982), and *Lockett v. Ohio*,  
4 438 U.S. 586, 604 (1978) (plurality opinion)) (emphasis in original). The Court  
5 acknowledged that it could not be certain that the jury in the *Mills* case interpreted the  
6 instructions to preclude consideration of mitigating factors unless they were found  
7 unanimously, but ruled that "[t]he possibility that a single juror could block" consideration  
8 of mitigating evidence "is one we dare not risk." *Mills*, 486 U.S. at 384. The Court stated:  
9 "Unless we can rule out the substantial possibility that the jury may have rested its  
10 verdict on the 'improper' ground, we must remand for resentencing." *Id.* at 377.

11 Nika asserted this claim in his first state habeas action. See Second  
12 Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Respondents' Exh. 146, pp. 137-44  
13 (ECF No. 119-1, pp. 138-45). The state district court's ruling on the claim—apparently  
14 focusing on a related claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel—was, in its entirety,  
15 as follows:

16 Claim #16 deals with the subject of failure to request a specific  
17 instruction on the unanimity of a verdict on aggravating and mitigating  
18 circumstances. Nika has failed to specify how this claim would entitle him  
to any relief. It is therefore rejected.

19 Order Granting Motion to Dismiss, Respondents' Exh. 150, p. 3 (ECF No. 120-3,  
20 p. 4). Nika appealed and raised this issue in the Nevada Supreme Court. See  
21 Appellant's Opening Brief, Respondents' Exh. 152, pp. 4, 15-19 (ECF No. 120-5,  
22 pp. 23, 34-38). The Nevada Supreme Court denied relief on Nika's claim—  
23 focusing its discussion on a related claim of ineffective assistance of appellate  
24 counsel—as follows:

25 Nika contends that the district court erred by dismissing his claim  
26 that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to challenge the district  
27 court's refusal to give the jury his proffered instruction regarding mitigating  
28 circumstances. In particular, he argues that the jury instructions given  
failed to advise the jury that while it must agree unanimously on the  
existence of aggravating circumstances, it did not have to agree  
unanimously on the existence of mitigating circumstances. Nika is



1 correct—the specific instructions informing the jury about its findings and  
2 weighing of aggravating and mitigating circumstances did not expressly  
3 state that aggravating circumstances had to be found unanimously and  
4 that mitigating circumstances did not. Nika asserts that appellate counsel  
should have challenged the omission of this instruction pursuant to *Mills v.*  
*Maryland* [footnote: 486 U.S. 367 (1988)] and argued that the failure to  
instruct constituted plain error. We disagree.

5 Nika's reliance on *Mills* is misplaced. In that case, the United States  
6 Supreme Court concluded that a substantial probability existed that in an  
7 attempt to complete the verdict form as instructed, the jury believed that it  
8 could not consider any mitigating evidence unless it unanimously found  
9 the existence of a particular mitigating circumstance. [Footnote: *Id.* at 377-  
10 80.] Such is not the case here. Nika's jury was instructed that it had to find  
11 the existence of any aggravator beyond a reasonable doubt and its verdict  
12 must be unanimous. Further, the verdict form began with language—"[w]e,  
13 the jury"—that, as this court concluded in *Geary v. State*, a reasonable  
14 jury would understand "required a unanimous finding of the aggravating  
15 circumstances." [Footnote: 114 Nev. 100, 105, 952 P.2d 431, 433 (1998).]  
And no instruction placed constraints on the jury's ability to find mitigating  
circumstances. As this court has held in similar circumstances, the failure  
to adequately instruct the jury on unanimity may be harmless where the  
jury is informed that aggravating circumstances must be unanimously  
found beyond a reasonable doubt and no constraints are placed on the  
jury's ability to find mitigating circumstances. [Footnote: *Jimenez v. State*,  
112 Nev. 610, 624-25, 918 P.2d 687, 695-96 (1996); see *Geary*, 114 Nev.  
at 104-05, 952 P.2d at 433.] On this basis, Nika failed to demonstrate that  
this instructional error would have had a reasonable probability of success  
on appeal. Therefore, the district court did not err by summarily dismissing  
this claim.

16 [Footnote: To the extent Nika argues that trial counsel were  
17 ineffective for not requesting his proposed instruction, we conclude that he  
18 failed to adequately substantiate his claim that trial counsel's performance  
19 was deficient or resulted in prejudice. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687; *Kirksey*,  
112 Nev. at 987, 923 P.2d at 1107. Therefore, the district court did not err  
by summarily dismissing this claim.]

20 Nika, 124 Nev. at 1297-98, 198 P.3d at 856-57. Two justices dissented from this ruling,  
21 as follows:

22 ... I believe that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to  
23 challenge the district court's refusal to give a proffered instruction advising  
24 the jury that it did not have to agree unanimously on the existence of  
25 mitigating circumstances. Without that instruction, the jury was left to  
26 presume that it could not consider any mitigating evidence unless it  
27 unanimously found the existence of a particular mitigating circumstance.  
Such a presumption is clearly contrary to law [footnote: *Jimenez v. State*,  
112 Nev. 610, 624-25, 918 P.2d 687, 695-96 (1996)] and prejudicial.

28 *Id.*, 124 Nev. at 1302, 198 P.2d at 860 (Cherry, J., with whom Saitta, J., agreed,  
concurring in part and dissenting in part).

1           The Nevada Supreme Court focused its discussion on a claim of ineffective  
2 assistance of appellate counsel, and briefly discussed Nika's claim of ineffective  
3 assistance of trial counsel in a footnote; the court denied Nika's claim of trial court error  
4 without any discussion of that claim specifically. When a state supreme court denies a  
5 claim without explanation, the federal court still affords the ruling the deference  
6 mandated by section 2254(d); in such a case, the petitioner is entitled to habeas relief  
7 only if "there was no reasonable basis for the state court to deny relief." Harrington, 562  
8 U.S. at 98.

9           The Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was unreasonable, with respect to both the  
10 determination of the facts in light of the evidence and the application of Mills. It was an  
11 unreasonable determination of the facts to conclude that "no instruction placed  
12 constraints on the jury's ability to find mitigating circumstances." See Nika, 124 Nev. at  
13 1297, 198 P.3d at 856. And, it was an unreasonable application of Mills for the Nevada  
14 Supreme Court to conclude that this case is different from Mills because no "substantial  
15 probability existed that in an attempt to complete the verdict form as instructed, the jury  
16 believed that it could not consider any mitigating evidence unless it unanimously found  
17 the existence of a particular mitigating circumstance." See *id.* Given the language of the  
18 relevant jury instructions and the verdict forms, and the clear directive of Mills, this Court  
19 sees no reasonable basis for the state court to deny Nika relief on this claim.

20           In this case, on the same page of the jury instructions stating that the jury was to  
21 determine "whether a mitigating circumstance or circumstances exist," the jury was  
22 instructed: "Your verdict must be unanimous." Penalty Phase Jury Instructions,  
23 Respondents' Exh. 48, Instruction No. 20 (ECF No. 108-3, p. 21). This jury instruction,  
24 Instruction Number 20, left no room for the jurors to surmise that they could individually  
25 consider mitigating circumstances not found unanimously. Neither Instruction Number  
26 20 nor any other instruction clarified this for the jury. See *Geary v. State*, 114 Nev. 100,  
27 105, 952 P.2d 431, 433 (1998) (in a case decided after Nika's conviction was final,  
28 setting forth jury instructions to be used in Nevada in capital cases to avoid Mills error).

1 Furthermore, Instruction Number 20 referred the jurors to the verdict form:  
2 “A verdict form has been provided to you for this purpose.” Penalty Phase Jury  
3 Instructions, Respondents’ Exh. 48, Instruction No. 20 (ECF No. 108-3, p. 21). Then, on  
4 the verdict form, there was a section where the foreman of the jury was to place a  
5 checkmark next to the listed mitigating circumstances found by the jury. There, the  
6 verdict form stated: “We, the jury in the above-entitled action find the following mitigating  
7 circumstance or circumstances which are existing in this case and have checked the  
8 same below.” Verdict, Respondents’ Exh. 50, p. 2 (ECF No. 108-5, p. 3). It is an  
9 inescapable conclusion that the jurors must have understood that as an instruction to  
10 identify mitigating circumstances that the jury unanimously agreed upon, and that they  
11 were to weigh against the aggravating circumstance. It is unimaginable that the jurors  
12 could have understood the verdict form to call for a listing of mitigating circumstances  
13 found by any jurors, individually, and weighed against the aggravating circumstance by  
14 the jurors who found them; there is nothing in the jury instructions or verdict form to  
15 suggest such an unusual approach to completing that part of the verdict form.

16 In the Geary case, which was cited by the Nevada Supreme Court in its ruling in  
17 this case, the Nevada Supreme Court held that the jury was properly instructed that  
18 aggravating circumstances must be found unanimously; the Nevada Supreme Court  
19 concluded, in that case, “that after having been instructed that its verdict must be  
20 unanimous, a reasonable jury would properly understand that the phrase ‘[w]e, the jury’  
21 required a unanimous finding of the aggravating circumstances.” Geary, 114 Nev. at  
22 104-05, 952 P.2d at 433. That reasoning applies just as well to the section of the verdict  
23 form in this case calling for the jury to identify the mitigating circumstances that they  
24 found.

25 Respondents cite Smith v. Spisak, 558 U.S. 139 (2010), a case in which the  
26 Supreme Court held that the jury instructions and verdict forms did not unconstitutionally  
27 require the jury to consider only mitigating circumstances found unanimously. See  
28 Answer (ECF No. 160), pp. 109-10. Respondents argue that in this case, as in Spisak,

1 there is no reasonable probability that the jury was led to believe that it could consider  
2 only mitigating circumstances found unanimously. See *id.* In *Spisak*, though, the jury  
3 instructions, and especially the verdict forms, were materially different from those in this  
4 case. In *Spisak*, there was no indication in the jury instructions that mitigating  
5 circumstances had to be found unanimously. See *Spisak*, 558 U.S. at 145-48. And,  
6 perhaps most importantly, the verdict forms provided to the jury in *Spisak* did not call for  
7 the jury—“we the jury”—to identify the mitigating circumstances that they found. See *id.*

8 This Court concludes that the jury instructions and verdict forms used in this case  
9 violated Nika’s rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United  
10 States Constitution, by raising a substantial probability that reasonable jurors thought  
11 they were precluded from considering mitigating evidence unless all jurors agreed on  
12 the existence of a particular mitigating circumstance. There is no reasonable basis for  
13 the Nevada Supreme Court’s denial of relief on this claim.

#### 14 Ground 1G - Trial *Counsel’s Mitigation Presentation*

15 In Ground 1G, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a  
16 result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because “[t]rial counsel were  
17 ineffective for failing to investigate and present powerful mitigating evidence at the  
18 penalty phase of the trial.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 89-95.

19 Nika was originally required by the Nevada Supreme Court to litigate his claims  
20 of ineffective assistance of counsel while his direct appeal was pending. While Nika’s  
21 direct appeal was pending, on August 23, 1995, the Nevada Supreme Court, invoking  
22 Nevada’s former Supreme Court Rule 250(IV)(H), remanded Nika’s case to the state  
23 district court “to determine the effectiveness of trial counsel.” See Order, Respondents’  
24 Exh. 60 (ECF No. 109-9). The state district court held an evidentiary hearing, see  
25 Transcript of Proceedings, Respondents’ Exhs. 76, 77 (ECF Nos. 110-1, 111-1), then  
26 ruled that Nika received effective assistance of trial counsel and ordered the record of  
27 those proceedings transmitted to the Nevada Supreme Court. See Transcript of  
28 Proceedings, Respondents’ Exh. 77, pp. 99-117 (ECF No. 111-1, pp. 100-18). On

1 December 30, 1997, the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed Nika's appeal from the  
2 district court's ruling that Nika received effective assistance of trial counsel. See Order  
3 Dismissing Appeal, Respondents' Exh. 82 (ECF No. 112-1).

4 Subsequently, on Nika's first appeal in his first state habeas action, the Nevada  
5 Supreme Court ruled that the proceeding regarding issues of alleged ineffective  
6 assistance of counsel in conjunction with Nika's direct appeal "did not provide him with a  
7 full and fair opportunity to raise claims of ineffective trial counsel." Nika, 120 Nev. at  
8 606, 97 P.3d at 1145. The Nevada Supreme Court stated:

9 As this case illustrates, determining the effectiveness of trial  
10 counsel during a direct appeal was impracticable in several ways.  
11 Normally, post-conviction counsel has the opportunity to peruse this  
12 court's decision on direct appeal as a guide and aid in determining what  
13 issues should be investigated and raised in a post-conviction habeas  
14 petition. Nika's SCR 250 counsel did not have this resource. That counsel  
15 also did not have the length of time to investigate possible avenues of  
16 relief that post-conviction counsel usually has. Moreover, with  
17 simultaneous litigation of both the direct appeal and the SCR 250  
18 proceeding, Nika and his trial counsel were placed in an untenable  
19 position. In regard to the direct appeal, trial counsel should have been  
20 unconstrained advocates of Nika's position, willing and able to provide  
21 advice and support to Nika's direct appeal counsel. However, in the SCR  
22 250 proceeding they found themselves defending their own conduct of the  
23 trial against challenges by Nika. In fact, Nika was required to waive his  
24 privilege of attorney-client confidentiality in that proceeding even though  
25 his direct appeal was not yet decided. We therefore conclude that the  
26 SCR 250 proceeding in this case was not, under NRS 34.810(1)(b), a  
27 proceeding in which Nika could have fully and adequately raised grounds  
28 of ineffective trial counsel. For the same reasons, we also decline to rely  
on our 1997 order dismissing Nika's appeal following the SCR 250  
proceeding as the law of the case. [Footnote: See Pellegrini v. State, 117  
Nev. 860, 885, 34 P.3d 519, 535-36 (2001) (recognizing this court's  
discretion to reconsider its law of a case when warranted).]

22 Id., 120 Nev. at 606-07, 97 P.3d at 1145. The Nevada Supreme Court remanded the  
23 case to the state district court for further proceedings with respect to Nika's claims of  
24 ineffective assistance of counsel. See id., 120 Nev. at 607-11, 97 P.3d at 1145-48.

25 Regarding the remanded claims, the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

26 We reverse the district court's summary dismissal of Nika's habeas  
27 claims and remand for that court to determine whether Nika's claims,  
28 including claims that trial counsel were ineffective, warrant an evidentiary  
hearing. Whether or not a claim is decided after an evidentiary hearing,

1 the district court must provide specific findings of fact and conclusions of  
2 law supporting its disposition of the claims.

3 Id., 120 Nev. at 607, 97 P.3d at 1145.

4 On the remand, however, the state district court allowed no factual development  
5 regarding Nika's claim that his trial counsel was ineffective with respect to their  
6 development and presentation of mitigating evidence in the penalty phase of the trial.  
7 The state district court simply did not rule on motions filed by Nika seeking funding for  
8 investigation and psychiatric and psychological expert assistance. See Motion,  
9 Petitioner's Exh. 129 (ECF No. 37-4); see also Motion for Discovery, Respondents'  
10 Exh. 105 (ECF No. 114-6); Declaration of Glynn B. Cartledge, Petitioner's Exh. 160  
11 (ECF No. 73-2, pp. 139-41). Furthermore, the state district court did not hold an  
12 evidentiary hearing, and, in a four-page order, summarily denied all Nika's claims of  
13 ineffective assistance of counsel. In the district court's order, there was no discussion of  
14 Nika's claim that his trial counsel were ineffective with respect to his mitigation case.  
15 See Order Granting Motion to Dismiss, Respondents' Exh. 150 (ECF No. 120-3). Nika  
16 again appealed, and the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed, stating:

17 Nika contends that the district court erred by dismissing his claim  
18 that trial counsel were ineffective for failing to conduct an adequate  
19 investigation of his case, including failing to consider numerous  
20 evidentiary matters and his mental health and childhood history, use  
21 services from the Yugoslavian consulate, and allow Nika to speak to the  
22 jury to demonstrate his difficulty in speaking English. However, Nika failed  
23 to adequately explain how the additional investigation he now proposes  
24 would have altered the outcome of his trial. Consequently, the district  
25 court did not err by summarily dismissing this claim.

26 Id., 124 Nev. at 1291; 198 P.3d at 852.

27 In his second state habeas action, Nika asserted this claim again, and it was  
28 ruled procedurally barred. On the appeal in that case, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled,  
as follows, on Nika's attempt to establish cause and prejudice to overcome the  
procedural bar by showing that his post-conviction counsel was ineffective:

Nika argues that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
post-conviction counsel failed to conduct sufficient investigation into his  
background to support the claim in his prior petition that trial counsel  
provided ineffective assistance. He contends that counsel failed to speak

1 with relatives and neighbors, collect school and military records, or have  
2 him evaluated by a mental health expert.

3 We conclude that this claim lacks merit. Nika did not demonstrate  
4 that the additional evidence would have altered the outcome of trial and  
5 thus formed the basis of a successful trial-counsel claim. At the penalty  
6 hearing, the jury found that the murder was committed at random and  
7 without apparent motive. This is a compelling aggravating circumstance.  
8 Smith stopped to assist Nika on the side of the highway. Thereafter, Nika  
9 struck him several times on the back of the head—at least once while  
10 Smith was lying face down on the ground. Nika then rolled Smith onto his  
11 back, placed the gun against Smith's head, and shot him. We concluded  
12 that the murder occurred in a calculated manner. Nika III, 124 Nev. at  
13 1295, 198 P.3d at 854. In addition, the jury was aware that Nika was  
14 prone to violent outbursts and threats of violence within his own family,  
15 and he had sexually assaulted a woman in 1989. Trial counsel had  
16 presented testimony from Nika's wife and his sister-in-law that he was  
17 loyal to his friends, a child at heart, and liked by the children in the family.  
18 The jury found this evidence insufficiently mitigating. The additional  
19 mitigation evidence concerning his upbringing, family history, and  
20 cognitive impairments is not powerful enough to demonstrate a  
21 reasonable probability of a different outcome had trial counsel presented  
22 it. For this reason, we conclude that Nika failed to meet the prejudice  
23 prong of his post-conviction-counsel claim.

24 Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 5-6 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 6-7).

25 While this claim was—at least ostensibly—adjudicated by the state courts in  
26 Nika's first state habeas action, because the fact-finding process in that case  
27 was defective, and Nika did not have a fair opportunity to develop the facts supporting  
28 the claim, the Court does not apply the standard prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d), but  
rather considers the claim de novo. See *Taylor v. Maddox*, 366 F.3d 992, 1000 (9th Cir.  
2004) (§ 2254(d) does not apply where the fact-finding "process employed by the state  
court is defective.") "If, for example, a state court makes evidentiary findings without  
holding a hearing and giving petitioner an opportunity to present evidence, such findings  
clearly result in an 'unreasonable determination' of the facts." *Id.* at 1001; see also  
*Nunes v. Mueller*, 350 F.3d 1045, 1055 (9th Cir. 2003); *Killian v. Poole*, 282 F.3d 1204,  
1208 (9th Cir. 2002).

29 In *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984), the Supreme Court  
30 propounded a two prong test for analysis of claims of ineffective assistance of counsel:  
31 the petitioner must demonstrate (1) that the attorney's representation "fell below an

1 objective standard of reasonableness,” and (2) that the attorney’s deficient performance  
2 prejudiced the defendant such that “there is a reasonable probability that, but for  
3 counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.”  
4 Strickland, 466 U.S. at 688, 694. A court considering a claim of ineffective assistance of  
5 counsel must apply a “strong presumption” that counsel’s representation was within the  
6 “wide range” of reasonable professional assistance. Id. at 689. The petitioner’s burden  
7 is to show “that counsel made errors so serious that counsel was not functioning as the  
8 ‘counsel’ guaranteed the defendant by the Sixth Amendment.” Id. at 687. And, to  
9 establish prejudice under Strickland, it is not enough for the habeas petitioner “to show  
10 that the errors had some conceivable effect on the outcome of the proceeding.” Id. at  
11 693. Rather, the errors must be “so serious as to deprive the defendant of a fair trial, a  
12 trial whose result is reliable.” Id. at 687.

13 In the penalty phase of his trial, Nika’s counsel presented little evidence of any  
14 kind in mitigation; counsel presented no evidence concerning Nika’s background before  
15 he came to the United States from Serbia some five years before his arrest and no  
16 evidence concerning Nika’s intellectual capacity.

