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4	STATE OF NEVADA,	OLEAK Orisine
5	Plaintiff,) CASE NO. C204957
6	vs.) DEPT. NO. III)
7	RICKIE SLAUGHTER,)
8	Defendant.)
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13	GOILT	Y PLEA
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15		. HERNDON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
16		y, April 4, 2005 'clock p.m.
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19	APPEARANCES:	
20		SUSAN KRISKO, ESQ. MARC DiGIACOMO, ESQ.
21		Deputies District Attorney
22		PAUL E. WOMMER, ESQ. Attorney at Law
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YVONNE M. VALENTIN, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 2005, 1:30 P.M.
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4	THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor?
5	THE COURT: Yes, sir?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Can I make a record briefly?
7	THE COURT: Yes. Yes, Mr. Slaughter, you can go
8	ahead.
9	THE DEFENDANT: I object to proceeding with the
10	trial today. I needed a continuance. I had various issues in
11	regard to that continuance, if the Court will hear them.
12	THE COURT: Is this the motion that you filed
13	last Friday with Judge Bell?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, but Judge Bell didn't fully
15	consider my issues, I don't believe. He kind of denied it on
16	faith, just a continuance period. He didn't really listen to
17	my issues, I don't think.
18	THE COURT: While we're waiting for Mr. Wommer,
19	you can go ahead, and I'll allow you to bring up those issues
20	with me right now.
21	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
22	My investigator has been on the case since
23	February 17th and, you know, we were looking for a witness.
24	He didn't start investigating the case until February 17th.

We had three alibi witnesses we were looking for.

You know, we didn't have an exact address or location for those alibi witnesses but, you know, we tried to get it done as fast as possible with some other things we were doing, too. But he did end up locating them, but he didn't locate them until March 30th, and I was informed March 31st. That's when we had the contact visits in the jail.

Now, March 31st was just last week. He did locate the alibi witnesses, you know, talking to various people in that neighborhood and things like that. And actually, if I could have him make a representation on the record for me real quick, if the Court will allow?

THE COURT: Go ahead, sir.

MR. CONKLIN: Yes, sir. Jim Conklin, the private investigator side of this case. I just had the name of a Monique that was a possible alibi witness, a woman that he had spent some time with during this period of time, and just an apartment building.

And I just found her, I guess it was, last week, in the last week, the day before the hearing. I just had a brief interview of her. So she wasn't able to be put onto the witness list.

And also, as far as the phone calls from this jail, I didn't receive a copy of those until actually just Saturday. I was told that I had everything, but later on we found that there was a misunderstanding, and those calls out

 of the jail were never given to my attention.

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THE DEFENDANT: If I can kind of clarify what he's speaking on? We were given by the State a CD ROM of phone calls from the jail that they wanted to use in the trial. The State informed me there are hundreds of phone calls when I moved for the transcript of the CD, so I had to listen to them at the jail.

I wasn't able to listen to them. There are three CD's. One contains video surveillance; one contains an interview; and one contains jail phone calls.

When we thought he had the copy of it, he kept telling me he thought he had the wrong program to listen to the jail phone calls. It dawned on me, and I asked him how much CD's did he have, and he told me only one. The only other CD was actually on my property, but I don't have them in the jail. I have to go through a process. It takes it hours to release the property to him, and he gets it through the jail.

We found out this last week, and I released the copies to him. I still asked him if he could wade through there and try to figure out, because the prosecutor has it nailed down which calls to use, and he's trying to wade through hundreds of phone calls, ten-minute-long phone calls, to figure out which one they're going to use. And I haven't heard them personally myself.

Also, I had -- my last issue -- you know, I had a few evidentiary hearings I want the Court to hear and rule upon before trial. But I couldn't -- I didn't actually have an opportunity to make those motions out of the materials I needed, because I was being housed in disciplinary segregation.

When I brought this to McGroarty, he granted me a court order to remedy that problem, but then he granted the court order on the 30th. He granted it on the 29th, but he signed it on the 30th. I have the order here. And Mr. Wommer didn't get it to me until actually the 1st in Judge Bell's courtroom, after our little hearing there.

So I haven't had a chance to put those in. For the record, that's pretty much -- I mean, I just wanted a chance to, you know, prepare my case -- I mean, for an opportunity to bring this case here.

I can't present an effective defense without my alibi witness, and I think those are very important to just to receiving a fair trial.

For the record, that's pretty much it.

THE COURT: Okay. State?

MS. KRISKO: I would note that on 12/13 of '04, that's when he went pro per. He waited two months to even ask for or do a motion for the investigator. That was granted on February 7th. He also had a motion for discovery and a motion

to marry. He's had all of this time to get ready. He actually already did file an alibi notice. That alibi witness isn't helpful to him, so now I guess we've got another alibi.

THE DEFENDANT: Can I be heard briefly?

THE COURT: Hold on. Go ahead and let her talk, would you please?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MS. KRISKO: I note for the record, we've been ready every single time. He waited until the day of trial to go pro per. That's what caused a continuance last time. And I think that's all this is is another delay tactic.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, this isn't a delay tactic. When I went pro per, Mr. Wommer had my case a little over a month. He filed -- that alibi witness notice that he filed was the wrong alibi notice. Mr. Wommer decided to file that on his own initiative, which I didn't explain that to him to file that.

Now, that was the wrong alibi witness he filed.

And then at the same time, I doubt if Mr. Wommer, if he was prepared to proceed at trial then without any alibi witness or anything like that. Me and Mr. Wommer weren't communicating.

That was the basis of me proceeding pro per.

THE COURT: Well, here's what I'll say. I notice from going back through your things that back in December,

when the first trial was set, Mr. Wommer announced ready.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And quite honestly, Mr. Slaughter, some trials are complicated and require a lot of getting ready for, and some trials aren't as complicated. They don't require as much. But Mr. Wommer announced ready at that time.

You were able to, in a rather unusual fashion, get a chance to talk to Judge Cory outside the presence of the State and convince him to grant you a continuance. And at that time, it seemed to be that it was in relation to some medical records that you wanted to get ahold of.

Then you were also able to go through a Faretta canvass and be allowed to represent yourself at that time. So that's when you became responsible for your own defense at that time.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Since that time, if I understand it correctly, we've had a couple prior trial settings, at one of which you, yourself, announced ready for.

THE DEFENDANT: I never announced ready.

THE COURT: If I read the court minutes right, on the trial setting, that was -- you were in court on February 8th of this year, and that was for the trial setting that was supposed to start, I believe, February 14th. And both sides announced ready for trial, and the Court reset

the trial.

THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me, your Honor. Can I please? That's got to be an error. I announced I couldn't be ready in the time that -- they -- I understand they exercised their right to a speedy trial, but I couldn't be ready. I had just been granted my private investigator, and I actually put that motion on before February 8th, when it was granted, but I couldn't be ready. I needed time for an investigator to locate these witnesses.

THE COURT: Let me go ahead and finish.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You've -- and I reviewed the motion to continue that you filed in front of Judge Bell, as well.

And you kind of elicit a number of things there that -- I guess about seven different things that you think justify your need for a continuance at this time.

And I am not inclined to go against Judge Bell's ruling, because number one, he already issued it, and we're set to start trial now; and number two, reading through the motion to continue, and considering how long you've been on your case, and the things that you've been able to do, all the motions you've been able to file for yourself, it's obvious to me that you know how to file motions, and you know how to make requests to the Court.

But a lot of these things are very last-minute

requests, and I'm not inclined to vacate the trial. So we're going to go forward today.

THE DEFENDANT: These weren't last-minute requests. I just found alibi witnesses. We tried to get them as soon as possible. We didn't have an exact location. We just had a neighborhood. And by luck, he actually came upon these witnesses.

THE COURT: Have you given -- does the State have that name?

THE DEFENDANT: No. I wasn't able to. He just found him on the 31st. I was informed on the 1st. You know, the statute says I have to give them 10 days ahead of time. I haven't been able to put him on. I can't present no defense without my alibi witnesses. They're going to testify to my whereabouts at the time of this crime.