17 In the penalty phase of the trial, the prosecution called as a witness the wife of  
18 the murder victim, Edward Smith, and she testified about Smith’s good character, their  
19 family, his military service, and the loss that she and her daughter suffered. See  
20 Testimony of Tracy Smith, Transcript of Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents’ Exh.  
21 46, pp. 13-18 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 16-21). The State also called Smith’s daughter, who  
22 testified about her memories of her father and her loss. See Testimony of Amber Smith,  
23 Transcript of Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents’ Exh. 46, pp. 19-21 (ECF No.  
24 108-1, pp. 22-24). The State also called Nika’s mother-in-law and his father-in-law, who  
25 testified about Nika’s violent temper, and about occasions when Nika threatened them  
26 and their daughter, Nika’s wife, including occasions when he threatened family  
27 members with a gun. See Testimony of Anna Boka, Transcript of Proceedings, July 10,  
28 1995, Respondents’ Exh. 46, pp. 22-38 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 25-41); Testimony of Peter



1 Boka, Transcript of Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 46, pp. 81-95 (ECF  
2 No. 108-1, pp. 84-98). The State also called Carlos Calzadilla, who testified about an  
3 incident in which Nika threatened him with a machete, mistakenly believing that he had  
4 burglarized Nika's family members' home. See Testimony of Carlos Alexis Calzadilla,  
5 Transcript of Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 46, pp. 45-56 (ECF No.  
6 108-1, pp. 48-59). The State also called a woman who testified that Nika sexually  
7 assaulted her. See Testimony, Transcript of Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents'  
8 Exh. 46, pp. 58-80 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 61-83).

9 In the defense case in the penalty phase of the trial, Nika's counsel called two  
10 witnesses. The first was Nika's wife, Rodika. See Testimony of Rodika Nika, Transcript  
11 of Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 46, pp. 96-118 (ECF No. 108-1, pp.  
12 99-121). Nika's counsel questioned Rodika about the allegation that Nika committed a  
13 sexual assault. See *id.* at 100-03 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 103-06). Counsel also questioned  
14 her about the incident in which Nika threatened Calzadilla with a machete. See *id.* at  
15 103-06 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 106-09). And, counsel questioned her about an incident in  
16 which Nika got into a fight with her father and allegedly threatened him with a gun. See  
17 *id.* at 106-09 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 109-12). In these lines of questioning, Nika's counsel  
18 attempted, mostly unsuccessfully, to cast doubt on the allegations about Nika's violent  
19 behavior. Beyond that, though, much of Rodika's testimony actually reflected negatively  
20 on Nika. See, e.g., *Id.* at 97-99 (her parents did not want her to marry Nika, and they  
21 generally did not like him), 98 (Nika would hit things, but not her, when he was angry)  
22 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 100-102). Rodika did testify, generally, that Nika was a good  
23 person and a good father, and she loved him. See *id.* at 110, 116-17 (ECF No. 108-1,  
24 pp. 113, 119-20). On cross-examination, Rodika acknowledged that she was not  
25 present and did not know what happened in the incident in which Nika was accused of  
26 sexual assault, in the incident involving him threatening a man with a machete, and in  
27 his fight with her father. *Id.* at 112-14 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 115-17). Also, on cross-  
28 examination, the prosecutor elicited testimony from Rodika suggesting that Nika

1 committed a battery on a woman who was seven months pregnant. See *id.* at 117-18  
2 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 120-21).

3 The other witness called by Nika's counsel in the penalty phase of his trial was  
4 Dorina Vukadin, Nika's sister-in-law. See Testimony of Dorina Vukadin, Transcript of  
5 Proceedings, July 10, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 46, pp. 119-24 (ECF No. 108-1, pp.  
6 122-27). She testified that Nika was helpful to Rodika's parents, taking care of their  
7 yard, and that he was good with her children, but she did not let her children watch the  
8 violent movies and television programs that Nika liked to watch. See *id.* at 120-24 (ECF  
9 No. 108-1, pp. 123-27).

10 That was the full extent of Nika's counsel's mitigation presentation.

11 Nearly all the evidence presented by the defense in the penalty phase was aimed  
12 at attempting to neutralize the State's evidence that Nika made threats against family  
13 members, that he threatened a man with a machete, and that he committed a sexual  
14 assault. See Defendant's Opening Statement, Transcript of Proceedings, July 10, 1995,  
15 Respondents' Exh. 46, pp. 8-12 (ECF No. 108-1, pp. 11-15). The only affirmative  
16 mitigation evidence presented by the defense were some very general statements  
17 about Nika made by his wife and his sister in law—that his wife thought Nika was a  
18 good person and loved him, and that his sister-in-law thought Nika was good with her  
19 children. Defense counsel made no attempt to explain to the jury Nika's apparent violent  
20 tendencies. Defense counsel presented no evidence regarding Nika's background in  
21 Serbia, his mental health, or his intellectual capacity.

22  
23 Indeed, on Nika's direct appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court, ruling under  
24 NRS 177.055(2)(c) that Nika's death sentence was not imposed "under the influence of  
25 passion, prejudice or any arbitrary factor," stated:

26 NRS 177.055(2)(c) requires this court to review "[w]hether the  
27 sentence of death was imposed under the influence of passion, prejudice  
28 or any arbitrary factor." Nika argues that the jury's rejection of any  
mitigating factors demonstrates that the sentence was imposed under the  
influence of passion and prejudice. The prosecution argues that the jury's

1 failure to find any mitigating factors resulted from the fact that no  
2 mitigating evidence was produced at the sentencing hearing. We conclude  
that the jury's failure to find any mitigating factors does not prove it acted  
under the influence of passion or prejudice.

3 The only mitigating evidence produced by Nika came from his  
4 family members, and that testimony was very limited. Rodika, Nika's wife,  
5 testified that she believed that Nika was generally a good person, but she  
6 also admitted that Nika was violent and had threatened to kill her, her  
7 mother, and her father on separate occasions. Dorina Vukadin, Rodika's  
8 sister, also testified for the defense. She stated that Nika played sports  
9 with her children and that her children liked him, but also that he was a  
10 stern disciplinarian. She also stated that he sometimes exposed her  
11 children to violent movies and television programs. Anna, Nika's mother-  
in-law, testified for the prosecution, and her testimony was primarily  
concerned with Nika's death threats against her and members of her  
family. On cross-examination, the only positive statement she made  
regarding Nika was that Nika and Rodika's child loved Nika. We conclude,  
therefore, that the jury could reasonably have found that the mitigating  
circumstances did not outweigh the aggravating circumstances and that  
the sentence of death was not imposed under the influence of passion,  
prejudice or any arbitrary factor.

12 Nika, 113 Nev. at 1439-40, 951 P.2d at 1057.

13 About six years before Nika's trial, the American Bar Association published  
14 "Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Counsel in Death Penalty Cases"  
15 ("Guidelines"), and those have been generally accepted as reflecting standards of  
16 practice in death penalty cases. See Guidelines, Petitioner's Exh. 122 (ECF No. 36-3);  
17 see also Padilla v. Kentucky, 559 U.S. 356, 366-67 (2010) ("We long have recognized  
18 that '[p]revailing norms of practice as reflected in American Bar Association standards  
19 and the like ... are guides to determining what is reasonable ....'") (quoting Strickland,  
20 466 U.S. at 688); Porter, 558 U.S. at 39-40 ("It is unquestioned that under the prevailing  
21 professional norms at the time of Porter's trial [in 1988], counsel had an 'obligation to  
22 conduct a thorough investigation of the defendant's background.'") (quoting Williams,  
23 529 U.S. at 396). Under the Guidelines, "[t]he investigation for preparation of the  
24 sentencing phase ... should comprise efforts to discover all reasonably available  
25 mitigating evidence and evidence to rebut any aggravating evidence that may be  
26 introduced by the prosecutor." Guidelines, Petitioner's Exh. 122, Guideline 11.4.1 (ECF  
27 No. 36-3, p. 14). The Guidelines suggest that defense counsel should develop  
28 mitigating evidence regarding the client's background, including medical history

(including mental and physical illness or injury, alcohol and drug use, birth trauma, and developmental delays), educational history, special education needs (including cognitive limitations and learning disabilities), military history, employment and training history, family and social history (including physical, sexual or emotional abuse), adult and juvenile record, correctional experience, and religious and cultural influences. See *id.* (ECF No. 36-3, p. 15); see also *id.*, Guidelines 11.8.3, 11.8.6 (ECF No. 36-3, pp. 24-27).

Nika grew up in Vladimirovac, Serbia. He was nineteen years old when he moved to the United States. His entire biological family and all the records related to his childhood remained in Serbia. He had only been in the United States, and had only known his wife and her family, for about five years at the time of his arrest. Yet, Nika's trial counsel obtained no mitigation evidence regarding his background in Serbia.

Nika has presented in this case extensive detailed evidence showing the sort of mitigation evidence that could have—and should have—been developed and presented in the penalty phase of his trial. This is information about Nika that was left unknown to the jury that sentenced him to death.

Nika has presented evidence demonstrating that several of Nika's family members and acquaintances in Serbia would have been willing to testify on his behalf, including his brothers Sveta and Dejan, his sister-in-law Anka, his aunts Bobica and Maria, his uncles Bosko and Gusti, his cousin Strugerel, childhood friends, a teacher, and others. Nika has also shown that his trial counsel could have found, in Serbia, mitigating military records, school records, and photographs. And, Nika has shown that if his trial counsel had retained an appropriate expert, they could have developed mitigating evidence regarding Nika's mental health and intellectual capacity.

Nika, known as "Vinetu" among his friends and in Serbia, is Roma ("Gypsy"). During his childhood in Serbia, the Roma there were marginalized; they were considered to be of low social status, were discriminated against, and were typically poor. See Declaration of Elena Damijan, Petitioner's Exh. 78, ¶ 2 (ECF No. 21-1); Declaration of Petar Trifu, Petitioner's Exh. 79, ¶¶ 4, 5 (ECF No. 21-2); Declaration of

1 Dejan Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 80, ¶¶ 3, 13 (ECF No. 21-3); Declaration of Marin Topale,  
2 Petitioner's Exh. 85, ¶ 10 (ECF No. 22-2); Declaration of Rodika Nika, Petitioner's Exh.  
3 142, ¶ 7 (ECF No. 39-5).

4 The evidence presented by Nika shows that he grew up in terrible poverty.  
5 He lived for about the first seven years of his life, with his family, in a small one-room,  
6 packed-earth house, with no electricity or running water. Nika's family burned manure to  
7 heat their home, and when it rained the roof leaked. Nika's family sometimes was  
8 without enough food, and at times Nika had to beg and scavenge for food. Both Nika's  
9 parents worked long hours, and the children, including Nika, began working from a  
10 young age. The family's poverty limited the education available to Nika and his brothers.  
11 See Declaration of Petar Trifu, Petitioner's Exh. 79, ¶ 11 (ECF No. 21-2); Declaration of  
12 Dejan Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 80, ¶¶ 6, 8 (ECF No. 21-3); Declaration of Izjava Sevke  
13 Milosevic, Petitioner's Exh. 81, ¶ 2 (ECF No. 21-4); Declaration of Marija Miklesku,  
14 Petitioner's Exh. 83, ¶¶ 5, 6 (ECF No. 21-6); Declaration of Strugerel Miklesku,  
15 Petitioner's Exh. 89, ¶ 3 (ECF No. 22-6); Declaration of Sveta Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 90,  
16 ¶¶ 4, 5, 7 (ECF No. 23); Declaration of Izjava-Sorin Olar, Petitioner's Exh. 91, ¶¶ 3, 4  
17 (ECF No. 23-2); Declaration of Tammy R. Smith, Petitioner's Exh. 141, ¶¶ 3-7 (ECF No.  
18 39-4); Declaration of Rodika Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 142, ¶¶ 21-24 (ECF No. 39-5).

19 Nika's evidence shows that his father, Avram, was an alcoholic who cheated on,  
20 and physically abused, Nika's mother. The evidence also shows that Nika and his  
21 brothers suffered ruthless physical abuse by their father. Nika's father eventually quit  
22 drinking, but the beatings continued. See Declaration of Petar Trifu, Petitioner's Exh. 79,  
23 ¶ 8 (ECF No. 21-2); Declaration of Dejan Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 80, ¶¶ 9, 10 (ECF No.  
24 21-3); Declaration of Makas "Gusti" Konstandin, Petitioner's Exh. 82, ¶¶ 7, 8 (ECF No.  
25 21-5); Declaration of Marija Miklesku, Petitioner's Exh. 83, ¶¶ 3, 4 (ECF No. 21-6);  
26 Declaration of Nedelka "Bobica" Konstandinov and George "Bosko" Konstantin,  
27 Petitioner's Exh. 86, ¶ 11 (ECF No. 22-3); Declaration of Strugerel Miklesku, Petitioner's  
28

1 Exh. 89, ¶ 4 (ECF No. 22-6); Declaration of Sveta Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 90, ¶¶ 8-15  
2 (ECF No. 23); Declaration of Rodika Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 142, ¶ 26 (ECF No. 39-5).

3 Nika's evidence shows that his intellectual capacity was limited from a very early  
4 age, and that he was exposed to a number of risk factors for brain damage including  
5 low birth weight, malnutrition, exposure to pesticides, exposure to lead, and head  
6 trauma. See Declaration of Anka Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 77, ¶ 4 (ECF No. 20-6);  
7 Declaration of Dejan Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 80, ¶¶ 13, 14 (ECF No. 21-3); Declaration of  
8 Sveta Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 90, ¶¶ 5, 7, 20 (ECF No. 23). Nika attended school only  
9 through the eighth grade and barely received passing grades. See School Records,  
10 Petitioner's Exh. 94 (ECF No. 23-5); School Records, Petitioner's Exh. 123 (ECF No.  
11 36-4). If trial counsel had inquired of Nika's wife, Rodika, they would have discovered  
12 that she thought Nika to be of extremely low intelligence:

13 Avram was always very gullible and easily frustrated. He was unable to  
14 see the subtleties in anything. He had very minimal intellectual  
15 capabilities. On a scale from one to ten, with ten being the most intelligent,  
Avram was a two, and that's being generous.... [H]e never was able to fill  
out paperwork for himself so I had to do all of that for him.

16 Declaration of Rodika Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 142, ¶ 9 (ECF No. 39-5, p. 3).

17 Nika has presented a neuropsychological evaluation, by Tatjana Novakovic-  
18 Agopian, Ph.D., who concluded:

19 Mr. Nika's performance on the current neuropsychological  
20 evaluation, administered in his native language (Serbian), indicated that  
21 he has significant cognitive difficulties which were particularly prominent in  
22 the domains of memory, executive functioning and language-based tasks.  
His performance was impaired, at the lowest 1st and 2nd percentile of his  
age group, on tasks requiring him to learn and recall new information,  
23 particularly when presented in the verbal modality. He showed evidence of  
concrete thinking, mental inflexibility, and decreased problem solving and  
planning, particularly for novel and more complex tasks, and performed in  
24 the lowest 2nd to 5th percentile of his age group on tests assessing the  
above domains.

25 Neuropsychological Evaluation, Petitioner's Exh. 76, p. 11 (ECF No. 20-5, p. 12).

26 Dr. Novakovic-Agopian also wrote:

27 Executive control functioning is typically defined as functions  
28 guiding goal directed behavior, including planning, problem solving  
(particularly in novel complex situations), self monitoring, mental flexibility,

1 and being able to consider alternatives. Individuals with executive  
2 dysfunction may exhibit difficulties in one or more of these areas. These  
3 can be particularly pronounced when confronted with a stressful situation.  
In such cases these individuals may feel overwhelmed, not be able to  
comprehend and process the aspects of the situation, and act impulsively.

4 On the current neuropsychological evaluation, Mr. Nika exhibited  
5 several characteristics of executive dysfunction, including concrete  
6 thinking, mental inflexibility, and limited planning and problem solving  
abilities, particularly in novel and more complex situations. Based on  
available information and the evaluation, these are chronic impairments  
and would have been present at the time of the offense in August 1994.

7 Id. at 12-13 (ECF No. 20-5, pp. 13-14).

8 This Court finds that Nika's trial counsel performed ineffectively in not  
9 investigating Nika's background to discover mitigating evidence, such as that described  
10 above, and the Court finds, further, that had counsel done so, and presented such  
11 mitigating evidence to the jury, there is a reasonable probability that the jury would not  
12 have sentenced Nika to death. The jury would have heard of Nika's upbringing as a  
13 member of a marginalized group, in abject poverty, in a cold and leaky one-room mud-  
14 brick house with no indoor plumbing. The jury would have heard that Nika worked as a  
15 child to help support his family and had to beg and scavenge for food. The jury would  
16 have heard that Nika's father was an alcoholic for much of Nika's childhood, and that he  
17 engaged in extramarital affairs. The jury would have heard that Nika was brutally beaten  
18 by his father throughout his childhood. The jury would have heard about Nika's cognitive  
19 and impulse-control deficits, and his minimal education. The jury would have heard of  
20 Nika's military service. The jury would have heard that, in Serbia, Nika had an extended  
21 family and circle of friends that cared about him. In short, available mitigating evidence  
22 would have humanized Nika before the jury and would have provided some explanation  
23 for Nika's behavior. It is reasonably probable that such mitigation evidence could have  
24 changed the balance of aggravating and mitigating circumstances, or the ultimate  
25 sentencing decision, for at least one juror. See Porter, 558 U.S. at 39-44; Wiggins, 539  
26 U.S. at 537 ("Had the jury been able to place petitioner's excruciating life history on the  
27 mitigating side of the scale, there is a reasonable probability that at least one juror  
28 would have struck a different balance."); Penry v. Lynaugh, 492 U.S. 302, 319 (1989)

1 (“[E]vidence about the defendant’s background and character is relevant because of  
2 the belief, long held by this society, that defendants who commit criminal acts that are  
3 attributable to a disadvantaged background, or to emotional and mental problems, may  
4 be less culpable than defendants who have no such excuse”) (quoting *California v.*  
5 *Brown*, 479 U.S. 538, 545 (1987) (O'Connor, J., concurring)); *Eddings*, 455 U.S. at 112  
6 (consideration of defendant’s life history is “part of the process of inflicting the penalty  
7 of death”); *Lambright v. Schriro*, 490 F.3d 1103, 1116-28 (9th Cir. 2007). The Court  
8 finds that Nika’s federal constitutional right to effective assistance of counsel was  
9 violated as Nika claims in Ground 1G.

10 Nika requests discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 1G. See  
11 Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166), pp. 14-24; Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF  
12 No. 168), pp. 5-6. However, as the Court grants Nika relief with respect to Ground 1G  
13 without need for further factual development, the Court will deny his requests for  
14 discovery and an evidentiary hearing relative to the claim.

#### 15 Ground 6 - Vienna Convention

16 In Ground 6, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights, and his rights under  
17 an international treaty and international law, were violated because “[t]he State of  
18 Nevada and Mr. Nika’s trial counsel failed to inform Mr. Nika that he had a right under  
19 Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to notify Serbian consular  
20 officials of his arrest and detention.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73),  
21 pp. 144-50.

22 Nika is from Vladimirovac, Serbia. At the time of his arrest and conviction, Nika  
23 was a citizen of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The United States and Yugoslavia  
24 were signatories to an international treaty known as the 1963 Vienna Convention on  
25 Consular Relations (“Vienna Convention”). Nika claims that his rights were violated  
26 because the State of Nevada did not notify the Yugoslavian consulate of his arrest, and  
27 because he received ineffective assistance of counsel as a result of his trial counsel’s  
28



1 failure to notify him of his rights under the Vienna Convention and failure to contact the  
2 Yugoslavian consulate.

3 Nika raised these claims in his first state habeas action, and on his appeal in that  
4 action the Nevada Supreme Court ruled as follows:

5 Nika argues that the district court erred by dismissing his claim that  
6 trial counsel were ineffective for failing to contact the Yugoslavian  
7 consulate because had counsel done so, the consulate would have  
8 provided "immense help in securing mitigation." [Footnote omitted.] Nika  
9 failed to identify what mitigation evidence the consulate could have  
10 provided other than to assert that the consulate could have explained that  
11 the vulgar name Smith allegedly called Nika would have incited the  
12 "reasonable passions of an average, reasonable Romanian, Serbian or  
13 Yugoslavian." Nika contends that this evidence would have shown in the  
14 guilt phase and penalty hearing that Smith's murder was at most a "heat of  
15 passion," impulsive killing. However, we conclude that Nika failed to  
16 demonstrate that there was a reasonable probability of a different outcome  
17 but for counsel's failure to contact the consulate. The evidence showed  
18 that Smith suffered three blunt force trauma wounds and skull fractures on  
the back of his head, one of which was inflicted while Smith was lying  
down. Smith also suffered a contact bullet wound to his forehead. These  
wounds evince a calculated, deliberate act. It is not clear what additional  
evidence the consulate could have provided or that there was a  
reasonable probability of a different outcome had evidence of Yugoslavian  
social mores been obtained. Therefore, we conclude that the district court  
did not err by summarily dismissing this claim. [Footnote: To the extent  
Nika argued that officials failed to contact the Yugoslavian consulate in  
violation of international law, this claim was appropriate for direct appeal,  
and we conclude that he failed to demonstrate good cause for his failure  
to raise it previously or prejudice. See NRS 34.810(1)(b). Therefore, the  
district court did not err by summarily dismissing this claim.]

19 Nika, 124 Nev. at 1294-95, 198 P.3d at 854-55. Two justices dissented from this ruling:

20 ... I believe that trial counsel were ineffective for not seeking  
21 assistance from the Yugoslavian consulate to unearth mitigation evidence.  
22 The record reveals that Nika is from Romania and spoke only limited  
23 English. In my view, educating the jury respecting Nika's cultural  
background was essential to explaining his character and conduct. The  
absence of this evidence prejudiced Nika because the jury was left with an  
incomplete depiction of his character.