THE COURT: Well, here's what I will do. You give them that name, and I may revisit the issue, but I'm telling you right now, in all likelihood, it's going to stay as it is. We're not continuing the trial. The trial will go for a few days.

If you give the State the name, and the State's investigator can try and contact this woman and see if they can talk to him as well. And we'll readdress the issue of, when it comes time to present your case in chief, whether this person is going to be allowed to testify or not.

You're right about the statute, though. The statute requires many things. And when you are the -- or the statutes require many things. And when you choose to represent yourself, you're held to the same standards as everybody else.

It's not the Court's job to do your work for you or make you comply with time lines. And that's one of the dangers that comes with choosing to represent yourself, especially when you're in custody. The ability to get everything done isn't always great.

You, in your motion to continue, are saying that, for instance, you couldn't file motions that you wanted to file, because you've been in disciplinary segregation. Well, you know, to the extent that you're given the jail problems, you might be on there ad infinitum.

So when would you ever be able to file the motions, if that's the basis?

THE DEFENDANT: No, Mr. McGroarty, I brought that up to him. He granted me the access to do it. I'm pretty sure he granted it with the thought that I would have the opportunity.

THE COURT: The problem is, Mr. Slaughter, we can't just keep delaying things because you filed lots of motions. You never filed a motion to suppress before. So now at the last minute, you want to file a motion to suppress.

THE DEFENDANT: No. I've been in disciplinary for over a month. That's when I was going to file my motion to suppress, so we can have all that squared out before trial, sir.

THE COURT: No, but I'm saying, you started representing yourself in December. You didn't file a motion to suppress in December. You didn't file it in January. You didn't file it in February. Now, at the end of March, early April, you're telling me you had a motion to suppress that you wanted to file.

THE DEFENDANT: In the beginning of March.

THE COURT: I also have to look at the record and consider that Mr. Wommer, during the time that he represented you, represented to the Court that he was ready to proceed to trial, and he didn't think there were any writ issues or anything else that needed to be legally addressed.

So I have to consider that as well, because I think Mr. Wommer's a competent attorney. I don't know what other things in your motion to continue that you wanted to argue about. You brought up issues of the photo lineup. I take it the original photo lineups --

THE DEFENDANT: I never seen the original photo lineups. I tried to have my investigator review those last weekend after McGroarty had granted my order for that, and I still haven't -- she said that the police -- they weren't

1 on -- they weren't -- he wasn't on duty on Fridays, and he's 2 the only one with them. 3 THE COURT: Did the defense receive copies of the photo lineups, and the photo lineups will be brought into 5 court by the detective? I don't think that's much of an 6 issue.

You had -- you bring up the issue of wanting to hire an expert witness now. I think the time has long since come and gone for that as well, in addition to the fact that your motion doesn't even refer to anybody by name that you have, that you are potentially going to have.

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THE DEFENDANT: Dr. Robert Shomer (phonetic).

THE COURT: Robert Shomer's name gets bantered around a lot.

THE DEFENDANT: No, I haven't been granted expenses to hire him.

THE COURT: There is a time to do things and a time to go to trial, and now is the time to go to trial.

There was one other issue that you brought up about wanting a copy of your booking photo.

> THE DEFENDANT: I got that.

THE COURT: Okay. All right then. Well, I'm not going to grant a motion to continue at this time. As I said, it's time to go to trial now. Is there anything else that needs to be brought up outside the presence of jury selection?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Just one other issue I'd like to put on the record as to the jail phone calls. He says they're lengthy and everything like that. The substance of the phone calls are in the original declaration and arrest report that was made in this case back in June of 2004, Judge, so it's not like there is significant new information that --

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THE COURT: Hold on, Mr. Slaughter.

MR. DiGIACOMO: That was in the original arrest report written by the detective as to the information that was contained therein.

THE COURT: Are there parts of hundreds of phone calls that the State is intending to use, or are they able to be narrowed down to particular phone calls?

MR. DiGIACOMO: At the time, most of the phone calls have to do with the alibi, which apparently he's not proceeding upon. In fact, the rebuttal evidence to the alibi is in the original declaration of arrest in this particular case. Most of it has to do with where he was at 7:00 o'clock.

If he's going to put a witness on to say that she was with him at the time period which he says on the phone call, he's telling somebody else to say he was with them, then we'll be using portions of that, but it has to do with what he puts up, not what we're putting in our case in chief.

THE COURT: Part of the phone calls would be case in chief; is that correct or not?

1	MR. DiGIACOMO: No, I don't believe we have any
2	case in chief information to put in front of the jury, Judge.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Well, the issue of the phone
4	calls, should it even be an issue, can be addressed later on
5	when we get to Mr. Slaughter's case in chief.
6	THE DEFENDANT: Can I bring something else up?
7	THE COURT: Yes.
8	THE DEFENDANT: We have a Kenny Marks that is on
9	their witness list as their case in chief, and I never
10	received anything from them. And the judge did order them to
11	turn over whatever they had on Kenny Marks, and I still
12	haven't received anything, and I brought it up numerous times.
13	THE COURT: Are there any statements from Kenny
14	Marks?
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, there is. Me and
16	Miss Krisko interviewed this witness. He had a title which
17	had Mr. Slaughter's name on it. We provided a copy of that
18	title to Mr. Slaughter. He lives across the street from where
19	the crime scene is. He doesn't have a written statement. He
20	has a photo lineup that he wrote off.
21	THE COURT: Is that photo lineup part of
22	discovery as well?
23	THE DEFENDANT: No.
24	MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, I saw it in my file as
25	well. I don't remember there was this photo lineup. I saw it

in my discovery today, but if he doesn't have it, I can give him a copy of it right now.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll do that.

Mr. Slaughter, not everybody that the State or even oftentimes the defense puts on a witness list necessarily gave a taped statement or wrote out a statement.

THE DEFENDANT: I'd just like to know the substance of what he was going to testify to, so I can be prepared for that.

THE COURT: If he was on the State's witness list, then your investigator can go out and talk to him, but they're not required to turn over their work product, which means the things that come out of an individual interview with a witness, unless it's exculpatory in nature. Then they have to tell you about it.

Otherwise, their interview of a witness in preparation for trial is not something that's discoverable to you.

THE DEFENDANT: If he's on the case in chief, I believe I have a right to know what he's going to testify to.

MR. DiGIACOMO: This is my only copy, Judge, and I'm going to have it marked as an exhibit.

THE COURT: Is that a photo lineup that pertains to Mr. Marks having reviewed the photo lineup and having signed off on it?

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MR. DiGIACOMO: That's correct.

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THE DEFENDANT: What is it referring to, that he seen a crime?

MR. DiGIACOMO: That he identified you in a photo lineup, and he was talking about Marquis Lerner, and that's the first name he talked about.

THE DEFENDANT: I'd ask that we stipulate to his testimony about buying a car. That's irrelevant. It has nothing to do with the case.

THE COURT: It sounds like you might not have very many cases for them. I can't tell the State how to run their case. I can't tell them what is relevant and what is not relevant.

If there is something that comes up at the time of trial that you feel is relevant, I'll rule on it at that time, but I can't tell them which witnesses to call or not to call and make them tell you what their conversation with the witness was.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Just one other matter we need to bring up, Judge. The defendant, I guess you call those shorts, asked to be here in shorts. We called up Victim Witness and got pants that should fit him. I'd ask the Court to allow him to change into pants. The shorts probably aren't too appropriate in front of the jury.