24 Nika, 124 Nev. at 1302, 198 P.3d at 859-60 (Cherry, J., with whom Saitta, J., agreed,  
25 concurring in part and dissenting in part).

26 Nika raised these claims again in his second state habeas action. The Nevada  
27 Supreme Court held the ineffective assistance of counsel claim to be procedurally  
28 barred in that action. See Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196 (ECF No. 125-4).

1 The Nevada Supreme Court ruled, as follows, that Nika did not make a showing of  
2 cause and prejudice to overcome the procedural bar:

3 Nika contends that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
4 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to engage the services  
5 of the Serbian consulate in litigating his prior post-conviction petition. He  
6 asserts that the consulate would have paid for a mental health expert,  
7 investigated his background in Serbia, and aided witnesses in traveling to  
8 testify. He contends that the consulate's assistance would have aided in  
9 demonstrating that trial counsel were ineffective for failing to seek the  
10 consulate's assistance in litigating the suppression hearing, guilt phase of  
11 trial, and the case in mitigation. We conclude that Nika failed to  
12 demonstrate prejudice from post-conviction counsels' litigation of this  
13 claim. As discussed above, the evidence of Nika's psychological  
14 condition was not so persuasive as to undermine the evidence received at  
15 the suppression hearing that Nika responded appropriately to questioning  
16 and did not seem confused or incapable of waiving his right to remain  
17 silent. As to the guilt phase of trial, evidence of his cognitive disorder was  
18 not so persuasive that it would undermine the physical evidence  
19 demonstrating that the murder was calculated and deliberate. Lastly,  
20 Nika did not demonstrate that any mitigation evidence that the consulate  
21 could have aided in producing would have had an effect on the outcome of  
22 the penalty hearing. Therefore, the district court did not err in denying this  
23 post-conviction-counsel claim. [Footnote: Nika argues that he never  
24 received a full and fair opportunity to litigate his claims of ineffective  
25 assistance of trial counsel because the district court denied his petition  
26 without conducting an evidentiary hearing. As his claims of ineffective  
27 assistance of post-conviction counsel and trial counsel lack merit, the  
28 district court did not err in not conducting an evidentiary hearing.]

17 Id. at 20-21 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 21-22).

18 Nika's claim in Ground 6 that his rights were violated because the State did not  
19 contact the Yugoslavian consulate or notify him of his rights under the Vienna  
20 Convention was, in Nika's first state habeas action, ruled procedurally barred in state  
21 court and is therefore subject to the procedural default doctrine in this case. Nika has  
22 not made any showing of cause and prejudice, or any other showing, to overcome this  
23 procedural default. This part of Ground 6 will be denied on the ground of procedural  
24 default.

25 On the other hand, regarding the claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel in  
26 Ground 6, the Court determines that Nika has made a showing sufficient to overcome  
27 the procedural bar of that claim. In Martinez, the Supreme Court ruled that ineffective  
28

1 assistance of post-conviction counsel may serve as cause, to overcome the procedural  
2 default of a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel. Martinez, 566 U.S. at 8-9.  
3 If the petitioner shows that his counsel was inadequate in the initial collateral review  
4 proceeding in state court, the petitioner can overcome the procedural default; to do so,  
5 the petitioner must establish that the claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel is  
6 substantial and that post-conviction counsel was ineffective. Martinez, 566 U.S. at 16-  
7 17. In Nika's first state habeas action, his post-conviction counsel asserted the claim  
8 that Nika's trial counsel was ineffective for not contacting the consulate. However, while  
9 Nika's first post-conviction counsel did contact the Serbian consulate at Nika's request  
10 and had perfunctory communications with the consulate, counsel did not request any  
11 assistance from the consulate, and did not take any action to develop evidence to show  
12 what assistance the consulate could have provided to Nika's trial counsel. See Letter  
13 from Nika to Counsel, August 14, 2001, Petitioner's Exh. 163 (ECF No. 73-2, p. 150);  
14 Letter from Counsel to Serbian Embassy, August 21, 2001, Petitioner's Exh. 164 (ECF  
15 No. 73-2, pp. 152-53); Declaration of Dejan Radulovic, Acting Consul General of the  
16 Republic of Serbia in Chicago, Petitioner's Exh. 194 (ECF No. 132-18). The Court finds  
17 Nika's post-conviction counsel's performance to be unreasonable in this respect. And,  
18 as is discussed below, Nika's ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim in Ground 6 is  
19 meritorious; had Nika's post-conviction counsel requested assistance from the  
20 consulate, they would have found that the consulate could have provided valuable  
21 assistance regarding Nika's case in mitigation. Under Martinez, Nika overcomes the  
22 procedural default of the ineffective assistance of trial counsel claim in Ground 6, and  
23 the Court proceeds to consider the merits of that claim de novo. See Cone, 556 U.S. at  
24 472; Porter, 558 U.S. at 39.

25 Respondents argue that Ground 6—apparently including the ineffective  
26 assistance of trial counsel claim—is not cognizable in this federal habeas corpus action  
27 because “[t]he Supreme Court has never clearly established that the Vienna Convention  
28 creates judicially enforceable private rights as opposed to public rights enforceable by

1 signatory nations to the treaty.” Answer (ECF No. 160), pp. 42-43. This argument, in this  
2 Court’s view, may apply to the claim that the State violated Nika’s rights under the  
3 treaty, but, as that claim is denied as procedurally defaulted, the Court need not resolve  
4 the issue. On the other hand, this argument does not apply to Nika’s claim that his right  
5 to effective assistance of trial counsel was violated. Nika’s claim is that his trial counsel  
6 should have known of the Vienna Convention and should have contacted the  
7 Yugoslavian consulate on his behalf; such a claim does not turn on the existence of  
8 private rights enforceable under the Vienna Convention. The Supreme Court cases  
9 cited by Respondents—*Medellin v. Texas*, 552 U.S. 491 (2008), and *Sanchez-Llamas v.*  
10 *Oregon*, 548 U.S. 331 (2006)—do not involve claims of ineffective assistance of counsel  
11 related to the Vienna Convention, and do not preclude Nika’s ineffective assistance of  
12 counsel claim. See *Sanchez-Llamas*, 548 U.S. at 363-64 & n. 3 (Ginsburg, J.,  
13 concurring) (noting that the defendant “did not include a Vienna-Convention-based,  
14 ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claim along with his direct Vienna Convention claim in  
15 his initial habeas petition”); *Osiagiede v. United States*, 543 F.3d 399, 406-08 (7th Cir.  
16 2008).

17       The Court finds that Nika’s trial counsel’s performance, in not advising Nika of his  
18 rights under the Vienna Convention and in not contacting the Yugoslavian consulate,  
19 was objectively unreasonable.

20       In 1994 and 1995, when Nika was arrested and tried, the United States had been  
21 a signatory to the Vienna Convention for some 25 years. At that time, Yugoslavian  
22 consular services were available in the United States, at the Yugoslavian embassy in  
23 Washington D.C. (For this reason, the Court uses the terms “consulate” and “embassy”  
24 interchangeably in referring to the location where Yugoslavian consular services were  
25 available in 1994 and 1995.). According to Desko Nikitovic, who was Serbia’s Consul  
26 General in 2010:

27               Within the period when Mr. Nika was tried for allegedly committing  
28 acts (1994-95), the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of  
Yugoslavia, of which Serbia was a part, had an Embassy in Washington

1 which could deal with consular protection of its citizens. Because of the  
2 known circumstances in the relations between the two countries, the  
Embassy was represented at the level of the Charge d’Affere, but the  
consular operations operated smoothly.

3 Letter from Desko Nikitovic, Consul General of the Republic of Serbia, to Counsel,  
4 February 3, 2010, Petitioner’s Exh. 124 (ECF No. 36-5, p. 2); see also Declaration of  
5 Dejan Radulovic, Acting Consul General of the Republic of Serbia in Chicago,  
6 Petitioner’s Exh. 161 (ECF No. 73-2, pp. 143-44); Declaration of Milutin Novovic,  
7 Petitioner’s Exh. 162 (ECF No. 73-2, pp. 146-48).

8 When Nika’s trial counsel took his case over from the Washoe County Public  
9 Defender’s Office, there was a memorandum in the file, stating:

10 In talking to Mansure [an interpreter], he tells me that all Yugoslav  
11 Embassys are closed in this country except perhaps one in Los Angeles  
and for certain one in Washington, D.C. I need to have some contact  
12 through the diplomatic services to the Yugoslav Embassy where ever to  
determine if we can find a court fluent interpreter. This is vital as using  
13 Mansure will require one sentence at a time proceeding.

14 Request for Investigation, Petitioner’s Exh. 95 (ECF No. 23-6). The evidence indicates,  
15 however, that Nika’s trial counsel never contacted the Yugoslavian consulate about  
16 finding an interpreter, or for any other purpose.

17 In 2010, in a letter to Nika’s counsel, Desko Nikitovic, the Consul General of the  
18 Republic of Serbia, wrote the following about what the consulate could have done to  
19 assist with Nika’s defense:

20 [I]n the event that the attorneys for Mr. Nika addressed the  
21 Embassy, they would have been able to obtain assistance in the sense  
that they would have been able to contact the parents and relatives of  
22 Mr. [Nika] as well as the competent authorities of the Republic of Serbia  
and inform them about this case. Also, the Embassy could have requested  
23 additional information in possession of those authorities, and submit the  
data to Mr. [Nika’s] attorneys.

24 Letter from Desko Nikitovic, Consul General of the Republic of Serbia, to Counsel,  
25 February 3, 2010, Petitioner’s Exh. 124 (ECF No. 36-5, p. 2). In a declaration executed  
26 in 2015 the then acting Consul General of the Republic of Serbia, Dejan Radulovic,  
27 stated:  
28

The Ministry [of Foreign Affairs] is not aware of any other instance, anywhere in the world, in which a [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("FRY")] or Serbian national has been subjected to a capital sentence. But in other cases involving potentially long terms of incarceration, the country has provided significant funding for the accused's legal team, monitored ... the legal team's effectiveness, assisted in arranging psychosocial and medical evaluations and treatment, as well as interpretation and translation services, and supported the gathering of evidence from family and authorities in Serbia. The Ministry would have worked with the Embassy in Washington to provide these services to Mr. Nika if we had been notified of his arrest in 1994.

Declaration of Dejan Radulovic, Acting Consul General of the Republic of Serbia in Chicago, Petitioner's Exh. 161, p. 2 (ECF No. 73-2, p. 144). Milutin Novovic, who served as a consular officer at the Yugoslavian embassy, in Washington D.C., from 1991 to 1996, states in a declaration:

If I had been informed that Mr. Nika suffers from a neuropsychological condition, or if consular staff observed or otherwise learned of such a condition, the Embassy would have taken steps to have Mr. Nika evaluated by a culturally competent specialist.

\* \* \*

Had his counsel requested assistance in securing documentary or physical evidence in the FRY, the Embassy would have provided that assistance. Further, it would have facilitated communication with Mr. Nika's family in the FRY.

Declaration of Milutin Novovic, Petitioner's Exh. 162, p. 2 (ECF No. 73-2, pp. 147).

After Nika's current counsel contacted the Serbian consulate and requested assistance, Serbian officials: facilitated interviews with family and friends of Nika in Serbia; obtained Nika's school, medical and military records; helped secure a neuropsychological evaluation by a culturally competent expert; met with Nika on numerous occasions; filed amicus pleadings in state and federal court; attended court hearings; provided translation and interpretation assistance; put Nika's counsel in touch with a former consular affairs officer; and provided additional information regarding Roma culture. See Amicus Brief of the Republic of Serbia (ECF No. 72), p. 6. "Serbia has worked closely with Mr. Nika's counsel to collect a substantial amount of evidence relevant to understanding Mr. Nika's life history and behavior before, during, and after his arrest." *Id.* at 7. With the assistance of the Serbian consulate, Nika's counsel has

1 developed significant mitigation evidence concerning Nika's childhood and background  
2 in Serbia and his neuropsychological condition. See Discussion of Ground 1G, supra;  
3 see also Neuropsychological Evaluation, Petitioner's Exh. 76 (ECF No. 20-5);  
4 Declaration of Anka Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 77 (ECF No. 20-6); Declaration of Elena  
5 Damijan, Petitioner's Exh. 78 (ECF No. 21-1); Declaration of Petar Trifu, Petitioner's  
6 Exh. 79 (ECF No. 21-2); Declaration of Dejan Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 80 (ECF No. 21-3);  
7 Declaration of Izjava Sevke Milosevic, Petitioner's Exh. 81 (ECF No. 21-4); Declaration  
8 of Makas "Gusti" Konstandin, Petitioner's Exh. 82 (ECF No. 21-5); Declaration of Marija  
9 Miklesku, Petitioner's Exh. 83 (ECF No. 21-6); Declaration of Izjava Mile Popovica,  
10 Petitioner's Exh. 84 (ECF No. 22); (Declaration of Marin Topale, Petitioner's Exh. 85  
11 (ECF No. 22-2); Declaration of Nedelka "Bobica" Konstandinov and George "Bosko"  
12 Konstantin, Petitioner's Exh. 86 (ECF No. 22-3); Statement from Jelena Sekesan and  
13 Pauna Sekesan, Petitioner's Exh. 87 (ECF No. 22-4); Declaration of Strugerel Miklesku,  
14 Petitioner's Exh. 89 (ECF No. 22-6); Declaration of Sveta Nika, Petitioner's Exh. 90  
15 (ECF No. 23); Declaration of Izjava-Sorin Olar, Petitioner's Exh. 91 (ECF No. 23-2);  
16 Declaration of Adam Steflja and Darinka Steflja, Petitioner's Exh. 92 (ECF No. 23-3);  
17 Military Booklet, Petitioner's Exh. 93 (ECF No. 23-4); School Records, Petitioner's Exh.  
18 94 (ECF No. 23-5); School Records, Petitioner's Exh. 123 (ECF No. 36-4); Letter from  
19 Desko Nikitovic, Consul General of the Republic of Serbia, to Counsel, February 3,  
20 2010, Petitioner's Exh. 124 (ECF No. 36-5, p. 2); Declaration of Tammy R. Smith,  
21 Petitioner's Exh. 141 (ECF No. 39-4).

22       The Court finds that Nika's trial counsel unreasonably failed, before trial, to  
23 advise Nika of his rights under the Vienna Convention and to contact the Yugoslavian  
24 consulate, and that, if Nika's trial counsel had contacted the Yugoslavian consulate  
25 before trial, and had, with the assistance of the consulate, developed evidence for  
26 presentation in mitigation in the penalty phase of Nika's trial, there is a reasonable  
27 probability that the outcome of the penalty phase of Nika's trial would have been  
28 different, that is, that the jury would not have imposed the death sentence. Therefore,

1 with respect to the penalty phase of his trial, the Court finds that Nika's federal  
2 constitutional rights were violated because he received ineffective assistance of trial  
3 counsel, as a result of his trial counsel's failure to inform him of his rights under the  
4 Vienna Convention and contact the Yugoslavian consulate on his behalf.

5 Regarding the guilt phase of his trial, on the other hand, the Court finds, in view  
6 of the strong evidence against Nika, that Nika has not shown a reasonable probability of  
7 a different result had trial counsel informed him of his rights under the Vienna  
8 Convention or contacted the Yugoslavian consulate on his behalf. The Court denies  
9 Nika relief on Ground 6 with respect to the guilt phase of his trial.

10 Nika requests an evidentiary hearing with regard to the ineffective assistance of  
11 counsel claims in Ground 6. See Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF No. 168), pp. 5-6.  
12 The Court grants relief on this claim with regard to the penalty phase of Nika's trial,  
13 without need for further factual development. And, regarding the ineffective assistance  
14 of counsel claim in Ground 6 relative to the guilt phase of Nika's trial, the Court finds the  
15 request for an evidentiary hearing to be insubstantial. Nika's request does not identify  
16 any particular question of fact to be resolved, and he gives no indication what sort of  
17 evidence he would offer. Nika's motion for an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 6  
18 will be denied.

19 The Constitutional Errors Relative to the Penalty Phase of  
20 *Nika's Trial Were Not Harmless.*

21 In order to obtain habeas corpus relief, the petitioner must show that  
22 constitutional errors caused "actual prejudice" or had "substantial and injurious effect or  
23 influence" in determining the jury's verdict. *Brecht v. Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619, 637  
24 (1993) (citation omitted). "While the combined effect of multiple errors may violate due  
25 process even when no single error amounts to a constitutional violation or requires  
26 reversal, habeas relief is warranted only where the errors infect a trial with unfairness."  
27 *Peyton v. Cullen*, 658 F.3d 890, 896–97 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Chambers v. Mississippi*,  
28 401 U.S. 284, 298, 302–03 (1973)). Nika meets this standard.



1           The errors identified by Nika in Grounds 1G and 6—ineffective assistance of  
2 counsel on account of trial counsel’s failure to develop mitigating evidence concerning  
3 Nika’s background and mental deficiencies, and on account of trial counsel’s failure to  
4 inform him of his rights under the Vienna Convention and contact the Yugoslavian  
5 consulate on his behalf—go hand in hand. The result of both was the meager case in  
6 mitigation presented by the defense in the penalty phase of Nika’s trial. As the Nevada  
7 Supreme Court recognized on Nika’s direct appeal, only very limited mitigating evidence  
8 was presented on Nika’s behalf. See Nika, 113 Nev. at 1439-40, 951 P.2d at 1057.  
9 There was essentially no mitigating evidence presented concerning Nika’s background  
10 in Serbia and his neuropsychological condition. Nika has demonstrated that there was  
11 significant such mitigating evidence available, and that the available evidence was  
12 strong enough to have made a difference had Nika’s counsel discovered it and  
13 presented it.

14           The jury found one aggravating circumstance: that the murder was committed at  
15 random and without apparent motive. See Verdict, Respondents’ Exh. 50 (ECF No.  
16 108-5). This Court finds that the weight of that aggravating circumstance was not great.  
17 Contrary the language of the aggravating circumstance, the murder in this case was not  
18 “random” and “without apparent motive” as those terms would normally be understood.  
19 Rather, it is undisputed that after the victim was killed, Nika took his car. However, the  
20 trial court instructed the jury that, under Nevada law, “[a] murder may be random and  
21 without apparent motive if the killing of a person was not necessary to complete a  
22 robbery.” Penalty Phase Jury Instructions, Respondents’ Exh. 48, Instruction No. 14  
23 (ECF No. 108-3, p. 15). So, while any murder is an egregious crime, the one  
24 aggravating circumstance found in this case was not one that made this murder far  
25 more egregious than other first-degree murders committed in conjunction with a theft.

26           Cognizant of the nature and weight of the one aggravating circumstance found  
27 by the jury, the Court finds that the failure of Nika’s counsel to develop mitigating  
28 evidence concerning his background and mental deficits, and their failure and to inform

1 Nika of his rights under the Vienna Convention and to contact the Yugoslavian  
2 consulate on his behalf, had a substantial and injurious effect in determining the jury's  
3 verdict imposing the death penalty. And, moreover, the effect of these errors on the part  
4 of Nika's counsel was exacerbated by the Mills error identified in Ground 7B. Because  
5 so little mitigating evidence was presented by counsel, and because the Mills error likely  
6 prevented the jury from weighing even that mitigating evidence against the aggravating  
7 circumstance unless the jurors unanimously agreed upon the existence of a mitigating  
8 circumstance, there ended up being little chance that any mitigating evidence at all was  
9 weighed against the aggravating circumstance.

10 In sum, the Court determines that the constitutional errors identified in Grounds  
11 1G, 6 (the ineffective assistance of trial counsel with respect to the penalty phase of the  
12 trial) and 7B infected the penalty phase of Nika's trial with unfairness. The Court will,  
13 therefore, grant Nika habeas corpus relief, with respect to his death sentence, on  
14 Grounds 1G, 6 and 7B.

#### 15 Nika's Other Claims

16 The Court denies Nika habeas corpus relief with respect to his other claims, as is  
17 discussed below.

#### 18 Ground 3 - The Aggravating Circumstance

19 In Ground 3, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated "due  
20 to the jury's finding the statutory aggravating circumstance that the murder was  
21 committed at random and without apparent motive, which is facially unconstitutional and  
22 invalid as applied to Mr. Nika." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 111-  
23 19.

24 In the penalty phase of Nika's trial, the jury was instructed that first-degree  
25 murder could be aggravated, rendering Nika eligible for the death penalty, if the jury  
26 found that "[t]he murder was committed upon Edward V. Smith at random and without  
27 apparent motive." Penalty Phase Jury Instructions, Respondents' Exh. 48, Instruction  
28 No. 12 (ECF No. 108-3, p. 13). The jury was further instructed:

1           A murder may be random and without apparent motive if the killing  
2           of a person was not necessary to complete a robbery.

3           Id., Instruction No. 14 (ECF No. 108-3, p. 15). The jury returned a verdict finding this  
4           aggravating circumstance and imposing the death penalty. See Verdict, Respondents'  
5           Exh. 50 (ECF No. 108-5). The jury did not find the murder to be aggravated as  
6           committed in the course of a robbery or attempted robbery. See id.