THE COURT: Are those the clothes that you had at

1 the time you were booked, Mr. Slaughter? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: I think it would behoove you to put on pants in front of the jury, if you don't mind. 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I have no problem. 6 was just no clothes down there for me. If I could change into 7 shoes, I could tell my mother, who is outside, to bring me some shoes. 9 THE COURT: Well, we're going to start. 10 are the clothes that apparently -- oh, well, let's let him go 11 ahead, and you can take him down to the restroom and get into 12 the clothes. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, can I move for a few 14 admissions right now? 15 THE COURT: Move for admissions? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 17 THE COURT: Like items of evidence? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: That would come up during the time of 20 When an appropriate witness is on the stand, if there 21 is some item of evidence that you think they are in possession 22 of, then you can move its admission. Or during your case in chief, if you call witnesses, that would be a time to move the 23 24 admission of particular pieces of evidence.

THE DEFENDANT: And I also have a proposed

1 stipulation of fact, if the State is willing to agree to the 2 stipulation. THE COURT: Go ahead and tell us what it is. 3 That the victim was shot through 4 THE DEFENDANT: the right cheek, and the bullet exited his left chin and shot 5 6 out two of his teeth and caused fragments in his eye. If we 7 can do that, I don't believe there is no need for the photo. 8 MR. DiGIACOMO: Well, Judge, the photo, as in any 9 case --10 THE DEFENDANT: I have a copy of the photo right here. 1.1 12 MR. DiGIACOMO: A photo, in any case, is 13 recommended. We have the photos marked. If he has an objection to the prejudicial nature of any particular photo, 14 he can raise that with the Court, but we're not willing to 15 enter into a stipulation as to what the photos do and do not 16 17 show. 18 THE DEFENDANT: I do object to the photo right 19 now. 20 THE COURT: I'll look at the photos and see what 21 I think in terms of their nature as to whether any or all of 22 them should be admissible or not. 23 Obviously, when there is allegations of injury 24 and the proposition of medical experts testifying in terms of

the nature of the injury, whether it was potentially a lethal

1 injury, whether it causes substantial bodily harm, then 2 they're going to need probably to refer to some photos, but that doesn't mean all of them get admitted. 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, well, I don't believe they need this photo, when actually the witness is going to 5 testify. They'll probably bring the medical expert and 6 7 examine them and everything like that. THE COURT: I will look -- how many photos are 8 marked? 9 10 THE DEFENDANT: I only have one. 1.1. MR. DiGIACOMO: There are 92 exhibits that we've 12 marked. 13 THE CLERK: I only have 90. 14 MR. DiGIACOMO: There were 90 exhibits we marked 15 prior when Judge Cory was supposed to start trial. given those back to your clerk, so she should have them 16 marked, and then you can look through them, Judge. 17 18 THE COURT: Are any of the photos going to be 19 used during any kind of opening statements? MR. DiGIACOMO: I'll agree not to, if the Court 20 hasn't had a chance to look at them. 21 22 THE COURT: I'll look at it before then and make 23 a ruling as if the intent of either party were to use them during openings. 24 MR. DiGIACOMO: I was hoping we'd get to openings 25

today. That's looking less and less likely, and so I hadn't intended to use any of them during my openings. Should we get to them tomorrow morning and I have a chance to put a power point together --

THE COURT: Both sides can let me know if it's something I have a chance to make a ruling on before the point -- I'll make a ruling on them before we get to the point of using them, regardless if it's a witness or opening statement.

THE DEFENDANT: I never received a list of the exhibits or anything like that.

THE COURT: Well, generally, you're not going to get a list of exhibits until we get ready to start trial and the court clerk is able to write out all the exhibits, because it's only at that time our exhibits are proffered to the Court to be marked by either side.

MS. KRISKO: Just to let you know, the ones she has, those are the ones, like pictures, medical records, things like that, the officer is going to be bringing in all the other physical evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Slaughter, if you can go with this gentleman, please, and go ahead and --

THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Your Honor, as far as the clothes go, I won't be able to take those back with him to the jail. Those have to be receipted.

1 THE COURT: He can change out at the end of the 2 day. 3 THE CLERK: The officers will dress him out, but if you get another officer, he's going to say, "I'm not doing 4 5 it." So if his family or somebody on the outside, if they can 6 get him a better shirt, too. 7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do they bring him into the main jail? 8 THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: In the front lobby, 9 10 they'll give him a receipt, so they can account for 11 everything. 12 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll try to get that taken care 13 of today. 14 (Whereupon, a brief recess ensued.) 15 THE COURT: Mr. Slaughter, after you had stepped 16 outside, we were talking about the jury selection process; 17 okay? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 19 THE COURT: We've got 12 members on the jury plus two alternate members. That's 14. And then each side gets 20 21 eight peremptory challenges of the jury. So that's another 22 16. So that's 30 total people. And each side gets one 23 challenge as to the alternate. 24 So theoretically, what we need to have is 32

people passed for cause, meaning 32 acceptable people, and

then you all will start exercising your challenges against those people; okay?

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THE DEFENDANT: So you say we get eight and one extra for the alternate?

THE COURT: Right. So after you've exercised your eight and/or the State has exercised their eight and/or you all have waived, you'll know who the first 14 people are. And you can use that last challenge against the last two of those 14, if you want to challenge either of those two people that will be sitting as an alternate. And I'll let you know when we get to that point.

But I'll let you know, what we're going to endeavor to do is get 32 main people, and that's who you all will begin questioning originally. We're not going to individually question, however, the total number of people who come in.

We just want to get 32 that seem to be acceptable, and then we'll start questioning those. And if any of those people need to leave, we'll replace them with one person, so that we always maintain a number of 32, until we pass them all for cause.

And what I do is, I ask them a bunch of questions first, and then you can ask them questions as a group, meaning if you have just a general kind of question, "Hey, have you ever been arrested before?" and if one guy raises his hand,

1	then you individually ask him some questions.
2	But we're not going to individually ask each
3	person the same questions over and over. Do you know what I
4	mean?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
6	THE COURT: Does that make sense? Okay.
7	MS. KRISKO: I think we might want to take a
8	minute or two. It sounds like we want to discuss negotiations
9	again.
10	THE COURT: Okay. Was there a habitual filing?
11	MR. DiGIACOMO: There is not, Judge, but the
12	first three kidnappings occurred with substantial bodily harm
13	and with a deadly weapon. So they're looking at 30 to life or
14	life without.
15	THE COURT: All right. Just let me know.
16	(Whereupon, a brief recess ensued.)
17	THE COURT: We can go back on the record in
18	C204957, State of Nevada versus Rickie Lamont Slaughter.
19	It's my understanding that the matter is resolved
20	now. Is that correct, folks?
21	MR. DiGIACOMO: Yes, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: And I have a guilty plea agreement
25	before me and a fourth amended information. Has a fourth

amended information been filed? Yes? No?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Yes, Judge. I believe we've already given them to your clerk.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that your understanding, Mr. Slaughter, the matter is resolved now?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. As I understand the agreement, though, for the record, that the State will not be allowed to argue --

THE COURT: We're going to go through the agreement and make sure you understand everything. But as you sit here now, your understanding is that you and the State have resolved the matter; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: Why don't you go ahead and tell me, if you would please, Mr. DiGiacomo, what the negotiations are.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Yes, Judge.

The defendant will enter a plea to -- let's make sure I read these all off. Count I, attempt murder with use of a deadly weapon; Count II, robbery with use of a deadly weapon; Count III, first degree kidnapping; and Count IV, first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon.

The State agrees to retain the right to argue for 15 years to life at sentencing as to Count III, but stipulates that life without the possibility of parole is not an available sentence for the Court.

1	The State will not oppose concurrent time between
2	the counts, and the defendant has agreed to retain the right
3	to argue for 15 to 40 years as to sentencing on Count III.
4	Essentially, Judge, the negotiation is either a
5	15 to life or a 15 to 40, depending on the Court's decision at
6	sentencing, and the sentencing is to be before this Court is
7	my understanding, Judge.
8	THE COURT: Okay. And Count III is the
9	kidnapping charge that alleges substantial bodily harm?
10	MR. DiGIACOMO: That's correct, Judge.
11	THE COURT: Do you understand that, Mr.
12	Slaughter?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
14	THE COURT: That's what the status of the
15	negotiations are?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
17	THE COURT: Do you agree with the negotiations as
18	Mr. DiGiacomo stated them?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, that the decision's between
20	15 to 40 and 15 to life?
21	THE COURT: Right. Okay. Why don't you go ahead
22	and tell me at this time, if you would please, what your true
23	name is.
24	THE DEFENDANT: Rickie Lamont Slaughter, Jr.
25	THE COURT: Do you understand that if that is not

1	your true name, you must declare it to me, or all proceedings
2	in this case will be under the name set forth in the
3	information on file, which is Rickie Lamont Slaughter?
4	Do you understand? Is that a yes?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: Yes, sir. And what is your age?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Twenty.
8	THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Eleventh grade.
10	THE COURT: And do you read, write, and
11	understand the English language?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
13	THE COURT: Okay. And you've received a copy, I
14	take it, of the fourth amended information that was filed
15	today in open court?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
17	THE COURT: Okay. And will you waive the formal
18	reading of the charges and any list of witnesses that are
19	attached to that fourth amended information?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: And I know you're representing
22	yourself, but you also have Mr. Wommer present as standby
23	counsel. Did you have an opportunity to discuss with
24	Mr. Wommer the fourth amended information and the charges that
25	were filed this afternoon?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
2	THE COURT: Okay. And how do you plead to the
3	fourth amended information listing the four charges of
4	Count I, attempt murder with use of a deadly weapon; Count II,
5	robbery with use of a deadly weapon; Count III, first degree
6	kidnapping alleging substantial bodily harm; and Count IV,
7	first degree kidnapping with use of deadly weapon, guilty or
8	not guilty?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, actually, I didn't
10	MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, it appears he's a little
11	confused.
12	MR. WOMMER: Would you repeat the question, your
13	Honor?
14	THE COURT: Okay. How do you plead to the four
15	counts in the fourth amended information, guilty or not
16	guilty?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
18	THE COURT: And that would be guilty as to
19	Count I, attempted murder with use of a deadly weapon?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
21	THE COURT: Guilty as to Count II, robbery with
22	use of a deadly weapon?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.
24	THE COURT: Guilty as to Count III, first degree
25	kidnapping; that's the count that alleges substantial bodily

1 harm. 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 3 THE COURT: And guilty as to Count IV, first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. THE COURT: Before I accept your plea of guilty, I must be satisfied that your plea is freely and voluntarily given. Are you making this plea freely and voluntarily? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 10 THE COURT: Has anyone forced or coerced you to 11 enter this plea? 12 THE DEFENDANT: No. 13 THE COURT: Has anyone made you any promises 14 other than what's in the guilty plea agreement to get you to 15 plead guilty? 16 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: I have before me a written guilty 17 18 plea agreement. Is that your signature that's contained on --19 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 20 THE COURT: -- page five of the agreement? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 22 THE COURT: Just for the record, on the original, the date wasn't entered, so I'm going to write in there the 23 4th day of April, 2005. 24 25 Did you have an occasion, Mr. Slaughter, to read

1 through the guilty plea agreement before you signed it? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 2 3 THE COURT: And did you have an opportunity to discuss everything with Mr. Wommer before you signed it? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. THE COURT: Did you understand the things that 6 7 you read in the guilty plea agreement prior to signing it? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: And any questions that you may have 10 had, were you able to discuss those with Mr. Wommer? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 13 Do you understand that the range of punishments, and this is separate and apart from what the plea agreement 14 is, but the range of punishments for attempt murder with use 15 16 of a deadly weapon is 240 months maximum, with a minimum 17 parole eligibility of 24 months, plus an equal and consecutive 18 240 months maximum, with parole eligibility after 24 months 19 for that charge? 20 Do you understand that's the maximum? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Count II, robbery with use of a 23 deadly weapon, do you understand that the range of punishment 24 is 180 months with a parole -- or excuse me -- with a minimum

parole eligibility of 24 months, plus an equal and consecutive

minimum term of not less than 24 months and not more than 180 months for that charge; that that's the range of punishment?

Yeah.

THE COURT: Do you understand that on first degree kidnapping, Count III, that alleges substantial bodily harm, you could potentially receive a sentence of life without the possibility of parole or life with the possibility of parole, with parole eligibility beginning at 15 years, or a definite term of 40 years with parole eligibility beginning at 15 years?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: And do you understand as to Count IV, first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon, that the range of punishment is, you could receive a sentence of life with the possibility of parole beginning after five years has been served, or a definite term of 15 years, with parole eligibility beginning after five years has been served, plus an equal and consecutive term of life with the possibility of parole after five years has been served, or a definite term of 15 years, with eligibility for parole beginning after five years has been served?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: And those were just the potential ranges of punishment you could receive. Do you understand all that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Can I have a moment for a 2 second? 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 (Whereupon, the defendant had an off-the-record 5 discussion with his attorney.) 6 MR. WOMMER: We're ready. 7 THE COURT: Ready? Okay. 8 Mr. Slaughter, do you understand that the 9 sentencing is going to be up to the Court? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: It's going to be my decision as to 12 how to sentence you, and no one else has any position or is in 13 any position to promise you leniency or anything else. Do you 14 understand that? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any questions that 17 you would like to ask me or your attorney before I accept your 18 plea? 19 THE DEFENDANT: No. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Now, as I 21 understand it, as to Count I, attempt murder with use of a 22 deadly weapon, on or about June 26th, 2004, yourself and/or an 23 unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority 24 of law, and with malice aforethought, wilfully and feloniously 25 attempt to kill Ivan Young, a human being, by shooting at and

into the body of Ivan Young and/or by causing a bullet to strike the face of Ivan Young, and that that was accomplished through use of a deadly weapon, that being a firearm; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: And as to Count II, robbery with use of a deadly weapon, I understand that on that same date, June 26th, 2004, yourself and/or an unknown conspirator or co-conspirator did wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take personal property, that being an ATM card, from the person of Ryan John, or in his presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to Ryan John, and without the consent and against the will of Ryan John, by pointing a firearm at Ryan John and demanding such money;

That a deadly weapon was used in the commission of that crime as well, that being a firearm. And that further you would be responsible for that crime under three separate theories of liability in that you and an unknown co-conspirator conspired with each other to commit the offenses of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping, and you're therefore all vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the others;

Or 2: That you directly committed the acts constituting the offense;

Or 3: That you and/or an unknown co-conspirator

aided or abetted each other in the commission of the crime by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing Ryan John with the use of a deadly weapon, while yourself or the others acted in concert throughout by counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: With regard to Count III, first degree kidnapping, I further understand that on June 26th, 2004, you wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, either seized, confined, inveigled, enticed, decoyed, abducted, concealed, kidnaped or carried away Ivan Young, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain him against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill Ivan Young, and that said kidnapping resulted in substantial bodily harm to Ivan Young.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: And finally as to Count IV, first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon, I understand that on June 26th of 2004, you wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously and without authority of law, either seized, confined, inveigled, enticed, decoyed, abducted, concealed, kidnaped or carried away Ryan John and/or Jose Posada,

P-O-S-A-D-A, and/or Aaron, that's two A's, Dennis and/or Jermaun, J-E-R-M-A-U-N, Means, M-E-A-N-S, and/or Jennifer Dennis, with the intent to hold those said individuals against their will and without their consent for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill those individuals, and that a firearm was used during the commission of that crime;

And that you would be responsible under one of three theories of liability for that crime; that you and an unknown conspirator conspired with each other to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill those named individuals, and therefore you would be vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators;

Or second, that you directly committed the acts against those named individuals;

Or three, that you and/or the unknown co-conspirator aided and abetted each other in the commission of this crime against those individuals by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing those named individuals, you all acting in concert throughout and counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Court finds that the

defendant's -- well, does the State have anything to add to 1 2 the plea canvass? 3 MR. DiGIACOMO: No, Judge. 4 THE COURT: The Court finds that the defendant's plea of guilty is freely and voluntarily made and that the 5 defendant understands the nature of the offenses and the 6 7 consequences of his plea and therefore accepts his plea of 8 guilty. 9 The matter will be referred to Parole & Probation 10 for a presentence investigation report. 11 I note that Mr. Slaughter is in custody. He'll be remanded to the custody of the sheriff until such time as 12 13 sentencing can take place. 14 THE DEFENDANT: So will the time start running on 15 this case? 16 THE COURT: Pardon? Yes. You'll be accruing credit for this case. 17 18 How is P & P doing these days? 19 MR. DiGIACOMO: Terrible. They're kicking 20 everything back. 21 MR. WOMMER: What's happened is, on defense side we used to get a call from P & P saying the report is ready 22 three or four days in advance of sentencing. That's been done 23 away with. Now I get a fax the morning of the sentencing from 24 25 P & P.