7           Nika asserted this claim on his direct appeal, and the Nevada Supreme Court  
8           denied the claim, stating in a divided opinion that Nika "fails to raise an issue not  
9           previously addressed by this court in its numerous other opinions upholding the  
10          constitutionality of NRS 200.033(9)," and declining to revisit the issue. See Opinion,  
11          Respondents' Exh. 81, p. 15 (ECF No. 111-5, p. 16) (citing *Lane v. State*, 110 Nev.  
12          1156, 881 P.2d 1358 (1994); *Paine v. State*, 110 Nev. 609, 877 P.2d 1025 (1994), cert.  
13          denied, 514 U.S. 1038 (1995); *Bennett v. State*, 106 Nev. 135, 787 P.2d 797 (1990);  
14          *Moran v. State*, 103 Nev. 138, 734 P.2d 712 (1987); and *Ford v. State*, 102 Nev. 126,  
15          717 P.2d 27 (1986)). The Nevada Supreme Court ruled, further, that the evidence  
16          supported application of the aggravator because the jury could have found that the  
17          killing was not necessary to complete a robbery. See id. at 16-18 (ECF No. 111-5, pp.  
18          17-19) (citing *Lane*, supra; *Paine*, supra; *Bennett*, supra; and *Moran*, supra). One justice  
19          concurred, stating his opinion that the aggravator could have properly applied whether  
20          or not the jury found that a robbery occurred. See id., Maupin, J., concurring (ECF No.  
21          111-5, pp. 24-25). One justice dissented, stating his opinion that the evidence did not  
22          support a finding that the murder was random and without motive, because there was  
23          evidence that Nika killed Smith out of anger or to commit a robbery. See id., Springer,  
24          J., dissenting (ECF No. 111-5, pp. 26-31). Another justice dissented, stating his opinion  
25          that NRS 200.033(9) should not be applied in the context of a robbery where a jury finds  
26          the killing unnecessary for the robbery, that the jury instructions should define the terms  
27          "random," "apparent," and "motive" consistent with their usual meanings, and that it was  
28          improper for the State to argue during the guilt phase of the trial that Nika acted with a

1 motive—anger or robbery—and then argue during the penalty phase that he acted  
2 without a motive. See *id.*, Rose, J., dissenting (ECF No. 111-5, pp. 36-41).

3 Nika also asserted this claim in his first state habeas action. In that action, the  
4 Nevada Supreme Court again denied relief on the claim, distinguishing Nika’s case from  
5 the case of *Leslie v Warden*, 118 Nev. 773, 59 P.3d 440 (2002), in which—after Nika’s  
6 direct appeal but before the appeal in his first state habeas action—the Nevada  
7 Supreme Court disavowed the jury instruction applying the aggravator where a killing  
8 was unnecessary to complete a robbery, and ruled that the “aggravator only applies to  
9 situations in which the defendant selected his victim without a specific purpose or  
10 objective and his reasons for the killing are not obvious or easily understood.” *Leslie*,  
11 118 Nev. at 782, 59 P.3d at 446. The Nevada Supreme Court stated that the concerns  
12 expressed in *Leslie* are not present in Nika’s case, because Nika was not charged with  
13 robbery and the jury rejected the robbery aggravator, and because the evidence in  
14 Nika’s case supported the finding that Nika murdered Smith at random and without  
15 apparent motive, unrelated to the taking of Smith’s property. The court concluded:

16 Although *Leslie* altered the scope of the challenged aggravator, Nika fails  
17 to persuade us that the doctrine of the law of the case should be  
18 abandoned under the particular facts of his case. Consequently, we  
conclude that the district court did not err by summarily dismissing this  
claim.

19 *Nika*, 124 Nev. at 1298-1300, 198 P.3d at 857-58.

20 An aggravating circumstance must “genuinely narrow the class of persons  
21 eligible for the death penalty and must reasonably justify the imposition of a more  
22 severe sentence on the defendant compared to others found guilty of murder.” *Zant v.*  
23 *Stephens*, 462 U.S. 862, 877 (1983). To do so, the aggravating circumstance “may not  
24 apply to every defendant convicted of a murder; it must apply only to a subclass of  
25 defendants convicted of murder.” *Tuilaepa v. California*, 512 U.S. 967, 972 (1994). And,  
26 it must not be unconstitutionally vague. *Id.*

27 The Court determines that the Nevada Supreme Court’s denial of this claim was  
28 not contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, Supreme Court precedent and was

1 not based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence. The  
2 Court finds that it was not unreasonable for the Nevada Supreme Court to conclude that  
3 the aggravator was not unconstitutionally vague, and that it narrowed, at least  
4 somewhat, the range of murders to which the death penalty applied. The terms  
5 “random” and “apparently without motive” do not necessarily need definition to be  
6 understandable. And, as the Nevada Supreme Court ruled on the appeal in Nika’s first  
7 state habeas action, in view of the evidence at trial, the jury could have found that the  
8 murder was unnecessary for the commission of a robbery, and was “random and  
9 apparently without motive” as defined for the jury under Nevada law.

10 With respect to Nika’s other arguments—that the application of the aggravator  
11 violated his constitutional right of equal protection under the law, that the aggravator  
12 subjects less culpable murders to the death penalty, and that the aggravator results in  
13 an unconstitutional shift of the burden of proof—Nika does not show the Nevada  
14 Supreme Court’s rejection of any of those theories to have been contrary to, or an  
15 unreasonable application of, Supreme Court precedent.

16 The Court will deny Nika relief with respect to Ground 3.

17 Grounds 1C and 5 - *Nika’s Statements to the Police*

18 In Ground 5, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated “due  
19 to the improper admission of Mr. Nika’s custodial incriminating statements in violation of  
20 *Miranda v. Arizona*.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 128-43. In  
21 Ground 1C, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of  
22 ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because “[t]rial counsel were ineffective in  
23 litigating the motion to suppress Mr. Nika’s statements to police.” See *id.* at 53-62.

24 Nika made incriminating statements on three occasions. On August 29, 1994,  
25 upon his arrest in Chicago, Nika made statements to Chicago police detectives, in  
26 which he repeatedly changed his story about how he came to possess the victim’s car.  
27 The next day, August 30, 1994, Nevada police officers arrived in Chicago and  
28 questioned Nika, and he again made inconsistent statements and an admission. Then,

1 two days later, on September 2, 1994, when he was being booked into the Washoe  
2 County Detention Center, after he was returned to Nevada, Nika made an admission in  
3 a response to a question asked by the jail booking officer. Evidence of the first and third  
4 of these statements was admitted into evidence in the guilt phase of Nika's trial. See  
5 Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 128-29, 136. The trial court suppressed  
6 evidence of the second of Nika's statements, the statement made to the Nevada police  
7 officers in Chicago. See *id.* at 136.

8 A person subjected to custodial interrogation must be advised that "he has the  
9 right to remain silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence  
10 against him, and that he has a right to the presence of an attorney." *Miranda v. Arizona*,  
11 384 U.S. 436, 444 (1966). "To admit an inculpatory statement made by a defendant  
12 during custodial interrogation, the defendant's waiver of Miranda rights must be  
13 voluntary, knowing, and intelligent." *United States v. Shi*, 525 F.3d 709, 727 (9th Cir.  
14 2008) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In determining the knowing and  
15 intelligent nature of the waiver, courts are to consider the totality of the circumstances.  
16 See *United States v. Crews*, 502 F.3d 1130, 1140 (9th Cir. 2007); *United States v.*  
17 *Gamez*, 301 F.3d 1138, 1144 (9th Cir. 2002). "[T]he waiver must have been made with  
18 a full awareness of both the nature of the right being abandoned and the consequences  
19 of the decision to abandon it." *Moran v. Burbine*, 475 U.S. 412, 421 (1986). With  
20 respect to the voluntariness of the waiver, "the relinquishment of the right must have  
21 been voluntary in the sense that it was the product of a free and deliberate choice rather  
22 than intimidation, coercion, or deception." *Id.*

23 On Nika's direct appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled, *sua sponte*, as  
24 follows, with respect to the statements Nika made to the officer at the Washoe County  
25 jail:

26 On September 1, 1994, after being extradited to Nevada from  
27 Illinois, Nika was booked into the Washoe County jail. The following day,  
28 Washoe County Deputy Colleen Villa called Nika aside. Villa worked in the  
county jail's classification unit and it was her job to place prisoners in an  
environment where they did not present a danger to themselves or others.

1 To facilitate the placement process, Villa asked every prisoner a series of  
2 questions from a pre-printed questionnaire. One of the questions on the  
3 form was, "Have you ever assaulted or battered anyone?" When Villa  
4 asked Nika this question, he answered that he had fought with a man one  
5 evening around 9 p.m. or 9:30 p.m. and that the man was dead. Nika also  
6 stated that a gun was placed to a head, but Villa was unsure of who  
7 placed the gun to whose head. Nevertheless, Villa did not pursue the  
8 answer nor ask for a clarification from Nika. She merely continued down  
9 the list of questions on the form.

10 The dissent contends that because Villa knew Nika was arrested  
11 for murder, she would reasonably foresee the questionnaire would elicit an  
12 incriminating response from Nika; and therefore, she engaged in a  
13 custodial interrogation by merely reading the questionnaire. Taken a step  
14 further, if Villa knew nothing about Nika, the exact same question would  
15 not be a custodial interrogation under this analysis. We find this factual  
16 distinction unpersuasive. Villa asked the same questions of every  
17 prisoner. Villa testified she never asked for clarification from a prisoner nor  
18 did she do anything other than move on to the next question. Interestingly,  
19 when Nika's counsel was questioned as to why this issue was not raised  
20 on appeal, he stated Nika conceded it was merely routine questioning for  
21 the purpose of classification and not a custodial interrogation.

22 Moreover, the safety of prisoners in custody is the purpose behind  
23 these questions. There is no getting around this type of question when  
24 trying to determine the threat, if any, a particular prisoner may pose to  
25 another. While the State can control many things, it cannot control what a  
26 prisoner might say when asked a particular question. Therefore, the  
27 district court did not err in determining that no custodial interrogation  
28 occurred.

1 Nika, 113 Nev. at 1438-39, 951 P.2d at 1056-57. A dissenting justice wrote that, in his  
2 opinion, the questioning of Nika at the Washoe County jail was an interrogation, subject  
3 to the Miranda rule, and it was a violation of Nika's constitutional rights to not exclude  
4 Nika's response from evidence. Id., 113 Nev. at 1445-48, 951 P.2d at 1061-63 (Rose,  
5 J., dissenting).

6 Nika then raised this claim in his first state habeas action. See Second  
7 Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Respondents' Exh. 146, pp. 21-36  
8 (ECF No. 119-1, pp. 22-37). The state district court denied the claim (see Order  
9 Granting Motion to Dismiss, Respondents' Exh. 150 (ECF No. 120-3)), and the Nevada  
10 Supreme Court affirmed without discussion. Nika, 124 Nev. at 1291-92, 198 P.3d at  
11 852-53.

12 The Nevada Supreme Court's ruling that the questioning by the jail booking  
13 officer was not an interrogation was not contrary to, or an unreasonable application of,

1 United States Supreme Court precedent, and was not based on an unreasonable  
2 determination of the facts in light of the evidence. See *Pennsylvania v. Muniz*, 496 U.S.  
3 582, 600-01 (1990); *Rhode Island v. Innis*, 446 U.S. 291, 298-302 (1980). It was not  
4 unreasonable for the Nevada Supreme Court to conclude that the booking officer's  
5 questioning was not such that she should have known it to be reasonably likely to elicit  
6 an incriminating response from Nika. See *Muniz*, 496 U.S. at 600-01; *Innis*, 446 U.S. at  
7 298-302; see also Transcript of Proceedings, June 7, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 23, pp.  
8 147-57 (ECF No. 98-1, pp. 148-58).

9       Regarding his statements to the Chicago police, Nika claims that his waiver of his  
10 Miranda rights with respect to those statements was not voluntary, knowing and  
11 intelligent, because of his limited English proficiency, limited education, limited contact  
12 with the American criminal justice system, and limited cultural awareness. It was not  
13 unreasonable for the Nevada Supreme Court to deny relief on this claim. Taking into  
14 account the evidence presented in the trial court (see Transcript of Proceedings,  
15 June 7, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 23, pp. 8-207 (ECF No. 98-1, pp. 9-208); Transcript of  
16 Proceedings, June 8, 1995, Respondents' Exh. 24, pp. 3-127 (ECF No. 99-1, pp. 4-  
17 128)), and all the circumstances, the Nevada Supreme Court could reasonably have  
18 ruled that Nika voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently waived his Miranda rights.

19       Nika claims, in Ground 1C, that his trial counsel were ineffective for failing to  
20 argue, in support of the motion to suppress his statements, that Nika could not have  
21 voluntarily, intelligently and knowingly waived his Miranda rights because of his  
22 upbringing in Yugoslavia, his cultural background and his cognitive deficits. See Second  
23 Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 53-62. Nika also claims that his trial counsel were  
24 ineffective, with respect to the motion to suppress, because they did not effectively  
25 support his contention that that he had poor command of the English language,  
26 primarily because they retained an unqualified expert. See *id.*

27       Nika raised this claim of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel for the first time  
28 in state court in his second state habeas action, and it was ruled procedurally barred in



1 that action. See Order entered March 16, 2017 (ECF No. 151), pp. 7-8. On the appeal in  
2 that action, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled, as follows, that Nika did not make a  
3 showing of cause and prejudice, under state law, to overcome the procedural bar:

4 Nika contends that trial counsel were ineffective for failing to  
5 present the following witnesses to testify during his suppression hearing:  
6 (1) an expert witness to testify about cultural differences and his cognitive  
7 deficits, (2) lay witnesses to corroborate his poor English skills, (3) an  
8 expert familiar with the Yugoslavian legal system to testify that Nika  
9 would concede guilt because he feared torture and that Nika should have  
10 expected the automatic appointment of counsel in the case of a serious  
11 offense, and (4) a Roma cultural expert to demonstrate that Nika  
12 perceived that police officers would treat him unfairly as he was Roma.  
13 He asserts the district court erred in concluding that post-conviction  
14 counsel was not ineffective for failing to litigate this claim of ineffective  
15 assistance of trial counsel in an effective manner.

16 We conclude that Nika failed to demonstrate that he was prejudiced  
17 by post-conviction counsels' omission of this trial-counsel claim. Nika's  
18 proposed new evidence is unpersuasive because it is largely internally  
19 inconsistent as some of that evidence showed that Nika had cognitive  
20 difficulties and confessed because he feared torture by the authorities,  
21 while other evidence portrayed him as sophisticated enough with the  
22 Serbian justice system to expect appointed counsel during his  
23 interrogation. The evidence is also inconsistent with the trial record—his  
24 proffered fear of torture was undermined by the fact that he made  
25 requests for food and cigarettes during the brief interrogation. Therefore,  
26 this evidence does not undermine the testimony presented in the trial  
27 court that Nika had communicated in English with jail staff, detectives,  
28 and another inmate or show that his waiver was not knowing or  
voluntary. See *Berghuis v. Thompkins*, 560 U.S. 370, 382 (2010)  
(admitting evidence where the prosecution demonstrates that an accused  
knowingly and voluntarily waived his right to remain silent). Moreover,  
there was sufficient evidence apart from the statement to sustain his  
conviction, including witnesses who placed him in the area of the murder  
with the victim, the victim's blood on Nika's clothing, the victim's  
belongings in Nika's possession, and Nika's self-incriminating statements  
to another inmate. Given these circumstances, we are not convinced that  
post-conviction counsels' omission of this trial-counsel claim was  
objectively unreasonable or resulted in prejudice. Therefore, Nika failed  
to demonstrate that the district court erred in denying this claim.

23 Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 7-8 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 8-9).

24 This Court agrees with the Nevada Supreme Court's conclusion in this regard.  
25 Nika has not shown cause and prejudice, under *Martinez*, with respect to this claim.  
26 Nika's counsel in his first state habeas action was not ineffective for not asserting that  
27 trial counsel were ineffective with respect to their litigation of the motion to suppress,  
28 and Nika was not prejudiced.

1           Therefore, the Court will deny Nika relief with respect to Grounds 1C and 5.

2           Nika requests leave of court to conduct discovery regarding Grounds 1C and 5,  
3 and he requests an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 1C. See Motion for Discovery  
4 (ECF No. 166), pp. 24-29, 47-48; Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF No. 168), p. 12.  
5 Regarding Ground 5, as the Court resolves the claim under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d), the  
6 Court will deny Nika's request for factual development regarding the claim. Regarding  
7 Ground 1C, Nika proposes discovery with respect to his English proficiency and cultural  
8 factors that allegedly affected his waivers, subjects unrelated to the grounds on which  
9 the claim is denied. The suggested discovery would have no effect on the Court's  
10 resolution of this claim. The Court finds that Nika has not shown good cause for  
11 discovery, and the Court will deny this request for discovery on this claim. As for Nika's  
12 request for an evidentiary hearing on Ground 1C, the Court finds that request to be  
13 insubstantial. Nika mentions Ground 1C only in passing in his motion for evidentiary  
14 hearing and does not provide any argument as to what factual issue should be  
15 addressed or what sort of evidence he would seek to present. The Court will deny  
16 Nika's motions for discovery and an evidentiary hearing with respect to these claims.

17                       Grounds 1F2, 4A and 8 - *Nika's Statements to Nathaniel Wilson*

18           In Ground 4A, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated  
19 because Nathaniel Wilson, acting as an agent of the State, elicited statements from  
20 Nika in the Washoe County Jail, without Nika's counsel present, after Nika's right to  
21 counsel had attached, and because "[t]he State committed misconduct by failing to  
22 disclose an executory promise of benefits made to witness Nathaniel Wilson." See  
23 Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 120-26. In Ground 8, Nika claims that his  
24 federal constitutional rights were violated "due to the trial court's improper, repeated  
25 ex parte contacts with the State regarding an executory promise of benefits to State's  
26 witness Nathaniel Wilson." See *id.* at 160-61. In Ground 1F2, Nika claims that his federal  
27 constitutional rights were violated as a result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel  
28 because "[t]rial counsel were ineffective for failing to investigate and present evidence

1 that Nataniel Wilson was acting as an agent of the State, and received benefits in  
2 exchange for his testimony.” See *id.* at 77-78.

3 Nika asserted these claims in state court, and the Nevada Supreme Court ruled  
4 on them on their merits.

5 With respect to Nika’s claims in Grounds 4A and 8, the state district court held an  
6 evidentiary hearing (see Transcript of Proceedings, Respondents’ Exhs. 122, 123 (ECF  
7 Nos. 116-12, 117-1)), and denied the claims, and, on appeal, the Nevada Supreme  
8 Court affirmed, ruling as follows:

9 Nika claims that the State’s use of Wilson, the jailhouse informant,  
10 was unconstitutional. The district court held an evidentiary hearing on this  
11 claim and rejected it, providing factual findings and legal conclusions. The  
12 State has not disputed that Nika could not have raised this issue on direct  
13 appeal, apparently because he did not learn of and had no reason to know  
14 of the pretrial meetings regarding Wilson until sometime after his appeal  
was decided. The question is whether the claim warrants any relief. We  
conclude that it does not.

\* \* \*

15 Nika’s first contention is that the State’s use of Wilson violated  
16 Nika’s Sixth Amendment right to counsel. He cites *Massiah v. United*  
17 *States* [footnote: 377 U.S. 201, 205-07, 84 S.Ct. 1199, 12 L.Ed.2d 246  
18 (1964); see also *Fellers v. United States*, 540 U.S. 519, 124 S.Ct. 1019,  
19 157 L.Ed.2d 1016 (2004) (same)], which holds that the Sixth Amendment  
20 right to counsel prevents admission of evidence of a defendant’s  
21 statements which have been deliberately elicited by a government agent  
22 after the right has attached. Nika enjoyed such a right when he spoke to  
23 Wilson because adversarial proceedings had begun [footnote: *Estelle v.*  
*Smith*, 451 U.S. 454, 469-70, 101 S.Ct. 1866, 68 L.Ed.2d 359 (1981)  
(stating that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel attaches once  
adversarial proceedings have been initiated); see also U.S. Const. amend  
VI] and he was represented by the Public Defender. He fails, however, to  
show that Wilson acted as an agent of the State when he first gained  
incriminating information from Nika. Determining whether a person acted  
as a state agent depends on the facts and circumstances of each case  
and presents a mixed question of fact and law. [Footnote: *Simmons v.*  
*State*, 112 Nev. 91, 99, 912 P.2d 217, 221 (1996).]

24 Nika speculates that the police “approached” Wilson and “baited”  
25 him into eliciting information about Nika. This speculation lacks hard  
26 evidence. Nika points out that when Wilson was interviewed on October  
27 11, 1994, he first spoke about another inmate until the interviewing  
28 detective expressly asked about Nika. This does not indicate that Wilson  
was a state agent: he had already talked with Nika and had already told a  
deputy at the jail that he had information from Nika. Nika points out that  
the detective did not refuse Wilson’s offer to gather more information. In  
the interview, when Wilson remarked that he could find out more about the

1 gun Nika used, the detective did not respond. This detail is germane to  
2 Wilson's status after the interview when he gained further information from  
3 Nika; it does not somehow retroactively render him a state agent in his  
4 earlier conversations with Nika. Nika also claims that the transcript of the  
5 interview is not complete (or that prosecutor Stanton "blatantly lied")  
6 because the transcript differs from the description of the interview Stanton  
7 gave to the trial court more than two weeks later and because the  
8 transcript shows that the detective spoke to Wilson while the tape recorder  
9 was off despite stating otherwise. We conclude that these discrepancies  
10 are trivial. Nika also stresses that a report by a jail deputy referred to  
11 Wilson as "my informant" and speculates that other police reports are  
12 missing. But "informant" is not synonymous with "agent," and speculation  
13 unsupported by facts is of no value. In the end, Nika presents no proof,  
14 most notably no testimony or even affidavit by Wilson, to contradict the  
15 evidence that Wilson did not act on behest of the State initially. This  
16 evidence includes Wilson's trial testimony, prosecutor Stanton's testimony  
17 at the post-conviction hearing and his original representations to the trial  
18 court, prosecutor Vilorio's post-conviction testimony, and the timing and  
19 substance of events in Wilson's own case, discussed below.

20  
21  
22 Wilson's status after his first interview with the detective and after  
23 Stanton ensured that the Public Defender would be discharged and that  
24 Wilson would continue to have access to Nika is not so clear. When during  
25 the interview Wilson remarked that he could find out more about the gun,  
26 he revealed that he thought his role might be to gather more information  
27 for officials. Neither the detective nor anyone else dissuaded him from this  
28 idea, and his trial testimony indicates that he then actively elicited more  
information from Nika. Furthermore, when Stanton made sure that Wilson  
stayed in proximity to Nika, Stanton was aware of Wilson's remark, having  
observed the interview. Stanton was also aware that the two inmates had  
formed a relationship in which Nika confided in Wilson. But even assuming  
these facts establish that after the interview Wilson acted as an agent of  
the State [footnote: Cf., e.g., *People v. Whitt*, 36 Cal.3d 724, 205 Cal.Rptr.  
810, 685 P.2d 1161, 1168-73 (1984) (concluding that though question was  
close and difficult, inmate informant's conduct was not attributable to the  
state), limitation on other grounds recognized by *People v. Marquez*, 1  
Cal.4th 553, 3 Cal.Rptr.2d 710, 822 P.2d 418 (1992)], Nika was not  
prejudiced because Wilson obtained the primary incriminating evidence—  
that Nika admitted in some detail to shooting the victim—before  
approaching the authorities. The little information that Wilson obtained  
later, mainly that the murder weapon was an automatic, was insignificant.

23  
24  
25 Nika also suggests that Stanton made an implicit agreement with  
26 Wilson for his testimony without revealing it to the defense or the jury. This  
27 would violate due process under *Brady v. Maryland* [footnote: 373 U.S. 83,  
83 S.Ct. 1194, 10 L.Ed.2d 215 (1963)] and its progeny because acts  
28 which imply an agreement or understanding with a witness are relevant to  
credibility and must be disclosed. [Footnote: See *Giglio v. United States*,  
405 U.S. 150, 155, 92 S.Ct. 763, 31 L.Ed.2d 104 (1972); *Jimenez v. State*,  
112 Nev. 610, 622, 918 P.2d 687, 695 (1996).] But again Nika fails to  
provide facts to support his claim. The most that he demonstrates is that  
according to Stanton's pretrial representation to the trial court, Wilson at  
his interview "informed the detectives that he would like some  
consideration for his testimony, although no specifics were given or  
requested by him." However, prosecutors Stanton and Vilorio both testified  
at the post-conviction hearing that regardless of any expectations on

1 Wilson's part, they neither offered nor provided him with any benefits in  
2 exchange for his testimony.

3 Moreover, the timing and substance of events in Wilson's own case  
4 in 1994 repel Nika's assertion that Wilson expected and received leniency  
5 in return for his assistance in Nika's case. On September 29, Wilson  
6 pleaded guilty to unlawful sale of a controlled substance, having reached a  
7 plea agreement requiring the State to concur with the recommendation of  
8 the Division of Parole and Probation. About a week passed before Wilson  
9 approached officers at the jail, on or around October 7, with information  
10 about Nika, and the detective interviewed Wilson on October 11. The  
11 Division completed its presentence investigation report on Wilson on  
12 November 7, recommending a suspended sentence and probation. In  
13 Wilson's statement attached to the report, he proclaimed a general  
14 willingness to help police, but nothing in the report noted his assistance in  
15 Nika's case. Wilson was sentenced on November 16, more than seven  
16 months before Nika's trial, and again his assistance in Nika's case was not  
17 raised. Thus, Wilson first offered to give information against Nika only after  
18 reaching a plea agreement in his own case, and he testified against Nika  
19 long after being sentenced himself.

20 Nika infers from Stanton's presence at Wilson's sentencing that  
21 Stanton must have spoken to District Judge Kosach on Wilson's behalf.  
22 No other evidence supports this inference, and Stanton denied it. Stanton  
23 did not recall attending the sentencing, but there is no need to assume  
24 that he was there to benefit Wilson. It is possible that he attended to  
25 ensure that the Public Defender withdrew from representing Wilson and/or  
26 to see whether Wilson would be in prison or would have to be subpoenaed  
27 to testify at Nika's trial. (Wilson's eventual presence was secured from  
28 California by a material witness order and bench warrant.) Regardless,  
Nika fails to provide any proof that Stanton intervened on Wilson's behalf  
or that Wilson received any benefit from testifying against Nika.

Next, Nika contends that the pretrial meetings between the trial  
court, Stanton, and at times the Public Defender violated his due process  
right to disclosure of exculpatory information and his right to conflict-free  
counsel. In condemning the meetings, Nika relies again on his claims that  
Wilson was an agent of and had reached an agreement with the State.  
These contentions are unavailing. As explained above, Wilson initially  
acted on his own in gaining the primary incriminating evidence from Nika,  
the Public Defender acted to protect Nika's interests in warning him not to  
speak to other inmates, and there is no showing that Wilson made an  
agreement with the State. Nika also claims that Stanton told the defense  
nothing about Wilson, leaving the defense unable to impeach Wilson's  
claim that he had no ulterior motive in testifying against Nika. Actually, the  
State informed the defense before trial about Nika's admissions to Wilson.  
It appears that the only information not disclosed was Stanton's  
observation that Wilson told detectives that he would like some  
consideration for his testimony. Nika emphasizes that Wilson testified he  
came forward to police because Nika "just didn't have no heart" and that  
the prosecutor relied on this testimony in the penalty phase. Nevertheless,  
even assuming that Stanton should have informed the defense of Wilson's  
statement regarding consideration, we agree with the district court that  
Nika failed to demonstrate prejudice: even if Wilson approached officers  
hoping to gain some benefit and the jury had learned this, there was no  
reasonable probability of a different result in Nika's trial.

1           The district court did not err in denying this claim.  
2       Nika, 120 Nev. at 607-11, 97 P.3d at 1145-48.

3           With respect to Nika's claim based on Massiah, in Ground 4A, this Court  
4       determines that the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling was not contrary to, or an  
5       unreasonable application of, that case, and was not based on an unreasonable  
6       determination of the facts in light of the evidence. In light of the evidence, it was  
7       reasonable to conclude that, at least before Wilson met with the detective, he was not  
8       an agent of the State. And, further, it was reasonable to conclude that after that  
9       meeting, any additional information that Wilson learned from Nika had no significant  
10      impact at trial.

11          Similarly, with respect to Nika's claim based on Brady, in Ground 4A, the Nevada  
12      Supreme Court's ruling was not contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, that  
13      case, and was not based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the  
14      evidence. Nika's claim is that the State did not disclose to the defense the existence of  
15      an agreement with Wilson, under which he would receive consideration in return for  
16      gathering evidence against Nika and/or testifying at trial, but, in light of the evidence, it  
17      was not unreasonable for the Nevada Supreme Court to conclude that there was no  
18      such agreement. Nika makes no showing that any exculpatory evidence was withheld  
19      from the defense.

20          Turning to Nika's claim, in Ground 8, that his constitutional rights were violated  
21      as a result of the trial court's ex parte communications with the prosecution regarding  
22      Wilson, that claim fails because Nika does not point to any United States Supreme  
23      Court precedent that is contrary to, or that was misapplied in, the Nevada Supreme  
24      Court's ruling.

25          And, regarding Nika's related claim of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel,  
26      in Ground 1F2, Nika does not make a showing how his trial counsel performed  
27      unreasonably, and he does not make a showing how his trial counsel could have done  
28      anything different that might have brought a different outcome at trial. The Nevada

1 Supreme Court's ruling, affirming denial of relief on this claim, was not contrary to, or an  
2 unreasonable application of Strickland, and was not based on an unreasonable  
3 determination of the facts in light of the evidence.

4 The Court will deny Nika habeas corpus relief on Grounds 1F2, 4A and 8.

5 Nika requests discovery regarding Grounds 1F2 and 4A. See Motion for  
6 Discovery (ECF No. 166), pp. 29-42. However, as the Court denies these claims under  
7 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d), further factual development is foreclosed, and there is no good  
8 cause for the discovery. Nika's request for discovery here will be denied.

9 Ground 1F1 - Defense Theory

10 In Ground 1F1, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as  
11 a result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because "[t]rial counsel were  
12 ineffective for failing to investigate and present an argument that Mr. Nika was provoked  
13 and acted in the heat of passion, or in self-defense." See Second Amended Petition  
14 (ECF No. 73), pp. 73-77.

15 Nika asserted this claim in his first state habeas action, and the Nevada Supreme  
16 Court affirmed the denial of relief on the claim, as follows:

17 Nika contends that the district court improperly dismissed his claim  
18 that trial counsel provided ineffective assistance by pursuing a defense  
19 that someone else murdered Smith rather than the theory that Nika killed  
20 Smith in self-defense. We disagree. Nika told the police that he did not kill  
21 Smith and actually purchased Smith's car. And he repeatedly told trial  
22 counsel that he did not kill Smith. Further, jailhouse informant Wilson  
23 testified that Nika admitted to shooting Smith in the head after striking  
24 Smith with a crowbar. Moreover, the medical evidence showed that Smith  
25 suffered three blunt trauma wounds and skull fractures on the back of his  
26 head, one of which was inflicted while Smith was lying face down. And  
27 Smith suffered a single contact bullet wound on his forehead that was  
28 consistent with the gun being placed directly on his skin when it was fired.  
This evidence belies a self-defense theory. Based on Nika's statement to  
the police denying his involvement in Smith's murder and his repeated  
denials to counsel, challenging the State's evidence against Nika as  
insufficient to prove that he was the killer was reasonable. We conclude  
that Nika failed to adequately substantiate his claim that counsel's  
decision to pursue a defense that someone other than Nika killed Smith  
was unreasonable or that but for counsel's decision to pursue this  
defense, there was a reasonable probability of a different outcome.  
Therefore, we conclude that the district court did not err by summarily  
dismissing this claim.

1 Nika, 124 Nev. at 1292, 198 P.3d at 853.

2 Nika asserted such a claim again in his second state habeas action, and the  
3 Nevada Supreme Court ruled that the claim was procedurally barred, and that Nika did  
4 not show cause and prejudice to overcome the procedural bar, as follows:

5 Nika argues that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
6 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to litigate trial counsel's  
7 failure to refute the evidence of first-degree murder. He asserts that trial  
8 counsel were ineffective for failing to develop evidence that Nika may  
9 have acted in self-defense or the heat of passion in response to the victim  
10 attempting to rob him at gunpoint or evidence that might explain why he  
11 was not forthcoming with the police.

12 We have previously concluded that the physical evidence in this  
13 case belies a claim of self-defense and instead shows a calculated effort  
14 to kill the victim. *Nika v. State* (Nika III), 124 Nev. 1272, 1295, 198 P.3d  
15 839, 854 (2008). The victim was shot while he was lying helpless on the  
16 ground after being felled by three strikes to the back of his head. *Id.* at  
17 1277, 198 P.3d at 843. As he could not have been a threat at the time  
18 he was shot, self-defense is not a viable defense. See *Runion v. State*,  
19 116 Nev. 1041, 1051, 13 P.3d 52, 59 (2000) (acknowledging that the  
20 killing of another in self-defense is justified where the person who does the  
21 killing "actually and reasonably believes" that he is in imminent danger of  
22 death or great bodily injury from the assailant and the use of force that  
23 might cause death of the assailant is "absolutely necessary under the  
24 circumstances ... for the purpose of avoiding death or great bodily injury  
25 to himself"). Further, as the victim was struck at least once while lying  
26 face down and then turned over and shot in the forehead, there was  
27 undoubtedly time to reflect and deliberate on the course of action.  
28 Therefore, Nika did not demonstrate that psychological evidence or  
argument for a lesser degree of homicide would have altered the outcome  
of trial. For these reasons, a trial-counsel claim based on the failure to  
refute the evidence of first-degree murder with evidence of self-defense or  
heat of passion would not have had merit. We cannot fault post-conviction  
counsel for omitting it.

Nika also failed to demonstrate that post-conviction counsel  
were ineffective for failing to introduce the testimony of a Roma cultural  
expert to explain how his distrust of the police prevented him from  
asserting that he acted in self-defense during his first interview. However,  
expert testimony explaining Nika's propensity to lie to police does not  
render any account that he gave to police any more credible than any  
other account. Moreover, the physical evidence at the scene belied any  
claim of self-defense. Therefore, Nika failed to demonstrate that the  
testimony would have affected the outcome of the trial and that  
postconviction counsel were ineffective for failing to introduce it during his  
prior post-conviction proceedings.

Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 11-13 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 12-14).



1           This Court finds this claim to be without merit. Given the strong evidence  
2           undermining a heat-of-passion or self-defense theory, as described by the Nevada  
3           Supreme Court, it was not unreasonable for trial counsel to eschew such a defense.  
4           The Nevada Supreme Court's ruling, in Nika's first state habeas action, was not  
5           contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, Supreme Court precedent and was not  
6           based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence.

7           Nika contends that, in light of the new evidence presented in this case and in his  
8           second state habeas action, including evidence regarding his cultural background and  
9           his neuropsychological condition, the Court should treat this claim as procedurally  
10          defaulted, should find under Martinez that his counsel was ineffective in his first state  
11          habeas action, or should find that the fact-finding process in Nika's first state habeas  
12          action with respect to this claim was defective, and should rule on the claim de novo,  
13          without granting the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling deference under 28 U.S.C.  
14          § 2254(d). This approach would not change the outcome. Viewing the claim de novo  
15          and taking into consideration all the evidence presented in support of the claim in this  
16          case, the result would be the same. In this Court's view, trial counsel was not  
17          unreasonable, in hindsight, for not asserting a heat-of-passion or self-defense theory  
18          that was contrary to representations made by Nika, and Nika was not prejudiced. The  
19          strong evidence weighing against a heat-of-passion or self-defense theory does not  
20          allow for such second-guessing of trial counsel's strategy.

21          The Court denies Nika relief with respect to Ground 1F1.

22          Nika requests discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 1F1. See  
23          Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166), pp. 29-40; Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF  
24          No. 168), pp. 5, 12. However, as the Court denies the claim under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d),  
25          and as it appears the proposed discovery and the evidence that would apparently be  
26          proffered at an evidentiary hearing would not affect the Court's reasons for denying the  
27          claim even if it were considered de novo, there is no good cause for the discovery, and  
28

1 there is no showing that an evidentiary hearing is warranted. Those requests will be  
2 denied.

3 Grounds 1D, 9B and 9C - Juror Voir Dire

4 Nika asserts three claims involving juror voir dire at his trial. In Ground 1D, Nika  
5 claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of ineffective  
6 assistance of his trial counsel because “[t]rial counsel were ineffective for failing to  
7 conduct adequate voir dire.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 62-71. In  
8 Grounds 9B and 9C, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a  
9 result of prosecutorial misconduct during juror voir dire. See *id.* at 162, 164-68.

10 Nika’s specific claims of error by his trial counsel in juror voir dire, in Ground 1D,  
11 are as follows:

12 - “Trial counsel’s questioning of the persons on the venire consisted  
13 for the most part of rambling personal stories followed by questions posed  
14 to the entire venire that did not invoke any responses.” Second Amended  
Petition (ECF No. 73), p. 63.

15 - Trial counsel did not ask any questions of jurors Robert Greiner,  
John Moon, Denise Fitts and Kathryn Main. *Id.*

16 - Trial counsel failed to ask jurors Patrick Norris, Helen Coughlin,  
17 Linda Little, Raymond Freeman, William Schneider, Russell Horning and  
Kevin Lassen meaningful questions to determine their fairness and  
18 impartiality. *Id.* at 64.

19 - Trial counsel failed to sufficiently voir dire the venire regarding the  
military conflict in Serbia, to ensure that none were biased against Nika,  
20 as a Serb, as a result of media coverage of the conflict. *Id.* at 64-66.

21 - Trial counsel failed to ask questions of juror Raymond Freeman to  
discover that he was an Air National Guardsman who served at the same  
22 facility as the victim, and to discover his attitudes regarding the death  
penalty and foreigners. *Id.* at 66-67.

23 - Trial counsel failed “to strike venire member Mark Porsow for  
24 cause, instead electing to remove him by using one of the defense’s  
peremptory challenges.” *Id.* at 67-68.

25 - Trial counsel failed to take any steps to “life qualify” the jury. *Id.* at  
26 68.

27 - Trial counsel made inflammatory comments that prejudiced the jury  
28 against Nika. *Id.* at 68-69.

1 - Trial counsel failed to object to the State's use of peremptory  
challenges to remove persons from the venire on the basis of gender. Id.  
2 at 69-70.

3 - Trial counsel failed to object to questioning by the prosecution that  
deprived Nika of the presumption of innocence, and that misstated the  
4 law. Id. at 70.

5 - Trial counsel failed to immediately move to strike venire member  
Dustin Speek when he made xenophobic comments. Id. at 70-71.

6 - Trial counsel failed to move to remove juror Russell Horning for  
cause, because he knew that his brother-in-law served in the Air National  
7 Guard with the victim, and that his brother-in-law was present in the  
courtroom during the trial. Id. at 71.

8 Nika raised these claims in state court for the first time in his second state  
9 habeas action, and they were ruled procedurally barred; Nika argued that ineffective  
10 assistance of his first post-conviction counsel was cause for the procedural bar, such as  
11 to excuse it, and the Nevada Supreme Court rejected that argument, as follows:

12 Nika contends that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
13 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to argue that trial  
counsel were ineffective during voir dire. He asserts that trial counsel were  
14 ineffective for (1) failing to question some veniremembers, (2) failing to  
ask meaningful questions of other veniremembers, (3) failing to inquire  
15 about veniremembers' knowledge of the Serbian military conflict, (4) failing  
to life-qualify the venire, (5) making inflammatory comments during jury  
16 selection, (6) failing to object pursuant to Batson [footnote: Batson v.  
Kentucky, 476 U.S. 79 (1986)] to the State's use of peremptory challenges  
17 to remove veniremembers based on their gender, (7) failing to object to  
prosecution questions that undermined the presumption of innocence,  
18 (8) failing to strike a veniremember earlier in the process to prevent him  
from contaminating the rest of the venire, and (9) failing to remove biased  
19 veniremembers. He also contends that trial counsel failed to adequately  
address State misconduct during voir dire. He asserts that if post-  
20 conviction counsel had raised these claims concerning voir dire as trial-  
counsel claims, the court would not have denied them as procedurally  
21 defaulted.

22 We conclude that the district court did not err in denying these  
claims because Nika failed to show prejudice. Claims (1)-(4) are  
23 based on trial counsels' failure to make particular inquiries during voir  
dire. In general, those decisions involve trial strategy and it is not clear  
24 that the strategy employed by counsel was not objectively reasonable.  
See, e.g., Stanford v. Parker, 266 F.3d 442, 453-55 (6th Cir. 2001)  
25 (observing that defendant has right to life-qualify jury upon request but  
failure to do so may be reasonable trial strategy); Brown v. Jones, 255  
26 F.3d 1273, 1279-80 (11th Cir. 2001) (reasonable trial strategy for counsel  
to focus jurors' attention on the death penalty as little as possible and  
27 therefore not life-qualify jurors); Camargo v. State, 55 S.W.3d 255, 260  
(Ark. 2001) ("The decision to seat or exclude a particular juror may be a  
28 matter of trial strategy or technique."). And, as to all claims but (6), supra,

1 Nika failed to demonstrate prejudice because he failed to show that the  
2 seated jury was not impartial. [Footnote set forth below.] See *Wesley v.*  
3 *State*, 112 Nev. 503, 511, 916 P.2d 793, 799 (1996) (stating that “[i]f the  
4 impaneled jury is impartial, the defendant cannot prove prejudice”  
5 resulting from district court’s limitation of voir dire); see also *Ham v. State*,  
6 7 S.W.3d 433, 439 (Mo. Ct. App. 1999) (“Even assuming it would have  
7 been better strategy to strike [a particular juror], we fail to see how  
8 [defendant] could have been prejudiced because one qualified juror sat  
9 rather than another.”). Because a trial-counsel claim on any of these  
10 grounds would not have entitled Nika to relief, he cannot demonstrate  
11 prejudice based on post-conviction counsel’s failure to raise them as such.