	36
1	THE COURT: We'll set it out for sentencing in 60
2	days.
3	THE CLERK: June 6th at 10:30 a.m.
4	THE COURT: To the extent that any exhibits were
5	lodged with the Court this morning, those will be released
6	back to the separate parties that lodged them.
7	We'll be in recess. Thank you.
8	ATTEST: Full, true, and accurate transcript of proceedings.
9	proceedings.
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11	(None has) a land.
12	YVONVE M. VALENTIN, CCR 342
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7	OPPS DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 MARC DIGIACOMO Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	CT COURT
8		NTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	NII,NEYADA
10	Plaintiff,) CASE NO: 04C204957
11	-VS-	ODEPT NO: III
12	RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER,	
13	#1896569	
14	Defendant.)
15	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEF	ENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS
		ENDART S MOTION TO DISMISS
16 17	DATE OF HEARIN	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M.
	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEAD	G: February 15, 2011
17	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEAD COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, b	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M.
17 18	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEAD COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, b	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached
17 18 19	DATE OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy District Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defende	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached
17 18 19 20	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEAR COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, be MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy Distri Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defen This opposition is made and based up	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached dant's Motion To Dismiss.
17 18 19 20 21	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEAR COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, be MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy Distri Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defen This opposition is made and based up	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached dant's Motion To Dismiss. on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, ort hereof, and oral argument at the time of
17 18 19 20 21 22	DATE OF HEARIN TIME OF HEAR COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy Distri Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defen This opposition is made and based up the attached points and authorities in supposition.	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached dant's Motion To Dismiss. on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, ort hereof, and oral argument at the time of
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	DATE OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, it MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy District Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defend This opposition is made and based up the attached points and authorities in support hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorab	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached dant's Motion To Dismiss. on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, ort hereof, and oral argument at the time of
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	DATE OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, it makes and Digital Marc Digital Deputy District Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defend This opposition is made and based up the attached points and authorities in support the attached points are support to the attached points and authorities in Support the attached points are support to the attached points are support	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached dant's Motion To Dismiss. on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, ort hereof, and oral argument at the time of
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	DATE OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING TIME OF HEARING COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, it MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy District Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defend This opposition is made and based up the attached points and authorities in support hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honoraby 1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/	G: February 15, 2011 RING: 9:00 A.M. by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through ct Attorney, and hereby submits the attached dant's Motion To Dismiss. on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, ort hereof, and oral argument at the time of

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

On March 21, 2005, Defendant Rickie Slaughter was charged by way of Third Amended Information for a series of crimes which occurred on June 26, 2004. Counts 1 and 2 charged felony Conspiracy for Kidnapping and Robbery, Count 3 charged Attempt Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count 4 charged Battery With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count 5 charged Attempt Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count 6 charged Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Count 7 charged Burglary While In Possession of a Firearm, Count 8 charged Burglary, Count 9 charged First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon alleging an enhancement for substantial bodily harm, Count 10 charged First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Counts 11 thru 14 charged First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon. On April 4, 2005, pursuant to an agreement to plead guilty, a Fourth Amended Information was filed charging the allegations in counts 3, 6, 9 (without a deadly weapon enhancement) and 11 thru 14 (naming all victims in one count). On May 14, 2009, slightly less than five (5) years after the crime, the Fourth Amended Information was stricken pursuant to Defendant's withdrawal of his guilty plea. The Third Amended Information has never been stricken.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Defendant asserts that the Third Amended Information should be dismissed pursuant to the statute of limitations citing to NRS 171.085. In support of his motion, Defendant makes citation to the minority position of the Federal Court of Appeals that federal statutory interpretation would allow for dismissal of charges after the withdrawal of a plea based upon federal statute of limitations. As these opinions are neither persuasive or controlling, Defendant is not entitled to relief. Moreover, Nevada statute of limitations do not allow for the reasoning to even be applied.

In Nevada, the statutes of limitations have been enacted to guard against preindictment delay. See Jones v. State, 96 Nev. 240, 607 P.2d 116 (1980). The Nevada

For many of the crimes charged in the Third Amended Information, NRS 171.085 is irrelevant as the NRS 171.084 allows a total of eight (8) years for any kidnapping count.

statutes have never been interpreted to be a basis for post-indictment delay. In order to assert post-indictment delay, a Defendant must rely upon the due process clause. Id (citing United States v. Marion, 404 U.S. 307, 92 S.Ct. 455, 30 L.Ed.2d 468 (1971)). However, in order to prevail under the due process clause, Defendant must establish not only prejudice to his right to a fair trial, but that the delay was caused by the government to gain a tactical advantage. Id (citing United States v. Lovasco, 431 U.S. 783, 97 S.Ct. 2044, 52 L.Ed.2d 752 (1977)). As Defendant was the cause of the delay, Defendant certainly cannot satisfy a due process claim for dismissal caused by delay. Other jurisdictions have held that reinstatement of original charges were proper where it was defendant's plea which resulted in the state not proceeding on the original charge. See, e.g., State v. Deilke, 274 Wis.2d 595, 682 N.W.2d 945 (2004).

Other Courts have said that the statute of limitations were created to give defendant reasonable notice in a timely manner of what the state alleges was the basis for the charges. As such, if the new charges, even outside the relevant statute of limitations, were derived from the same facts which were the basis of the charges alleged, new charges may be added outside of the statutory period so long as they stem from the same conduct. *See, e.g.*, <u>People v. Mann</u>, 341 Ill.App.3d 832, 794 N.E.2d 425

Moreover, Nevada's statutory scheme ends any consideration of a statute of limitations defense upon filing of the Complaint, let alone the Information. NRS 171.085 provides:

(Ill.App. 2d 2003); Ahmad v. State, 295 S.W.3d 731 (Tex.App.-Fort Worth, 2009).

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 171.080, 171.083, 171.084 and 171.095, an indictment for:

- 1. Theft, robbery, burglary, forgery, arson, sexual assault, a violation of NRS 90.570, a violation punishable pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of NRS 598.0999 or a violation of NRS 205.377 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 4 years after the commission of the offense.
- 2. Any felony other than the felonies listed in subsection 1 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 3 years after the commission of the offense.

(Emphasis Added). Thus, under Nevada law, when the complaint was filed just days after the crime in 2004, the statute of limitations ceased to exist as a defense to the crime. In March of 2005, the Third Amended Information was filed, within a year of the crimes being committed. Certainly, by that point, the statute of limitations stopped being an affirmative defense to the charge. By defendant's actions of withdrawal of his guilty plea, the Fourth Amended Information was stricken for failing to perform his end of the contract, the result is he now faces the Third Amended Information.

Finally, Defendant's motion is for a complete striking of the Third Amended Information, however, he fails to inform the court that for the Counts alleged in the fourth amended information, the statute of limitations has never run. Moreover, for many of the charges, including all of the kidnapping charges, the statute of limitations does not run for several years. *See* NRS 171.084. Thus, there is simply no basis to assert the affirmative defense of the statute of limitations.²

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, Defendant's Motion to Dismiss should be denied.