12 As to the Batson-based trial counsel claim, Nika failed to  
13 demonstrate that post-conviction counsels’ performance was deficient or  
14 that he was prejudiced by the failure to argue trial counsels’  
15 ineffectiveness. Assuming that trial counsel could have demonstrated a  
16 prima facie case of discrimination, see *Libby v. State*, 113 Nev. 251, 255,  
17 934 P.2d 220, 223 (1997) (explaining that State’s use of seven of nine of  
18 its peremptory challenges to remove women supports an inference of  
19 discrimination), Nika bore the burden of ultimately demonstrating that any  
20 gender-neutral reason given for the strike was a pretext for discrimination,  
21 *Ford v. State*, 122 Nev. 398, 403, 132 P.3d 574, 577 (2006); see *Johnson*  
22 *v. California*, 545 U.S. 162, 171 (2005) (noting the “burden of persuasion  
23 ‘rests with, and never shifts from, the opponent of the strike’” (quoting  
24 *Purkett v. Elem*, 514 U.S. 765, 768 (1995))). The type of questions asked  
25 of the potential jurors did not clearly indicate a discriminatory intent,  
26 women were not entirely eliminated from the jury or even  
27 underrepresented, and the case did not appear sensitive to bias based on  
28 gender. See *Ex Parte Trawick*, 698 So. 2d 162, 168 (Ala. 1997)  
(considering, among other factors, the manner in which a party questions  
potential jurors and disparate treatment during voir dire, as evidence of  
discriminatory intent); *State v. Martinez*, 42 P.3d 851, 855 (N.M. App.  
2002) (considering, among other factors, whether cognizable group was  
underrepresented on the jury or the case was particularly sensitive to bias  
as evidence of discriminatory intent). Nika’s speculation that the State  
would have been unable to proffer gender-neutral reasons for the strikes  
or its reasons would be exposed as a pretext for discrimination did not  
demonstrate that trial counsels’ failure to pursue a Batson objection was  
objectively unreasonable based on the information available at the time of  
trial. See *Rhyne v. State*, 118 Nev. 1, 8, 38 P.3d 163, 167 (2002)  
(observing that counsel’s decision if and when to object is a tactical  
decision); *Ford v. State*, 105 Nev. 850, 853, 784 P.2d 951, 953 (1989)  
(“[T]actical decisions are virtually unchallengeable.”).

29 [Footnote: Nika only identifies two seated jurors who he contends  
30 were biased against him: Russell Horning and Raymond Freeman. As to  
31 Horning, the allegation of bias is based on Horning’s discovery during trial  
32 that his brother-in-law worked at the same base where the victim was  
33 stationed. Because Horning indicated that he did not know the victim and  
34 that it would not affect his ability to impartially weigh the facts of the case,  
35 the record does not support the conclusion that Horning was biased. As to  
36 Freeman, the allegation of bias involves his views on penalty as reflected  
37 in an affidavit completed roughly fifteen years after the verdict. This  
38 information was not available to trial counsel and therefore could not be

1 the basis for a claim that trial counsel were ineffective. See Strickland, 466  
2 U.S. at 689 (“A fair assessment of attorney performance requires that  
3 every effort be made to eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight, to  
4 reconstruct the circumstances of counsel’s challenged conduct, and to  
5 evaluate the conduct from counsel’s perspective at the time.”). At the time  
6 of trial, Freeman did not indicate that he could not follow the instructions of  
7 the court, or that he would impose the death penalty in every case. Based  
8 on the information available to trial counsel, there were no grounds to  
9 remove Freeman.]

10 Order of Affirmance, Respondents’ Exh. 196, pp. 8-11 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 9-12).

11 This Court agrees with the conclusion of the Nevada District Court: Nika’s post-  
12 conviction counsel was not ineffective for not asserting this ineffective assistance of trial  
13 counsel claim, and Nika was not prejudiced. Much of what Nika complains of, regarding  
14 his trial counsel’s performance at jury selection, was plainly a matter of strategy. More  
15 importantly though, Nika does not show that he was prejudiced by the alleged  
16 shortcomings of his trial counsel with respect to jury selection.

17 “Establishing Strickland prejudice in the context of juror selection requires a  
18 showing that, as a result of trial counsel’s failure to exercise peremptory challenges, the  
19 jury panel contained at least one juror who was biased.” Davis v. Woodford, 384 F.3d  
20 628, 643 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing United States v. Quintero–Barraza, 78 F.3d 1344, 1349  
21 (9th Cir. 1995)). “The Supreme Court has suggested that the relevant test for  
22 determining whether a juror is biased is ‘whether the juror[ ] ... had such fixed opinions  
23 that [he] could not judge impartially the guilt of the defendant.’” Quintero–Barraza, 78  
24 F.3d at 1349 (quoting Patton v. Yount, 467 U.S. 1025, 1035 (1984)) (alterations in  
25 original). Nika does not show that any juror was biased. Juror Raymond Freeman’s  
26 2010 declaration does not, in this Court’s view, support the contention that he was  
27 biased—that he had such fixed opinions that he could not impartially judge Nika’s guilt  
28 or innocence. See Declaration of Raymond Freeman, Petitioner’s Exh. 128 (ECF No.  
37-3). Regarding juror Russell Horning, this Court finds that the trial court’s questioning  
of him, outside the presence of the jury, established that he was not biased. See Trial  
Transcript, July 5, 1995, Respondents’ Exh. 39, pp. 65-70 (ECF No. 105-1, pp. 68-73).

1 And, beyond those two jurors, Nika makes no allegation that any of the other jurors  
2 were biased.

3 As for trial counsel not objecting to the prosecution's alleged removal of potential  
4 jurors on the basis of gender, based on Batson and J.E.B. v. Alabama, 511 U.S. 127  
5 (1994), there is no colorable showing that any such objection would have been  
6 successful.

7 And, regarding the prosecutor's alleged improper statements concerning the  
8 presumption of innocence and alleged misstatements of law, this Court determines that  
9 the comments of the prosecution were not improper and, at any rate, were not such as  
10 to render Nika's trial unfair, and there is no showing that any objection to those  
11 statements would have been successful or would have had any effect on the outcome  
12 of the trial.

13 Therefore, the Court finds that Nika does not overcome the procedural default of  
14 the claims in Ground 1D, under federal law, by showing ineffective assistance of post-  
15 conviction counsel as contemplated in Martinez.

16 Turning to the claims in Grounds 9B and 9C, to the extent that Nika asserts  
17 claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel in Grounds 9B and 9C, those claims are  
18 the same as claims asserted in Ground 1D, and they are subject to denial as  
19 procedurally defaulted as discussed above.

20 To the extent that, in Ground 9B, Nika asserts a substantive claim, based on the  
21 Batson and J.E.B. cases, that his constitutional rights were violated by the prosecution's  
22 removal of potential jurors based on gender, and to the extent that, in Ground 9C, Nika  
23 asserts a substantive claim of prosecutorial misconduct based on comments made by  
24 the prosecution during jury selection, no such claims were raised in Nika's first state  
25 habeas action, and, in Nika's second state habeas action, any such claims were ruled  
26 procedurally barred. See Second Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus,  
27 Respondents' Exh. 146 (ECF No. 119-1); Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196  
28 (ECF No. 125-4). These claims, then, are subject to denial on the ground of procedural

1 default, and Nika does not assert any argument that there is cause and prejudice  
2 relative to the procedural default. As these substantive claims are not claims of  
3 ineffective assistance of trial counsel, Martinez, is inapplicable.

4 Grounds 1D, 9B and 9C will, therefore, be denied on the ground of procedural  
5 default.

6 Nika requests discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 9B. See  
7 Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166), pp. 48-49; Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF  
8 No. 168), p. 19. However, as is explained above, Ground 9B is subject to denial on the  
9 ground of procedural default, and Nika makes no argument to overcome the procedural  
10 default. Therefore, there is no good cause for the discovery and an evidentiary hearing  
11 is unwarranted; Nika's requests will be denied.

#### 12 Ground 1E - Venue

13 In Ground 1E, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a  
14 result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because "[t]rial counsel were  
15 ineffective for failing to move for a change of venue." See Second Amended Petition  
16 (ECF No. 73), p. 72. Nika alleges that his counsel should have moved for a change of  
17 venue because of reports in the media, before Nika's trial, about Smith's murder and  
18 about Nika, as well as media reports regarding the war in the Balkans. See *id.*

19 Nika asserted this claim in state court for the first time in his second state habeas  
20 action, and it was ruled procedurally barred. Nika argued that ineffective assistance of  
21 his first post-conviction counsel was cause for the procedural bar, such as to excuse it,  
22 and the Nevada Supreme Court rejected that argument, as follows:

23 Nika contends that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
24 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for omitting a trial-counsel claim  
25 based on their failure to move for a change in venue. He argues that such  
26 a motion was warranted because media reports of his crime and the  
tensions in former Yugoslavia made it impossible for him to receive a fair  
trial.

27 We conclude that Nika cannot demonstrate that postconviction  
28 counsels' omission of this trial-counsel claim was objectively unreasonable  
because there was no basis for trial counsel to request a change of venue.  
Nearly all of the veniremembers indicated that they had not seen any

1 news reports related to the trial, and the two veniremembers who had  
2 been exposed to media reports indicated that those reports would not  
3 influence their decision. In addition, a veniremember who indicated that  
4 she was familiar with news reports of the hostilities in Yugoslavia stated  
5 that her knowledge of those events would not affect her ability to  
6 impartially judge the facts of Nika's case. From this record it appears that  
7 the publicity was not so pernicious as to have been on the mind of every  
8 potential juror. See *Sonner v. State*, 112 Nev. 1328, 1336, 930 P.2d 707,  
9 712-13 (1996) (noting that even where pretrial publicity has been  
10 pervasive, this court has upheld the denial of motions for change of venue  
11 where the jurors assured the district court during voir dire that they would  
12 be fair and impartial in their deliberations because, in addition to  
13 presenting evidence of inflammatory pretrial publicity, a defendant seeking  
14 a change of venue must demonstrate actual bias on the part of the  
15 empanelled jury), modified on rehearing on other grounds by 114 Nev.  
16 321, 955 P.2d 673 (1998). Because there is insufficient support for the  
17 omitted trial-counsel claim, the district court did not err in denying the  
18 claim that post-conviction counsel was ineffective for omitting it. [Footnote  
19 omitted.]

20 Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 14-15 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 15-16).

21 In *Hayes v. Ayers*, 632 F.3d 500 (9th Cir. 2011), the Ninth Circuit Court of  
22 Appeals set forth the law governing when a change of venue is required under the  
23 United States Constitution:

24 The Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments "guarantee[ ] to the  
25 criminally accused a fair trial by a panel of impartial, 'indifferent' jurors."  
26 *Irvin v. Dowd*, 366 U.S. 717, 722 (1961). When a trial court is "unable to  
27 seat an impartial jury because of prejudicial pretrial publicity or an  
28 inflamed community atmosphere[,] ... due process requires that the trial  
court grant defendant's motion for a change of venue." *Harris v. Pulley*,  
885 F.2d 1354, 1361 (9th Cir.1988) (citing *Rideau v. Louisiana*, 373 U.S.  
723, 726 (1963)).

In this circuit, we have identified "two different types of prejudice in  
support of a motion to transfer venue: presumed or actual." *United States*  
*v. Sherwood*, 98 F.3d 402, 410 (9th Cir. 1996). Interference with a  
defendant's fair-trial right "is presumed when the record demonstrates that  
the community where the trial was held was saturated with prejudicial and  
inflammatory media publicity about the crime." *Harris*, 885 F.2d at 1361.  
Actual prejudice, on the other hand, exists when voir dire reveals that the  
jury pool harbors "actual partiality or hostility [against the defendant] that  
[cannot] be laid aside." *Id.* at 1363. The Supreme Court applied this two-  
pronged analytical approach in a case it decided at the end of its last term.  
See *Skilling v. United States*, 561 U.S. [358, 367] 130 S.Ct. 2896, 2907  
(2010) (considering, first, whether pretrial publicity and community hostility  
established a presumption of juror prejudice, and then whether actual bias  
infected the jury).

\* \* \*



“A presumption of prejudice” because of adverse press coverage “attends only the extreme case.” Skilling, 130 S.Ct. at 2915; see also Harris, 885 F.2d at 1361 (“The presumed prejudice principle is rarely applicable and is reserved for an extreme situation.” (citing *Neb. Press Ass’n v. Stuart*, 427 U.S. 539, 554 (1976))) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)).

\* \* \*

Where circumstances are not so extreme as to warrant a presumption of prejudice, we must still consider whether publicity and community outrage resulted in a jury that was actually prejudiced against the defendant. This inquiry focuses on the nature and extent of the voir dire examination and prospective jurors' responses to it. See *Skilling*, 130 S.Ct. at 2917-23. Our task is to “determine if the jurors demonstrated actual partiality or hostility [toward the defendant] that could not be laid aside.” *Harris*, 885 F.2d at 1363.

Hayes, 632 F.3d at 507-11.

Nika appears to claim that his trial was affected by presumed prejudice, resulting from prejudicial and inflammatory pretrial reports in the media about the crime, and also about the war in the Balkans. See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), p. 72; see also *id.* at 169-71 (Ground 10, which is incorporated by reference into Ground 1E). Nika makes no allegation in Ground 1E that any juror was actually prejudiced.

The Court determines that Nika has not shown the media coverage of Nika's crime to be anywhere near the sort necessary to give rise to presumed prejudice as recognized in Harris and Skilling. As for the media coverage of the war in the Balkans, Nika does not explain how a change of venue would have ameliorated the effect of the coverage of that story, which plainly was of national interest and presumably covered in the media throughout Nevada. Moreover, Nika does not show that the coverage of the war was such as to give rise to presumed prejudice.

Nika's first post-conviction counsel was not ineffective, within the meaning of Martinez, for failing to assert a claim that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to move for a change of venue, and Nika was not prejudiced. Ground 1E will be denied on procedural default grounds.

1                   Ground 1F3 - *Trial Counsel's Opening Statement*, Guilt Phase

2           In Ground 1F3, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as  
3 a result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because “[t]rial counsel were  
4 ineffective during their opening arguments.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No.  
5 73), pp. 78-79. Nika claims that his trial counsel were ineffective for mentioning that the  
6 case had been characterized in the media as the “Good Samaritan Killing.” See *id.*; see  
7 also Trial Transcript, June 27, 1995, Respondents’ Exh. 35, pp. 17-40 (ECF No. 101-1,  
8 pp. 20-43) (defense opening statement).

9           Here again, Nika asserted this claim in state court for the first time in his second  
10 state habeas action, and it was ruled procedurally barred in that case. Nika argued that  
11 ineffective assistance of his first post-conviction counsel was cause for the procedural  
12 bar, such as to excuse it, and the Nevada Supreme Court rejected that argument, as  
13 follows:

14                   Nika argues that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
15 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to claim that trial  
16 counsel were ineffective for referring to the case as the “Good Samaritan  
17 killing” during opening statement. We disagree. Given the context of the  
18 comment (an attempt to defuse the effect of the media’s characterization  
19 of the crime), the brevity of the comment, and the substantial evidence of  
20 Nika’s guilt, Nika cannot demonstrate a reasonable probability of a  
21 different outcome had trial counsel not made the comment. Cf. *Thomas v.*  
*State*, 120 Nev. 37, 47, 83 P.3d 818, 825 (2004) (stating that prosecutor’s  
statements are prejudicial when they “so infected the proceedings with  
unfairness as to make the results a denial of due process”). Because the  
omitted trial-counsel claim had no reasonable likelihood of success, we  
cannot fault post-conviction counsel for omitting it. The district court did  
not err in denying this claim.

22           Order of Affirmance, Respondents’ Exh. 196, p. 16 (ECF No. 125-4, p. 17).

23           This Court finds this claim to be meritless. Nika’s trial counsel’s comments  
24 concerning the characterization of the killing as the “Good Samaritan Killing” were, on  
25 their face, attempts to challenge, or defuse, that view of the killing. Trial counsel’s  
26 opening argument was not unreasonable. See *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689-90  
27 (reasonable tactical decision by counsel with which the defendant disagrees cannot  
28

1 form the basis of an ineffective assistance of counsel claim). Nika's first post-conviction  
2 counsel was not ineffective for not asserting this claim.

3 Ground 1F3 is procedurally defaulted, and it will be denied on that ground.

4 Ground 1F4 - Spousal Privilege

5 In Ground 1F4, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as  
6 a result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because "[t]rial counsel were  
7 ineffective for waiving the spousal privilege." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No.  
8 73), p. 79.

9 With respect to this claim also, Nika asserted the claim in state court for the first  
10 time in his second state habeas action, and it was ruled procedurally barred. Nika  
11 argued in state court that ineffective assistance of his first post-conviction counsel was  
12 cause for the procedural bar, such as to excuse it, and the Nevada Supreme Court  
13 rejected that argument, as follows:

14 Nika argues that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
15 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for not challenging trial counsel's  
16 waiver of Nika's spousal privilege. He claimed that but for the testimony of  
17 his wife, Rodika, the State would not have been able to prove when he left  
18 California, his reason for leaving, his mood at the time of leaving, and the  
19 fact that Nika is not very bright and prone to panic in stressful situations.  
20 We conclude that Nika failed to show that post-conviction counsel was  
21 ineffective. Rodika's direct testimony only addressed her observations of  
22 Nika's conduct and did not recount any conversations between her and  
23 Nika, therefore, the testimony would have been admissible regardless of  
24 Nika's consent. See *Contancio v. State*, 98 Nev. 22, 24-25, 639 P.2d 547,  
25 549 (1982) (recognizing that spousal privilege under NRS 49.295(1)(b)  
26 prohibits testimony about communications made during the marriage).  
27 Further, Rodika's testimony did not incriminate Nika or prove any of the  
28 elements of first-degree murder.

22 Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 13-14 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 14-15).

23 This Court agrees with the analysis of the Nevada Supreme Court. First, this  
24 Court finds it questionable whether Nika's wife's testimony could be construed as  
25 incriminating—whether the net effect of her testimony was prejudicial to Nika. But, more  
26 importantly, the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling that Nika's wife's testimony would have  
27 been admissible under NRS 49.295(1)(b), regardless of Nika's consent, is a matter of  
28 the Nevada Supreme Court's construction of Nevada law, is authoritative, and is not

1 subject to review in this federal habeas corpus action. See *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S.  
2 62, 67-68 (1991); *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 841 (9th Cir. 1995). Therefore, it is  
3 plain that trial counsel was not ineffective for not asserting the privilege, and that Nika's  
4 first post-conviction counsel was not ineffective for not asserting this ineffective  
5 assistance of trial counsel claim.

6 Nika does not overcome the procedural default of Ground 1F4, under *Martinez*,  
7 by a showing of ineffective assistance of post-conviction counsel. Ground 1F4 will be  
8 denied on the ground of procedural default.

9 Ground 1F5 - Unrecorded Bench Conferences

10 In Ground 1F5, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as  
11 a result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because "[t]rial counsel were  
12 ineffective for failing to object to unrecorded bench conferences." See Second Amended  
13 Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 79-80.

14 With respect to this claim, too, it was first presented in Nika's second state  
15 habeas action, where it was procedurally barred, and the Nevada Supreme Court ruled  
16 that Nika did not show ineffective assistance of his first post-conviction counsel such as  
17 to overcome the procedural bar:

18 Nika asserts that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
19 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to claim that trial  
20 counsel were ineffective for failing to object to unrecorded bench  
21 conferences. Nika failed to explain how he was prejudiced. He did not  
22 specify the subject matter of the listed bench conferences or explain their  
23 significance. See *Daniel v. State*, 119 Nev. 498, 508, 78 P.3d 890, 897  
(2003). Thus, he failed to support this claim with specific facts that, if true,  
would entitle him to relief. See *Hargrove v. State*, 100 Nev. 498, 502, 686  
P.2d 222, 225 (1984). Therefore, the district court did not err in denying  
this claim.

24 Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, p. 13 (ECF No. 125-4, p. 14).

25 This Court determines, consistent with the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling, that  
26 Nika has not shown that his first post-conviction counsel were ineffective for not  
27 asserting this claim. Nika makes no allegation or showing to indicate what was  
28 discussed in the bench conferences, or how he was prejudiced by the conferences not

1 being reported. This claim is without merit. Because Nika does not show his post-  
2 conviction counsel to have been ineffective under Martinez, he does not overcome the  
3 procedural default of the claim in Ground 1F5, and it will be denied on that ground.