DATED this 14th day of February, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY /s/MARC DIGIACOMO

MARC DIGIACOMO
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006955

² Of course, since it is an affirmative defense, should defendant seek to assert it at trial, the State will be able to admit his guilty plea before the jury to establish that it has never run.

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this 14th day of February, 2011, by facsimile transmission to:

OSVALDO FUMO, ESQ. FAX #474-4210

/s/Deana Daniels Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

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1 2 3 4 5	OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 5956 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 10134 LAW OFFICES OF OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD. 1212 Casino Center Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Phone: (702) 474-7554 Fax: (702) 474-4210
7	Attorneys for Defendant
8	DISTRICT COURT
9	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, Plaintiff,
1 2 3 4 5	RICKIE L. SLAUGHTER, Defendant. Defendant. Defendant. Defendant. Date: Time:
6	COMES NOW, Defendant RICKIE L. SLAUGHTER, by and through his counsel of record, OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ., of the law firm of OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD., hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in support of Defendant's Reply to State's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss. This Motion is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court. Dated this 23 day of 101. OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD.
)	Osvaldo B. Fumo, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 5956 Dustin R. Marcello, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 10134

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff;

TO: DAVID ROGER, ESQ., District Attorney:

	PLEASE TA	KE NOTICE that the undersign	ned will bring the fo	regoing Motion on for
hearing	g before the abo	ove-entitled Court on the	day of	, 20, at
the hou	ır of	_a.m. in Dept. III, or as soon the	ereafter as Counsel	may be heard.

Dated this _____ day of ______ 20___

OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD.

Osvaldo E. Fumo, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 5956

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

In responding to the States Opposition, Mr. Slaughter would like to initially point out that he does not claim that all counts are barred by the applicable statue of limitations, but that those counts which were dismissed in the Third Amended Information and not contained in the Fourth Amended information are outside the statute of limitations. Additionally, in order to preserve a record it is believed that the State's Opposition to the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss was not timely filed in that it was outside the period contemplated by Rule 3.20 (c) of the Local Rules of Practice of the Eighth District of Nevada.

The State's opposition seems to suggest that the State has met the statute of limitations the minute it files a criminal complaint or information regardless of whether that complaint or information is dismissed. However, this interpretation would result in the terms of NRS 171.085 becoming meaningless and fail to consider the plain language of the statute. NRS 171.085 makes no allowance for extra time based on any outside factors such as whether the delay is caused by the defendant or the State. While the State is free to argue that the statute of limitations should be tolled on some equitable basis it most certainly cannot argue that NRS 171.085 simply does not apply.

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Surprisingly the State does in fact argue that the counts dismissed in the Third Amended Information almost 6 years ago satisfy the statue of limitations since a Information or Complaint was filed prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations regardless of what later happens to that Information or Complaint. However, this interpretation would render NRS 171.085 meaningless since the State could simply file a complaint or information and even if it is dismissed due to inactivity, prejudice or any other basis they simply could renew the prosecution at any time in the future because they filed their initial information or complaint within the statutory period. Indeed, under this interpretation there would be no reason why the State couldn't revive both the Original and Second Amended Information. There is no basis in either the plain language of the statute or case law to support such a broad interpretation.

The point of NRS 171.085, or any statue of limitations for that matter, is to protect a defendant against the prejudice not caused by a person or the State, but simply by the passage of time. Over time physical evidence is lost or, witnesses may become available or lose their memory of an event, and the ability to present a defense is greatly inhibited. In fact, there has been numerous issues in this case involving lost evidence such as Mr. Slaughter's sneakers, the tainted memory of witnesses and the general inability to find other witnesses that would be helpful to Mr. Slaughter's defense. It is easy for the State to say that this condition was "caused by Mr. Slaughter", but it is just as easy to say that this situation was caused by the State in not allowing withdrawal of a clearly defective guilty plea for many years. But for purposes of the issue presented here it is mostly irrelevant, the point is Mr. Slaughter's defense is prejudiced by the passage of time and is exactly the type of danger NRS 171.085 was designed to address.

Moreover, to the extent argues regarding reinstatement of charges, Mr. Slaughter does not disagree. The State is free to reinstate the charges contained in the Fourth Amended Information to which Mr. Slaughter's guilty plea was withdrawn. However, this basis for reinstatement cannot be extended to the charges contained in the Third Amended Information, since those charges were dismissed and were not refilled until nearly 6 years after they were originally dismissed and nearly 8 years since the incident occurred. As pointed out in Mr. Slaughter's original Motion, if the State wished to toll the statute of limitations as to the charges

in the Third Amended Complaint it could have done so with language to that effect in the Guilty Plea Agreement, however, its' failure to do so does not in anyway affect the applicability of the plain language of NRS 171.085.

Finally, it should be noted that the cases cited by the State in it's opposition¹ are wholly inapplicable to the issue presented here as Nevada has not addressed the issue of whether charges dismissed can be reinstated after the expiration of the statute of limitations. The cases cited by the State addressing the issues of pre-indictment for post-indictment delay are irrelevant to the issue of whether the actual indictment/information/complaint itself complies with the statute of limitations. There simply is no basis either in the statute or applicable case law to revive charges dismissed that are outside the applicable statute of limitations, to do so would require this Court to articulate some other basis for allowing the State to reinstate the counts previously dismissed in the Third Amended Information.

Conclusion and Request for Evidentiary Hearing

The charges contained in the Third Amended Information were dismissed almost 6 years ago, and almost 8 years has passed since the date of the original alleged offense. The State did not refile the charges from the Third Amended Information within the applicable statute of limitations under NRS 171.085. There exist no statutory or case law basis for allowing refilling of dismissed charges outside the applicable statue of limitations, although the original charges from the Fourth Amended Information may be reinstated. Mr. Slaughter has been prejudiced in that evidence has been destroyed, witnesses have become unavailable and available witnesses have had their memories fade with the passage of time. Accordingly, the charges stemming from the previously dismissed Third Amended Complaint should be dismissed.

Jones v. State 96 Nev. 240 (1980) and United States v. Marion 404 U.S. 307 (1971).

OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD

	1	Da	ited this	day of	20		
	2			OSVALDO F	UMO, CHTD.		
	3				•		
	4			Osvaldo Nevada	E. Fumo, Esq. Bar No.: 5956		
	5				Marcello, Esq. Bar No.: 10134		
	б			1464804.1	Dat 140 10154		
	7	RECEIPT OF	COPY				
04	8	RECEIPT OF COPY of the REPLY TO STATES OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS					
1212 CASINO CENTER, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89104 PHONE: (702) 474-7554 FAX: (702) 4744210	9	in the above-captioned matter is hereby received and acknowledged this_day of					
	10	, 2011.					
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	12						
rer, L 174-75	13	OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY					
702)	14	By:					
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FILED TRAN 1 CASE NO.C-204957 2 DEPT. NO. 3 MAR 23 9 53 AM 11 COLGINAL 3 CLERK US T. COURT 4 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 11 OF DEFT'S MTN TO DISMISS vs. 12 040204957 13 RICKIE SLAUGHTER, Reporters Transcript 14 Defendant. 15 16 17 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS HERNDON DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 18 19 DATED: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 2011 20 21 22 23 24 REPORTED BY: SHARON HOWARD, C.C.R. NO. 745 25

MAR 2 3 2011 CLERK OF THE COURT

1	APPEARANCES:	
2	For the State:	MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ.
3		
4	For the Defendant:	OSVALDO FUMO, ESQ.
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1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 2011 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 4 5 THE COURT: Page 4, State of Nevada vs. Rickie Slaughter, C-204957. He's present in custody with 6 7 Mr. Fumo. This is on for three motions, as well as a status check on our trial. 8 9 My recollection is what I told you all about trial 10 was we'd come back today after my civil calendar calls and 11 figure put if we could set it on the civil stack, right. 12 MR. FUMO: You asked us to bring our 13 calendar so we could set that up. 14 THE COURT: I don't know what your 15 calendars are, but in terms of my civil stack it's 16 starting right now. All I have is a trial that's going to 17 go two weeks March 28 to April 4th. So I could set it 18 before or after that within the civil stack, if you 19 agree. 20 MR. DIGIACOMO: Can you do April 11th. 21 THE COURT: I can do April 11th. It has 22 to be done that week. 23 MR. DIGIACOMO: I don't see a problem with 24 this being a week case. I don't.