4 Ground 1F7 - Defense Closing Arguments, Guilt Phase

5 In Ground 1F7, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as  
6 a result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because “[t]rial counsel were  
7 ineffective during their closing arguments.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No.  
8 73), pp. 81-89. More specifically, Nika’s claim in Ground 1F7 is as follows:

9 Mr. Nika suffered prejudice from trial counsel’s argument which  
10 caused the defense to lose even more credibility before the jury. Mr. Fox’s  
11 [trial counsel’s] closing argument was so deficient that he ceased to be an  
12 advocate for Mr. Nika, and instead his argument echoed the prosecution’s  
13 argument for Mr. Nika’s conviction. Mr. Fox began his argument by  
14 conceding that the instant case was a first-degree murder case and that  
15 the jury should not consider a second-degree murder verdict. Mr. Fox  
16 commented upon Mr. Nika’s failure to testify in violation of his  
17 constitutional rights. Mr. Fox argued facts that were both inflammatory and  
18 outside of the evidence that were incriminating to Mr. Nika. Without any  
19 strategic justification, Mr. Fox disparaged the victim and his wife. Mr. Fox  
20 told the jury that Mr. Nika was guilty of committing other inadmissible bad  
21 acts that were not alleged or proven by the prosecution. Mr. Fox vouched  
22 for the credibility of State witnesses and spent considerable time directing  
23 the jury’s attention to prejudicial pre-trial publicity that was not admissible  
24 at Mr. Nika’s trial. Singly and cumulatively, trial counsel’s ineffectiveness  
25 during closing argument was prejudicial.

18 Id. at 81.

19 Nika asserted this claim in his first state habeas action, and, on the appeal in that  
20 action, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled as follows:

21 Nika argues that the district court erred by dismissing his claim that  
22 trial counsel’s closing argument was deficient for a host of reasons and  
23 that these deficiencies prejudiced him. We have carefully reviewed  
24 counsel’s closing argument and Nika’s challenges to it. Although counsel’s  
25 argument was at times disorganized and unfocused, we conclude that any  
26 deficiency in this regard did not prejudice Nika for two reasons. First,  
27 strong evidence supported Nika’s conviction. Second, Nika’s other trial  
28 counsel provided a separate, subsequent closing argument, which, along  
with the district court’s admonishments to Nika’s first counsel, defused  
any negative impact from the challenged closing argument. [Footnote: See  
Rudin v. State, 120 Nev. 121, 144, 86 P.3d 572, 587 (2004).]  
Consequently, Nika failed to adequately explain that but for counsel’s  
closing argument a reasonable probability existed that he would not have  
been convicted of first-degree murder with the use of a deadly weapon.

1           Therefore, we conclude that the district court did not err by summarily  
2 dismissing this claim.

3           Nika, 124 Nev. at 1292-93, 198 P.3d at 853.

4           The Court finds that the Nevada Supreme Court's adjudication of the claim was  
5 not unreasonable. Much of the argument of trial counsel that Nika complains about was  
6 plainly a matter of strategy, and, while Nika and reviewing courts might now, in  
7 hindsight, question that strategy, the standard for finding counsel's argument to have  
8 been constitutionally defective is high. Counsel has wide latitude in deciding how best to  
9 represent a client, and review of counsel's representation is highly deferential, in fact,  
10 "doubly deferential when it is conducted through the lens of federal habeas."

11           Yarborough v. Gentry, 540 U.S. 1, 5-6 (2003). In view of the strong evidence against  
12 Nika, and cognizant of the considerable deference mandated by Strickland and the  
13 AEDPA, this Court determines that Nika has not shown that no reasonable jurist could  
14 find that counsel's closing argument was reasonable under the circumstances, or that,  
15 at any rate, Nika was not prejudiced. See Strickland, 466 U.S. at 689. The Court will,  
16 therefore, deny Nika habeas corpus relief with respect to Ground 1F7.

17           Grounds 1F6, 2 and 7D - Guilt Phase Jury Instructions

18           In Ground 2, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated  
19 "because the guilt phase jury instructions failed to require the jury to find all of the  
20 mens rea elements of first-degree murder." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No.  
21 73), pp. 102-10. In Ground 7D, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were  
22 violated because "[t]he malice instructions were unconstitutional." See id. at 155-57. In  
23 Ground 1F6, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a result of  
24 ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because counsel failed to object to those  
25 instructions. See id. at 80-81.

26           In Claim 2, Nika places at issue the so-called "Kazalyn instruction," a jury  
27 instruction approved by the Nevada Supreme Court in Powell v. State, 108 Nev. 700,  
28 838 P.2d 921 (1992), and disapproved by the same court eight years later in Byford v.  
State, 116 Nev. 215, 994 P.2d 700 (2000). The Kazalyn instruction (so-called because it

1 was discussed by the Nevada Supreme Court in *Kazalyn v. State*, 108 Nev. 67, 825  
2 P.2d 578 (1992)), as given in the guilt phase of Nika's trial, was as follows:

3 Premeditation is a design, a determination to kill, distinctly formed  
4 in the mind at any moment before or at the time of the killing.

5 Premeditation need not be for a day, an hour or even a minute. It  
6 may be as instantaneous as successive thoughts of the mind. For if the  
7 jury believes from the evidence that the act constituting the killing has  
8 been preceded by and has been the result of premeditation, no matter  
9 how rapidly the premeditation is followed by the act constituting the killing,  
10 it is willful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

11 Instructions to the Jury, Petitioner's Exh. 10, Instruction No. 28 (ECF No. 5,  
12 p. 98). Nika argues that this instruction was unconstitutional because it collapsed three  
13 elements of first-degree murder—"willful, deliberate and premeditated"—into one  
14 element: "premeditated." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 102-10.

15 Nika asserted this claim in his first state habeas action. The Nevada Supreme  
16 Court held in that case that Byford represented a change in Nevada's law, not a  
17 clarification of the law, and that the Kazalyn instruction properly reflected the law in  
18 cases such as Nika's, in which the conviction became final before Byford was decided  
19 in 2000. See *Nika*, 124 Nev. at 1276, 1279-89, 198 P.3d at 842, 844-51.

20 Nika also asserted the claim in his second state habeas action, and, in that case,  
21 the Nevada Supreme Court ruled as follows:

22 Nika argues that the district court erred in denying his claim that the  
23 premeditation and deliberation instruction was improper. He contends that  
24 this court should reconsider its prior decision on this claim in light of  
25 intervening federal authority. Nika failed to demonstrate circumstances to  
26 warrant departure from the law-of-the-case doctrine. The unpublished and  
27 federal district court decisions he cites calling *Nika III*, 124 Nev. 1272, 198  
28 P.3d 839, into doubt are not binding on this court. See 9th Cir. R. 36-3(a);  
*Blanton v. N. Las Vegas Mun. Court*, 103 Nev. 623, 633, 748 P.2d 494,  
500 (1987), *aff'd*, 489 U.S. 538 (1989); *United States v. Soto-Castelo*, 621  
F.Supp.2d 1062, 1069 n.2 (D. Nev. 2008), *aff'd*, 361 F.App'x 782 (9th Cir.  
2010); see also SCR 123. Further, the cited decisions are called into  
doubt by the Ninth Circuit's recent decision in *Babb v. Lazowsky*, 719 F.3d  
1019 (9th Cir. 2013), cert. denied, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 134 S.Ct. 526 (2013),  
which disapproved of the holding in *Polk v. Sandoval*, 503 F.3d 903 (9th  
Cir. 2007), and noted its effective overruling by *Nika III*. *Babb*, 719 F.3d at  
2019-30. Nika has not cited any controlling authority that would warrant  
reconsideration of this claim.

Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 23-24 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 24-25).

1 In *Polk v. Sandoval*, 503 F.3d 903 (9th Cir. 2007), which was decided before the  
2 Nevada Supreme Court ruled on the appeal in Nika's first state habeas action, the Ninth  
3 Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Kazalyn instruction was unconstitutional because  
4 it relieved the State "of its burden of proving every element of first-degree murder  
5 beyond a reasonable doubt." *Polk*, 503 F.3d at 909. Subsequently, however, in *Babb v.*  
6 *Lozowsky*, 719 F.3d 1019 (9th Cir. 2013), decided after Nika's first habeas action was  
7 completed, the court determined that its holding in *Polk* is no longer good law in light of  
8 the intervening Nevada Supreme Court decision in Nika's case. See *Babb*, 719 F.3d at  
9 1029. In light of *Babb*, and other subsequent decisions of the Ninth Circuit Court of  
10 Appeals, it has now become well-established that in cases like this one, in which the  
11 conviction became final after the *Powell* decision but prior to the *Byford* decision—that  
12 is, between 1992 and 2000—the Kazalyn instruction accurately stated Nevada law and  
13 did not violate the defendant's federal constitutional rights. See *Babb*, 719 F.3d at 1029-  
14 30; see also *Riley v. McDaniel*, 786 F.3d 719 (9th Cir. 2015); *Moore v. Helling*, 763 F.3d  
15 1011 (9th Cir. 2014).

16 The Nevada Supreme Court's holding that *Byford* represented a change in  
17 Nevada law is a ruling by the state supreme court on a question of state law, not subject  
18 to review in this federal habeas corpus action. See *Estelle*, 502 U.S. at 67-68; *Bonin*, 59  
19 F.3d at 841. Nika's conviction became final on January 21, 1998, when the Nevada  
20 Supreme Court issued its remittitur after affirming his conviction on direct appeal. See  
21 *Remittitur*, Respondents' Exh. 84 (ECF No. 112-3). That was after *Powell* and before  
22 *Byford*. Nika's claim is, therefore, foreclosed by the holding in *Babb*. The instruction he  
23 challenges was not unconstitutional. The Nevada Supreme Court's ruling on the claim in  
24 Ground 2 was not contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, Supreme Court  
25 precedent and was not based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of  
26 the evidence.

27 Turning to Ground 1F6, regarding trial counsel's failure to object to the Kazalyn  
28 instruction, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled, in Nika's first state habeas action, that



1 Nika's trial counsel had no basis upon which to object to the Kazalyn instruction, as it  
2 represented a correct statement of the law at the time of Nika's trial, and, therefore,  
3 Nika's trial counsel was not ineffective, under Strickland. That ruling was not  
4 unreasonable.

5 In Ground 2, Nika includes several other claims, asserting other theories that the  
6 Kazalyn instruction violated his constitutional rights: for example, that the instruction  
7 violated his constitutional right to equal protection under the law, that the instruction  
8 invited arbitrary and capricious application of the death penalty, and that the instruction  
9 had the effect of relieving the State of the burden of proof on the question of his state of  
10 mind. See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 104-07. These theories, though,  
11 were not asserted in Nika's first state habeas action. See Second Supplemental Petition  
12 for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Respondents' Exh. 146, pp. 50-54 (ECF No. 119-1, pp. 51-  
13 55); Appellant's Opening Brief, Respondents' Exh. 152, pp. 36-41 (ECF No. 120-5, pp.  
14 55-60). These claims are, therefore, procedurally defaulted, and Nika makes no  
15 argument that he can overcome that procedural default, so they will be denied on that  
16 ground. Alternatively, assuming, for the purpose of analysis, that Nika's arguments in  
17 state court did encompass these theories, the Nevada Supreme Court's denial of the  
18 claims was not an unreasonable application of *Bunkley v. Florida*, 538 U.S. 835 (2003);  
19 *Schiro v. Summerlin*, 542 U.S. 348 (2004); *Village of Willowbrook v. Olech*, 528 U.S.  
20 562 (2000); *Stringer v. Black*, 503 U.S. 222 (1992); *Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center*,  
21 473 U.S. 432 (1985); *Francis v. Franklin*, 471 U.S. 307 (1985); *Sandstrom v. Montana*,  
22 442 U.S. 510 (1979); *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358 (1970); or any other United States  
23 Supreme Court precedent cited by Nika.

24 In Ground 7D, Nika claims that the following jury instructions, regarding "malice"  
25 were unconstitutional:

26 Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, with malice  
27 aforethought, either express or implied. The unlawful killing may be  
28 effected by any of the various means by which death may be occasioned.

\* \* \*

1 NRS 200.020 defines malice, express and implied, as follows:

2 1. Express malice is that deliberate intention unlawfully to take  
3 away the life of a fellow creature, which is manifested by external  
4 circumstances capable of proof.

5 2. Malice shall be implied when no considerable provocation  
6 appears, or when all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned  
7 and malignant heart.

8 Instructions to the Jury, Petitioner's Exh. 10, Instructions No. 22, 24 (ECF No. 5,  
9 pp. 92, 94). Specifically, Nika claims that the second provision of Instruction No. 24  
10 ("Malice shall be implied ...") imposes an impermissible mandatory presumption and  
11 renders the instructions unconstitutional. See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73),  
12 pp. 155-57. And, in Ground 1F6, Nika claims that his trial counsel was ineffective for not  
13 objecting to these instructions. See *id.* at 81.

14 In his first state habeas action, Nika asserted this claim, as well as a claim that  
15 his trial counsel was ineffective for not objecting to the malice instructions, and, on the  
16 appeal in that action, the Nevada Supreme Court ruled as follows:

17 Nika contends that the district court erred by dismissing his claim  
18 that trial counsel were ineffective for failing to object to the jury instruction  
19 defining malice, which provided the statutory definitions of express and  
20 implied malice. [Footnote: NRS 200.202.] In particular, Nika asserts that  
21 the instruction inadequately defined malice aforethought and created a  
22 mandatory presumption of implied malice, allowing the jury to find malice  
23 solely on the basis that the jurors believed he was a bad person. We  
24 rejected a similar challenge to this malice instruction in *Cordova v. State*  
25 and specifically approved its use. [Footnote: 116 Nev. 664, 666-67, 6 P.3d  
26 481, 483 (2000).] Nika acknowledges *Cordova* but argues that the  
27 decision in that case represents an unreasonable application of federal  
28 constitutional law. However, he advances no persuasive reason to depart  
from *Cordova*. Because Nika failed to show deficient performance or  
prejudice, we conclude that the district court did not err by summarily  
dismissing this claim.

Nika, 124 Nev. at 1289-90, 198 P.3d at 851.

24 The Nevada Supreme Court's denial of relief on these claims was reasonable.  
25 Both the claim of trial court error and the claim of trial counsel error fail because Nika  
26 cannot show that the implied malice instruction had any impact on the outcome of his  
27 trial. The jury found Nika guilty of first-degree murder. The instructions given to the jury  
28 defined first degree murder as "any kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing."

1 Instructions to the Jury, Petitioner's Exh. 10, Instruction No. 23 (ECF No. 5, pp. 93).  
2 Because the jury must have determined that the killing was willful, deliberate, and  
3 premeditated, the jury necessarily determined that Nika had the deliberate intention to  
4 kill, thus establishing express malice. See *Ficklin v. Hatcher*, 177 F.3d 1147, 1151 (9th  
5 Cir. 1999). Therefore, the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling on these claims was not  
6 contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, Supreme Court precedent and was not  
7 based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence.

8 The Court will deny Nika habeas corpus relief with respect to Grounds 1F6, 2  
9 and 7D

10 Ground 4B - Samantha McKendall

11 In Ground 4B, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated  
12 because "[t]he State committed misconduct by preventing the defense from calling  
13 Samantha McKendall." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 126-27.

14 Nika asserted this claim in his second state habeas action, but not in his first  
15 state habeas action, so it is procedurally defaulted, and subject to denial on that ground,  
16 unless Nika can make a showing to overcome the procedural default. See Order  
17 entered March 16, 2017 (ECF No. 151), p. 9. Nika argues that there is cause for the  
18 procedural default, such that it may be overcome, because of the State's suppression of  
19 evidence related to the claim. See *id.*

20 The evidence proffered by Nika shows that McKendall, who worked with the  
21 victim, Smith, at a Reno Burger King restaurant, gave a written statement to the police a  
22 few days after Smith was killed. In that statement, McKendall wrote that Smith had  
23 mentioned that he had a gun in his car. See Petitioner's Exh. 28 (ECF No. 7-2).

24 A defense investigator contacted McKendall on December 1, 1994, and, according to a  
25 memorandum written by the investigator to trial counsel, McKendall told the investigator  
26 the following:

27 McKendall [stated] that Smith told her of his weapon, a 44 caliber  
28 the night before his death. The conversation resulted from her interest in  
whether he was afraid to travel back and forth at night. McKendall

1 indicated that his was the only time she spoke with Smith about the  
2 weapon, and that she never saw it. Although McKendall believes Smith  
stated he had a 44, she is not positive. She is sure Smith said it was a  
“forty something Caliber.”

3 Petitioner’s Exh. 121 (ECF No. 36-2, p. 12.) In that memorandum, the investigator wrote  
4 an address and three telephone numbers for McKendall. See *id.* On June 7, 1995, the  
5 defense investigator attempted to contact McKendall at her last-known workplace, the  
6 Burger King restaurant where she worked with Smith, to serve a subpoena on her, and  
7 he wrote the following about that attempt:

8 I was advised by Kim Uffman, Mgr., that Samantha no longer works  
9 there, and is in California, whereabouts unknown. According to Uffman,  
she has been trying to contact McKendall in California for the last week.  
10 Uffman also stated that McKendall’s parents don’t know how to contact  
McKendall either, and have contacted her seeking information with which  
11 to contact her. Uffman took my card and stated that if she is in contact  
with McKendall, she will give her a message to contact me.

12 On the same date, I telephoned Affordable Bus & Coach ... and  
13 spoke with Mrs. McKendall, Samantha’s mother. Mrs. McKendall indicated  
that Samantha has been in California and is expected back in Reno on  
14 6-8-95.

15 Mrs. McKendall indicated that she is not [at] liberty to inform me of  
how Samantha can be located, but stated that Cindy Wyett, DA  
Investigator has been advised of information with which to contact  
16 Samantha McKendall. Mrs. McKendall took my name and phone number  
and stated that she would ask [Samantha] to contact me upon her return  
17 to Reno.

18 *Id.* (ECF No. 36-2, p. 29). Also, Nika states in his petition that the defense was provided  
19 a pager number for McKendall. See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), p. 127  
20 (“Though the investigator was eventually provided with Ms. McKendall’s pager number  
21 ....”). Then, in a declaration signed by McKendall on June 16, 2009, she states:

22 At the time of the trial, I was living in California. They paid me to  
23 come back to Reno to testify. I remember the trip vividly because at one  
point or another during the trip, all four of my tires went flat. They paid for  
24 me to stay in Reno for a week, but I never ended up testifying because  
they told me that the person who killed Smitty had received diplomatic  
25 immunity. I did not know exactly what that meant, but my impression was  
they never even had a trial in his case.

26 Declaration of Samantha McKendall, Petitioner’s Exh. 88, ¶ 4 (ECF No. 22-5, p. 2).

27 With this factual background, Nika’s argument that he can overcome the  
28 procedural default, because of suppression of evidence by the State, is as follows:

1 Nika can overcome the alleged procedural default of this claim  
2 based on the State's suppression of the evidence. *Strickler v. Greene*, 527  
3 U.S. 263, 282 (1999). Nika has demonstrated good cause under *Strickler*  
4 and *Banks* based on the State's failure to disclose McKendall's knowledge  
5 about the victim's gun and its active suppression of her whereabouts when  
6 it knew Nika's lawyer and investigator were looking for her. Nika has also  
demonstrated that he was prejudiced by this suppression: if the jury had  
heard McKendall's testimony, it would have supported Nika's claim that  
the victim provoked the incident that lead to his death, or at least that the  
victim was the one who originally produced the gun during the altercation.

7 Reply (ECF No. 169), p. 269.

8 The Court determines that Nika has not shown cause and prejudice, such as to  
9 overcome the procedural default. Nika does not make any allegation as to why  
10 McKendall could not be found, and her declaration obtained, before 2009, and in time to  
11 assert a claim such as this in his first state habeas action. Nika makes no allegation that  
12 the State hindered Nika from locating McKendall between the time of the trial and the  
13 conclusion of his first state habeas action in 2008. To demonstrate cause for a  
14 procedural default, the petitioner must "show that some objective factor external to the  
15 defense impeded" his efforts to comply with the state procedural rule." *Murray*, 477 U.S.  
16 at 488; *McCleskey*, 499 U.S. at 497. Nika does not make such a showing. Ground 4B  
17 will be denied on the ground of procedural default.

18 Nika requests discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 4B. See  
19 Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166), pp. 40-47; Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 168),  
20 pp. 6-7. However, neither the discovery nor the evidentiary hearing that Nika seeks with  
21 respect to this claim is related to the issue of the procedural default. Neither would have  
22 any effect on the Court's denial of the claim on procedural default grounds. The  
23 requests for discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding this claim will be denied.

#### 24 Ground 9A - Prosecution Arguments

25 In Ground 9A, Nika claims that the prosecutor made improper arguments in  
26 closing argument in both the guilt phase and penalty phase of his trial, and that his trial  
27 counsel was ineffective for failing to object to those arguments. See Second Amended  
28 Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 162-64. In particular, Nika claims that, in the guilt phase of

1 his trial, the prosecutor made arguments disparaging his trial counsel, and, in the  
2 penalty phase of his trial, the prosecutor made arguments asking the jury to send a  
3 message to the community, minimizing the jury's responsibility for the verdict, and  
4 shifting the burden of proof. See *id.*

5 Nika raised these claims in state court for the first time in his second state  
6 habeas action. The claims were ruled procedurally barred in that action. The Nevada  
7 Supreme Court rejected Nika's argument that he could show cause and prejudice to  
8 overcome the procedural bars on account of ineffective assistance on his direct appeal  
9 and in his first state habeas action:

10 Nika contends that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
11 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to claim that trial and  
12 appellate counsel were ineffective for failing to argue that the State  
committed prosecutorial misconduct during its arguments. We conclude  
these arguments lack merit for the reasons discussed below.

13 \* \* \*

14 Nika argues that post-conviction counsel should have raised a  
15 claim that trial counsel were ineffective in failing to object when the  
16 prosecutor disparaged defense counsel in stating that the defense  
"doesn't know the significance of the evidence," made mistakes in  
17 assessing the evidence, and made numerous suppositions. We disagree.  
Although a prosecutor may not "disparage defense counsel or legitimate  
18 defense tactics," *Browning v. State*, 124 Nev. 517, 534, 188 P.3d 60, 72  
(2008); see *Butler v. State*, 120 Nev. 879, 898, 102 P.3d 71, 84 (2004),  
19 the prosecutor merely responded to arguments made and inferences  
drawn by the defense concerning the facts in evidence and were therefore  
20 not objectionable. Because the comments were not objectionable, post-  
conviction counsel could not have used them as a basis to challenge trial  
21 or appellate counsel's effectiveness. *Epps v. State*, 901 F.2d 1481, 1483  
(9th Cir. 1990).

22 \* \* \*

23 Nika argues that post-conviction counsel should have claimed that  
trial counsel were ineffective in failing to object when the prosecutor asked  
24 the jury to vote for death to send a message to the community. We  
disagree. "[A] prosecutor in a death penalty case properly may ask the  
25 jury, through its verdict, to set a standard or make a statement to the  
community." *Williams v. State*, 113 Nev. 1008, 1020, 945 P.2d 438, 445  
26 (1997), overruled on other grounds by *Byford v. State*, 116 Nev. 215, 994  
P.2d 700 (2000). As the comment was not objectionable, it could not be  
27 the basis for a claim of ineffective assistance of trial, appellate, or post-  
conviction counsel. *Epps*, 901 F.2d at 1483. Therefore, the district court  
28 did not err in denying this claim.

Nika argues that post-conviction counsel should have claimed that trial counsel were ineffective in failing to object to comments he contends shifted the burden of proof and implied that the jurors were not personally responsible for the verdict. However, the comments about which Nika complains were fair responses to defense arguments. Because the comments were not objectionable, they could not form the basis for an ineffective assistance of trial, appellate, or post-conviction counsel. *Id.* Therefore, the district court did not err in denying this claim.

Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, pp. 16-18 (ECF No. 125-4, pp. 17-19).

A prosecutor's improper remarks render a conviction unconstitutional if they so infect the trial with unfairness as to make the resulting conviction a denial of due process. *Parker v. Matthews*, 567 U.S. 45, 48 (2012) (per curiam); see also *Darden v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 168, 181 (1986); *Comer v. Schriro*, 480 F.3d 960, 988 (9th Cir. 2007). The ultimate question is whether the alleged misconduct rendered the trial fundamentally unfair. *Darden*, 477 U.S. at 183. In determining whether a prosecutor's arguments rendered a trial fundamentally unfair, a court must judge the remarks in the context of the entire trial. See *Boyde v. California*, 494 U.S. 370, 385 (1990); *Darden*, 477 U.S. at 179-82. In considering the effect of improper prosecutorial argument, the court considers whether the trial court instructed the jury that its decision is to be based solely upon the evidence, whether the trial court instructed the jury that counsel's remarks are not evidence, whether the defense objected, whether the comments were "invited" by the defense, and whether there was overwhelming evidence of guilt. See *Darden*, 477 U.S. at 182.

Regarding the substantive claims of prosecutorial misconduct in Ground 9A—the claims that Nika's constitutional rights were violated by the prosecution arguments—those claims are subject to the procedural default doctrine, and Nika has not made any showing to overcome the procedural default. See Reply (ECF No. 169), pp. 269-74. Those claims in Ground 9A will be denied on procedural default grounds.

Regarding the claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel in Ground 9A—the claims that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the alleged improper prosecution arguments—Martinez offers a possible means of overcoming the

1 procedural default of those claims, but this Court finds that Nika does not meet the  
2 standard set by Martinez to allow consideration of the claims on their merits. This Court  
3 finds that, in large part, the arguments Nika complains of were not improper, and were,  
4 at any rate, invited by arguments made by defense counsel. Furthermore, the  
5 arguments, considered individually and cumulatively, and in the context of the entire  
6 trial, were not such as to approach the threshold set in Darden and Parker. The  
7 arguments that Nika complains of did not render his trial unfair. Nika's trial counsel were  
8 not ineffective for failing to object to the prosecution arguments, and Nika's first post-  
9 conviction counsel were not ineffective for failing to make these claims of ineffective  
10 assistance of trial counsel. The ineffective assistance of trial counsel claims in Ground  
11 9A will be denied on procedural default grounds.

#### 12 Grounds 1A, 1B and 1H—Other Claims Regarding Trial Counsel

13 In Ground 1A, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a  
14 result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because "[t]he county contract under  
15 which trial counsel were paid created a conflict of interest that prevented trial counsel  
16 from performing effectively." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 10-13.

17 Nika raised this claim for the first time in state court in his second state habeas  
18 action. The Nevada Supreme Court ruled the claim to be procedurally barred, and ruled,  
19 as follows, that Nika did not show ineffective assistance of his first post-conviction  
20 counsel, such as to overcome the procedural bar under state law:

21 Nika argues that the district court erred in denying his claim that  
22 post-conviction counsel were ineffective for failing to discover a conflict of  
23 interest based on defense counsel's reimbursement contract. He alleges  
24 that the contract created a conflict of interest because it pitted the  
25 appointed attorney's interest in compensation against the need to spend  
26 funds on investigative services for the client, and that had this conflict not  
27 existed, trial counsel would have hired a mental health expert to evaluate  
28 Nika and testify at the penalty hearing. As discussed above, Nika failed to  
demonstrate a reasonable probability that the evidence developed by the  
mental health expert would have altered the outcome of the penalty  
hearing. Thus, Nika also failed to meet the prejudice prong of his post-  
conviction-counsel claim.

Order of Affirmance, Respondents' Exh. 196, p. 6 (ECF No. 125-4, p. 7).



1           This Court finds that Nika has not shown that his first post-conviction counsel  
2           were ineffective, within the meaning of Martinez, for failing to assert this claim. Nika has  
3           not made allegations sufficient to show that any conflict of interest adversely affected  
4           his trial counsel's performance. See *Cuyler v. Sullivan*, 446 U.S. 335, 348 (1980); see  
5           also *Earp v. Ornoski*, 431 F.3d 1158, 1184 (9th Cir. 2005). Nika's claim regarding the  
6           effect of the terms of the contract between the county and Jack Alian on the  
7           performance of trial counsel, Ohlson and Fox, are purely speculative. As Nika's  
8           allegations, regarding the contract under which Ohlson and Fox worked, and its effect  
9           on their representation of Nika, falls short of showing a conflict that affected their work,  
10          Nika does not show that his first post-conviction counsel were ineffective for not raising  
11          this claim, such as to overcome the procedural default. Ground 1A will be denied on  
12          procedural default grounds.

13          Nika seeks to conduct discovery regarding Ground 1A. See Motion for Discovery  
14          (ECF No. 166), pp. 8-14. However, as the Court finds this claim to be insubstantial,  
15          there is no showing of good cause for the discovery he seeks. The motion for leave to  
16          conduct discovery regarding this claim will be denied.

17          In Ground 1B, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a  
18          result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because "[t]rial counsel were  
19          ineffective for failing to investigate and present compelling evidence of Mr. Nika's  
20          background, culture, and life history." See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp.  
21          13-53. The Court will deny this claim because it is repetitive of other, more specific,  
22          claims in Nika's second amended petition, most notably, claims in Grounds 1C, 1F1, 1G  
23          and 6. In considering the other claims asserted in Nika's second amended petition,  
24          including the claims in Grounds 1C, 1F1, 1G and 6, the Court takes into consideration  
25          the allegations in Ground 1B.

26          Nika requests discovery and an evidentiary hearing regarding Ground 1B. See  
27          Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166), pp. 14-24; Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF  
28          No. 168), p. 5. However, because the Court finds that this claim is redundant of other,

1 more specific claims, asserted by Nika, the Court denies this request and considers his  
2 requests for discovery and an evidentiary hearing in conjunction with the other claims,  
3 as is discussed above.

4 In Ground 1H, Nika claims that his federal constitutional rights were violated as a  
5 result of ineffective assistance of his trial counsel because “[t]rial counsel were  
6 ineffective throughout the trial proceedings.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No.  
7 73), pp. 95-99. In this ground, Nika includes claims that his trial counsel were  
8 ineffective: for “refusing to engage in plea discussions with the State” and for “failure to  
9 communicate the potential of a plea bargain” to Nika, for advising Nika to waive his right  
10 to allocution, for “failing to adequately litigate the issue of Mr. Nika’s lack of criminal  
11 history,” for “failing to request instructions explaining to the jury that the prior bad act  
12 evidence had to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, that it could not be considered  
13 in support of any of the aggravators, and that it could only be considered once the jury  
14 had determined that the statutory aggravators outweighed the mitigators,” for  
15 ineffectively cross-examining the victim’s wife and daughter, for failing to object to  
16 improper jury instructions, for presenting ineffective closing argument in the penalty  
17 phase of the trial, and for failing to object to improper arguments of the prosecutor in  
18 closing argument in the penalty phase of the trial. See *id.*

19 The Court finds that the claims in Ground 1H are, to some extent, repetitive of  
20 other claims made elsewhere in Nika’s second amended petition and discussed above,  
21 and are asserted in a pro forma manner and unsupported by any evidence proffered by  
22 Nika. Moreover, to the extent they are subject to the procedural default doctrine, Nika  
23 has made no showing that his first post-conviction counsel were ineffective in not  
24 asserting these claims. Ground 1H will be denied.

#### 25 Ground 14 - *Nevada’s* Lethal Injection Protocol

26 In Ground 14, Nika claims that his death sentence is in violation of the federal  
27 constitution “because Nevada’s lethal injection scheme constitutes cruel and unusual  
28 punishment.” See Second Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 179-96. As the Court

1 understands Claim 14, Nika asserts that lethal injection, conducted in the manner in  
2 which Nevada authorities intend to conduct it in Nika's case, would be unconstitutional.  
3 See *id.*

4       Such a challenge to Nevada's protocol for carrying out a death sentence is not  
5 cognizable in this federal habeas corpus action. In *Nelson v. Campbell*, 541 U.S. 637  
6 (2004), a state prisoner sentenced to death filed a civil rights action, under 42 U.S.C.  
7 § 1983, alleging that the state's proposed use of a certain procedure, not mandated by  
8 state law, to access his veins during a lethal injection would constitute cruel and  
9 unusual punishment. The Supreme Court reversed the lower courts' ruling that the claim  
10 sounded in habeas corpus and could not be brought as a Section 1983 action. The  
11 Supreme Court ruled that Section 1983 was an appropriate vehicle for the prisoner to  
12 challenge the lethal injection procedure prescribed by state officials. *Nelson*, 541 U.S. at  
13 645. The Court stated that the prisoner's suit challenging "a particular means of  
14 effectuating a sentence of death does not directly call into question the 'fact' or 'validity'  
15 of the sentence itself [because by altering the lethal injection procedure] the State can  
16 go forward with the sentence." *Id.* at 644. In *Hill v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 573 (2006),  
17 the Court reaffirmed the principles articulated in *Nelson*, ruling that an as-applied  
18 challenge to lethal injection was properly brought by means of a Section 1983 action.  
19 *Hill*, 547 U.S. at 580-83.

20       *Nelson* and *Hill* suggest that a Section 1983 claim is the more appropriate vehicle  
21 for such a challenge to a method of execution. See also *Glossip v. Gross*, 135 S.Ct.  
22 2726, 2738 (2015) ("In *Hill*, the issue was whether a challenge to a method of execution  
23 must be brought by means of an application for a writ of habeas corpus or a civil action  
24 under § 1983. We held that a method-of-execution claim must be brought under § 1983  
25 because such a claim does not attack the validity of the prisoner's conviction or death  
26 sentence." (citations to *Hill* omitted)); *Beardslee v. Woodford*, 395 F.3d 1064, 1068-69  
27 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that claim that California's lethal injection protocol violated  
28 Eighth Amendment "is more properly considered as a 'conditions of confinement'

1 challenge, which is cognizable under § 1983, than as a challenge that would implicate  
2 the legality of his sentence, and thus be appropriate for federal habeas review”).

3         Given the amount of time that passes before a death sentence is carried out, it is  
4 certainly possible—perhaps likely—that a state’s execution protocol will change  
5 between the time when a death sentence is imposed and the time when it is carried out.  
6 See, e.g., Reply (ECF No. 169), pp. 277-78 (explaining that Nevada’s lethal injection  
7 protocol changed between the filing of Nika’s second amended habeas petition, and the  
8 filing of his reply to Respondents’ answer). Habeas corpus law and procedure have not  
9 developed and are unsuited to adjudicate the constitutionality of an execution protocol  
10 that may change after a court imposes the death sentence. The Court concludes that a  
11 challenge to a state’s execution protocol is not a challenge to the constitutionality of the  
12 petitioner’s custody or sentence. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254. A challenge to a state’s  
13 execution protocol is more akin to a suit challenging the conditions of custody, which  
14 must be brought as a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Therefore, Ground 14  
15 will be denied as not cognizable in this federal habeas corpus action.

#### 16                 Grounds 7H and 13—Cumulative Error Claims

17         Grounds 7H and 13 of Nika’s petition are cumulative error claims, that is, they  
18 are claims that incorporate other claims, and assert that, considered cumulatively, the  
19 errors alleged in Nika’s other claims warrant federal habeas corpus relief. See Second  
20 Amended Petition (ECF No. 73), pp. 159, 177-78. Ground 7H is a cumulative error claim  
21 regarding Nika’s claims of instructional error, and Ground 13 is a cumulative error claim  
22 regarding all Nika’s other claims. See *id.*

23         The Court denies Nika relief with respect to Grounds 7H and 13, *per se*, as the  
24 Court does not understand these to be viable stand-alone claims.

25         Furthermore, with respect to Ground 7H, the claim of cumulative error concerning  
26 Nika’s various claims of instructional error, the Court found instructional error as claimed  
27 by Nika in only Ground 7B; therefore, there are not multiple instances of instructional  
28 error to consider cumulatively.

1 And, with respect to Ground 13, Nika's claim of cumulative error covering all his  
2 claims, the Court finds constitutional error as alleged by Nika in Grounds 1G, 6 and 7B,  
3 and has considered the effect of those errors cumulatively, as is discussed above.

4 Nika's Motions for Leave to Conduct Discovery and for an Evidentiary Hearing

5 Nika has filed a motion for leave to conduct discovery (ECF No. 166) and a  
6 motion for an evidentiary hearing (ECF No. 168).

7 Respondents oppose both motions on the ground that they are similar to motions  
8 for leave to conduct discovery and for an evidentiary hearing that Nika filed in  
9 conjunction with his opposition to a motion to dismiss. See Opposition to Motion for  
10 Leave to Conduct Discovery and Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF No. 172). That  
11 argument in opposition to Nika's motions is without merit. The March 16, 2017, order  
12 stated explicitly that the motions for leave to conduct discovery and for an evidentiary  
13 hearing were denied without prejudice to Nika requesting discovery or an evidentiary  
14 hearing at the appropriate time in conjunction with the further briefing of the merits of his  
15 remaining claims. See Order entered March 16, 2017 (ECF No. 151), p. 13; see also  
16 Scheduling Order entered June 18, 2015 (ECF No. 68).

17 In his motion for leave to conduct discovery, Nika requests leave of court to  
18 conduct discovery with respect to Grounds 1A, 1B, 1C, 1F1, 1F2, 1G, 4A, 4B, 5 and 9B.  
19 See Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166). A habeas petitioner does not have a  
20 presumptive right to discovery; rather discovery is available in a habeas action, in the  
21 discretion of the court, if good cause is shown. See *Bracy v. Gramley*, 520 U.S. 899  
22 (1997); *Smith v. Mahoney*, 611 F.3d 978, 996-97 (9th Cir. 2010); *Rich v. Calderon*, 187  
23 F.3d 1064, 1068 (9th Cir. 1999) (as amended) ("discovery is available only in the  
24 discretion of the court and for good cause shown"); see also Rule 6 of the Rules  
25 Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. As is discussed  
26 above, the Court denies relief on Grounds 1A, 1B, 1C, 1F1, 1F2, 4A, 4B, 5 and 9B, and  
27 finds there is no showing of good cause for discovery as to those claims. And, regarding  
28 Ground 1G, the Court grants Nika relief on that claim without need for further factual

1 development. Therefore, the Court will deny Nika's motion for leave to conduct  
2 discovery.

3 In his motion for evidentiary hearing, Nika appears to request an evidentiary  
4 hearing regarding Grounds 1B, 1C, 1F1, 1G, 4B, 6 and 9B. See Motion for Evidentiary  
5 Hearing (ECF No. 168). The general standard for holding an evidentiary hearing in a  
6 federal habeas action is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 2254:

7 If the applicant has failed to develop the factual basis of a claim in State  
8 court proceedings, the court shall not hold an evidentiary hearing on the  
claim unless the applicant shows that—

9 (A) the claim relies on—

10 (1) a new rule of constitutional law, made  
11 retroactive to cases on collateral review by the  
Supreme Court, that was previously  
12 unavailable; or

13 (2) a factual predicate that could not have been  
previously discovered through the exercise of  
14 due diligence; and

15 (B) the facts underlying the claim would be sufficient to  
establish by clear and convincing evidence that but for  
16 constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have  
found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

17 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(2). Evidentiary hearings are not authorized for claims adjudicated  
18 on the merits in the state court. Pinholster, 563 U.S. at 183-84. The court denies relief  
19 on Grounds 1B, 1C, 1F1, 4B, 6 and 9B, and, as is discussed above, determines that an  
20 evidentiary hearing is not warranted with respect to any of those claims. The Court  
21 grants relief relative to Ground 1G without need for an evidentiary hearing. The Court  
22 will, therefore, deny Nika's motion for an evidentiary hearing.

23 Certificate of Appealability

24 The standard for the issuance of a certificate of appealability requires a  
25 "substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. §2253(c). The  
26 Supreme Court has interpreted 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c) as follows:

27 Where a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the  
28 merits, the showing required to satisfy § 2253(c) is straightforward: The  
petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district

1 court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong. The  
2 issue becomes somewhat more complicated where, as here, the district  
3 court dismisses the petition based on procedural grounds. We hold as  
4 follows: When the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural  
5 grounds without reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, a  
COA should issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurists of reason  
would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the  
denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it  
debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.

6 Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); see also James v. Giles, 221 F.3d 1074,  
7 1077-79 (9th Cir. 2000).

8 The Court finds that, with respect to the claims on which the Court denies Nika  
9 relief, applying the standard articulated in Slack, a certificate of appealability is  
10 warranted with respect to Grounds 1C, 3, 4A and 5. The Court will grant Nika a  
11 certificate of appealability with regard to those claims. With regard to the remainder of  
12 the claims on which the Court denies Nika relief, the Court will deny him a certificate of  
13 appealability.

#### 14 Conclusion

15 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the Petitioner's Second Amended Petition for  
16 Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 73) is **GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART**.  
17 Petitioner is granted relief relative to the penalty phase of his trial, as described below,  
18 with respect to his claims in Grounds 1G, 6 (the ineffective assistance of trial counsel  
19 claim in Ground 6, as to the penalty phase of his trial), and 7B. Petitioner is denied relief  
20 on all other claims in his second amended habeas petition.

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondents shall either (1) within 60 days  
22 from the date of this order, vacate Petitioner's death sentence and impose upon him a  
23 non-capital sentence, consistent with law, or (2) within 60 days from the date of this  
24 order, file a notice of the State's intent to grant Petitioner a new penalty-phase trial, and,  
25 within 180 days from the date of this order, commence jury selection in the new penalty-  
26 phase trial.

27 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion for Discovery (ECF No. 166)  
28 and Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (ECF No. 168) are **DENIED**.

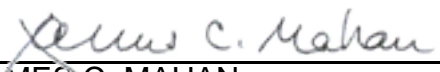
1           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner is granted a certificate of appealability  
2 with respect to his claims in Grounds 1C, 3, 4A and 5 of his Second Amended Petition  
3 for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 73). With respect to all other claims in Nika's  
4 second amended habeas petition on which the Court denies relief, the Court denies a  
5 certificate of appealability.

6           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the judgment in this action will be stayed pending  
7 the conclusion of any appellate or certiorari review in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals  
8 or the United States Supreme Court, or the expiration of the time for seeking such  
9 appellate or certiorari review, whichever occurs later.

10           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court is directed to enter  
11 judgment accordingly.

12           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
13 25(d), the Clerk of the Court shall, on the docket for this case, substitute William Gittere  
14 for Timothy Filson, as the respondent warden, and Aaron Ford for Adam Laxalt, as the  
15 respondent Nevada Attorney General.

16  
17           DATED June 12, 2019.

18  
19             
20           \_\_\_\_\_  
21           JAMES C. MAHAN,  
22           UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28