THE COURT: I'll be gone the week after,

that is why I say it has to be done that week. 1 2 MR. FUMO: Court's indulgence. I have two 3 trials set April 11th, your Honor. MR. DIGIACOMO: Are you back the week of 4 the 25th. 5 That's a criminal stack. 6 THE COURT: So T 7 don't know what we have. I have some priorities from the 8 age of the case, but unless I have something that's already a firm setting -- I have a death penalty case. 9 10 MR. DIGIACOMO: Is it Land. 11 I think Mr. Oram represents him. THE COURT: I don't remember who 12 represents Land. 13 MR. DIGIACOMO: Mr. Oram represented that 14 15 won't be going. THE COURT: I think Jessica Walsh was in 16 17 court on that. I know they made reference that that case 18 is on for that day. She didn't say it wasn't going. It 19 was in terms of resetting one of her trials. MR. DIGIACOMO: I was in trial with Mr. 20 21 Oram yesterday, but -- that's fine. We can do the 11th or 22 25th as far as I'm concerned. I can go into May as well. 23 THE COURT: 25th would work better for the 24 25 court, if you believe Land isn't going. You have as good

a knowledge as anybody on that. 1 2 MR. FUMO: We have our expert that's 3 unavailable the 25th. How is May or June. 4 MR. DIGIACOMO: I can't do June. May is 5 open. THE COURT: 6 May 2nd. 7 MR. DIGIACOMO: May 2nd. 8 MR. FUMO: May 2nd. 9 THE COURT: How about I set it for trial 10 the week of May 2nd, 10:00, calendar call April 28th, 11 9:00. 12 Sorry, the 3rd through the 7th, 13 I'm out of the jurisdiction. THE COURT: I have a murder trial set that 14 15 week that Mr. Stanton tells me it's not going. 16 MR. DIGIACOMO: No on March 14 and on 17 March 21st. I have a murder case with Judge Villani's 18 department. That would be cutting it a little tight. 19 MR. FUMO: I'm open the entire month of 20 July, up to the 26th. 21 THE COURT: Here's the thing. I don't 22 want to get around this, where I'm trying to run my -- we 23 talked about this before -- run my calendar on when 24 Mr. Expert is available. I set a trial, Mr. Expert needs 25 to come in and testify at trial. I set it far enough in

advance that Mr. Expert needs to make some accommodations 1 2 and change things. 3 MR. FUMO: That's why we're trying to get 4 June or July. That's wide open. 5 THE COURT: I think personally April 25th 6 is far enough in advance. 7 MR. FUMO: That's me. I'm in a jury trial. Client did invoke his right to 60-day trial. 8 9 a sex assault case the 25th. That is my conflict, not the 10 expert. 11 THE COURT: Where are you going the 3rd 12 through the 7th. 13 MR. FUMO: Federal sentencing seminar. 14 THE COURT: On the Spann case. 15 MR. DIGIACOMO: I know nothing about that 16 case. I was looking at it the other day, and I was 17 wondering why I don't. That's Mr. Oram's as well. 18 May 16th, I have Mendoza, which is a child abuse -- I 19 don't think Vicki knows anything about that. 20 Vicki, do you know anything about the Mendoza case 21 set for May 16th -- murder by child abuse. 22 UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: Far as I know, 23 it's good to go. I haven't -- they haven't filed any 24 expert. We may be looking at a doctor expert in that case 25 for the defense.

1 THE COURT: All right. 2 MR. DIGIACOMO: I would be willing to set 3 it on the 9th of May, Judge, and trail behind Spann, if it 4 goes. We are eligible for overflow. 5 THE COURT: I'll set it for May 9th. 6 MR. DIGIACOMO: With the number of motions 7 in this case, I don't know that I would be real interested in overflow. I'd prefer to trail as opposed to 8 9 overflow. 10 THE COURT: Well, we're going to get the motions dealt with before we go to overflow generally. 11 I'll do all the motions before I send it to overflow. 12 13 MR. DIGIACOMO: It's the number of rulings in the case that need to be remembered by the court. 14 15 THE COURT: Depending on how long Spann 16 is -- I would consider sending it to overflow, but it's a 17 death case. We'll see. I'll set for May 9th at 10:00 18 a.m., calendar call May 5th, at 9:00. 19 Now we have 3 motions on today. What do you want to 20 take first. 21 MR. FUMO: You received our reply. 22 THE COURT: I did. 23 MR. FUMO: We can let it stand on that, 24 unless you want to argue anything further. 25 We definitely need an evidentiary hearing as we

requested in the motion. Two reasons for it. You saw the color photos of the lineup. A detective, what he did, was take the photo lineup pictures from the Metropolitan Police Department, that we claim has a white background. You can see it's clearly different from everybody else.

Everybody else was taken from the North Las Vegas photo bank. That has a dark blue or bluish background to it.

So what happens when you look at those photos

Mr. Slaughter seems to stand out. It gives that halo

effect. Which gives the person looking at it the opinion

that everybody else must have been taken in a pool and is

just filler. This person must clearly be the guilty

party.

The other reason we'd like to have the evidentiary hearing on that is going through the preliminary hearing transcripts I noted that Ivan, the victim in this case, states that he knows Mr. Slaughter's name. He actually calls him Rickie at the preliminary hearing. There's a suggestion — if you look at page 43 in the preliminary hearing transcript — where he suggests that he learned Rickie's name at the photo lineup. Nothing is delved further. So we'd like and evidentiary hearing on that also.

Why is the detective giving him the person's name at

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the lineup. And how he came to put this photo lineup together.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Couple of things, Judge.

You have the lineup, so obviously you can look at it. There's no case law to suggest that the one case that they do cite involves police misconduct in creating the lineup and having the ability to affect the lighting conditions.

I looked at that lineup. Like I said in my motion, how about the guy in the yellow shirt. He's the one that jumps off the page. Mr. Slaughter's picture, as well as that guy wearing the yellow shirt, both almost have a white background.

There is a lot -- it would be a situation in which the court is going to say, look, because the cop only had access to one photo, they can't possibly do a photo lineup. Because that would be the situation here. He had a single juvenile photo. It's the only thing they could get their hands on to use. There's no allegation he was in custody at the time.

Those photos, if you look at them, there's nothing about them that are -- that precludes their admissibility in the constitution as being unduly suggestive. Certainly they can cross-examine the witnesses about that particular situation.

As to whether or not he knew Rickie's name, there is no evidence to suggest that the photo lineup was suggestive at the preliminary hearing, or that someone pointed out the picture to him. It's not like Rickie Slaughter is written underneath the name on the photograph. I'm not sure where they're getting that from the preliminary hearing transcript. I didn't see the reply, to be truthful to you, where he suggested he learned his name prior to the identification being made by the witness.

Maybe he learned the name after the identification being made, as to who it is he picked out, or whether there is a discussion of names, do you know this person, have you ever had any contact with the person, or anything else like that. Which would have been completely appropriate questioning by the detective at the time of the interview, and/or photo lineup being done with the victim who is lying in bed with one eye because he got shot by the perpetrators of the crime.

And certainly an interview needed to take place of him. We had a suspect that was identified by way of anonymous information, confidential information.

MR. FUMO: Briefly, Judge.

That's the reason why I want the evidentiary hearing to flush out where he learned this. Mr. DiGiacomo just

said we don't know if he learned it after or before.

That's why I think an evidentiary hearing would be valuable, so we can inquire as to those questions prior to getting on the stand during cross-examination.

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Secondly, Mr. DiGiacomo said they wasn't a newer picture and that's why Detective Preata had to go from North Las Vegas to the Metropolitan Police Department's bank. That's not true. There is a newer picture. Newer then the one he used in the photo lineup in North Las Vegas. I think it was just taken two months prior, that was newer than the one he actually did use. That's probably another reason I asked him about this. Probably saw that picture in North Las Vegas.

THE COURT: The problem with that picture is that your client has a 2- to 3-inch afro in that picture as opposed to cornrows, which is what he's wearing in the lineup and every other person in the lineup is wearing.

Here's the thing. I did look at the color lineup. I have to agree with the State. The thing that jumped out to me first is there is a guy wearing a yellow shirt, which isn't your client. Your client and everybody else is wearing black or dark blue shirts. They all have the same hair style, same kind of or similar facial hair, features. They all appear to be about the same age.

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If you look close at the color photo lineup, I think the background of Mr. Slaughter is blue as well. It's just a lot lighter than the background in the others.

Lighter blue than the others are.

All things being considered, I don't think it's a suggestive photo lineup, other then the guy in the yellow shirt. If he got identified and he was sitting here I think he'd have a much better argument to say, I'm the only one in the yellow shirt in the photo lineup. And that kind of stinks. But I don't think there needs to be an evidentiary hearing on the photo lineup. I think the photo lineup is proper. So the motion is going to be denied.

As to Ms. Johnson's statement.

MR. FUMO: On that one, your Honor, at the time of the arrest she was taken into custody she was 19 years old. She's in the shower. Metro, SWAT comes to her apartment at 1:00 o'clock in the morning. Let's off these percussion devices. Takes her out of the shower. Leaves her on the side of the curb in just a towel. Handcuffs her and takes her down to the station.

She tells them, at the apartment -- I think Mr.

Preata asked her what time Rickie picked her up. She says

Mr. Slaughter got me at 7:00 o'clock. It's not the answer

he wanted to hear, so he kept badgering her. Took her

downtown. Telling her she's going to get arrested. She was going to lose her child. Everything about this is very coercive.

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What he does then is he keeps her downtown for about two hours. Gets her statement. Because she doesn't give him the answers he wants to hear, he continues to tell her she's going to lose her kids, or she's going to get arrested for it too. She has no idea what he's talking about. He asked her, when did he pick you up. She says 7:00 o'clock. The barrage comes on.

What he does then is he takes her home two hours later. So it's about 3:30, 4:00 o'clock in the morning. She gets home and her house looks like a war zone. It's a small apartment. Everything had been destroyed. She is there trying to clean things up and he calls her again. Picks her up. Takes her back downtown for more questioning.

This is one long interrogation. Messing with her head, if you will, until she gives him the answers he wants. Badgers her again, badgers her again, badgers her again until she starts to move the time line for him. She realizes after the second interview, unless I tell this guy what he wants to hear, I'm going to get taken into custody and I'm not coming out of here. And I have a child to support.

Her statement is so unreliable that it violates his due process rights. That's the whole basis for my motion.

THE COURT: The competency of a witness to give a statement, or a child and there's an allegation of coaching or whatever, not understanding, or not having the ability to perceive and rationally relate, that's different then we just think the statement stinks. That's when you cross-examine people.

What's really the authority to say, we think the statement is so bad that we just think somehow it should not be allowed to have this adult witness come in and testify.

MR. FUMO: The case we cited to that was Douglas v. Woodford, that basically says because of the abuse of an officer, the statement becomes so unreliable that it violates the Defendant's due process rights and it must be suppressed. That's the authority we cited as to that.

THE COURT: Mr. DiGiacomo.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Ms. Johnson couldn't get that statement suppressed. Before she makes the statement in question she's Mirandized. The cops actually had the information that Mr. Slaughter didn't show up at 7:00 o'clock. They have a witness who says Ms. Johnson is

waiting outside. So she's clearly lying about the time that Mr. Slaughter picked her up. They confront her with the information, and she ultimately provides additional information.

They're not saying suppress the statement. They're saying I can't call Tiffany Johnson now and ask her questions. They want to suppress the live testimony of Tiffany Johnson. If she denies those statements, they now want to preclude me from cross-examining her on the statements that she made. There is absolutely no basis. There's no affidavit to say the statements were false. Let alone that they're coerced.

Second of all, there is no legal authority to preclude a witness from testifying in a case where it's not like they used water torture or water board, or they beat her with hoses or something like that. They told her something which was probably true, which is we have the right to arrest you if you continue to lie.

MR. FUMO: She does have an affidavit that was attached to the reply.

MR. DIGIACOMO: I didn't see the reply.

THE COURT: I got the reply.

MR. DIGIACOMO: As long as I have a copy of this, they shouldn't have any problems.

MR. FUMO: Judge, she wasn't Mirandized

until the third statement. He's badgering her through the first two. Gets what he wants. Then he starts to Mirandize. That doesn't cure his ineffectiveness there.

THE COURT: We all know the state of the law that an interrogation is an interrogation. The police are entitled to try and elicit answers if they believe there is certain evidence out there, if they think someone is lying. That includes the police being able to lie to witnesses when they're interviewing them or defendants when they're interviewing them.

I don't see anything about what took place here that rises to the level of some kind of constitutional due process violation. It gives you ample fodder for cross-examination as to -- I don't know what she's going to say at trial. I don't think it rises to the level of any kind of due process violations for the State being able to call her as a witness and impeach her by denying what's in her statement. So the motion to preclude her statement is denied.

The last thing is the motion to dismiss. Which was a very interesting argument, I have to say.

Mr. Fumo.

MR. FUMO: On that one, if I could for the record, go through a history of the case.

October 5th, 2004, is his first arraignment in

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1 district court.

May 21st, 2005, the State files their third amended complaint with the 14 felony counts.

April 4th, '05, he does enter his plea agreement, with the 2 to 4 felony counts.

August 5th, '05, it's set for sentencing and is sentenced.

August 7th, he files a proper person writ.

January 29th '07, the State files their opposition. You denied the writ on or about that time.

July 24th' 07, the Supreme Court orders the evidentiary hearing to be heard on the matter.

March 28th' 08, Mr. Slaughter files to have his guilty plea withdrawn. Then the State opposes April 18th '08.

July 19th, '08, the evidentiary hearing is held. Again, you deny that.

July '08, Mr. Slaughter appealed to the Supreme Court. They issued the order allowing Mr. Slaughter to withdraw his guilty plea agreement, because it was unconstitutionally made.

Four years later, May 14th, four years after the initial filing May 14th, '09, the Court -- this Court strikes the fourth amended information to which Mr. Slaughter had previously pled guilty, and without any

request from the State reinstates the third amended information, which had previously been dismissed.

That's the whole basis for the argument and the time line that leads up to it.

April 4th, '05, when that is sua sponte reinstated, that violated NRS 171.085. Our contention is the case may go forward on the four counts in the third amended -- or the fourth amended information, but the one that was dismissed cannot be revived.

THE COURT: Let me clarify a couple of things. I don't disagree with the chronology of things. But in terms of the constitutionality of things, what occurred was that Mr. Slaughter had asked for and negotiated and had been told, including by myself, his sentence was of a certain structure. Thereafter, the Department of Prisons refused to honor the structure that everybody said was the structure.

He had appealed on that. I agreed with what he was saying on appeal, and I ordered the prison to consider his sentence in a certain manner. They refused to do that.

Ultimately, that's when the Supreme Court said he needs to be able to withdraw his plea if the prison is going to interpret these blocks of time, they're now saying they're going to do it. So that's how we got here.

The other thing I take umbrage with is the third amended information was dismissed. I don't know -- I never ordered anything dismissed.

MR. FUMO: At the sentencing, when he was sentenced the third amended was --

THE COURT: If you read the transcript, I never dismissed anything. They get superseded by charges, but they don't get dismissed.

The only time a charge is ever ordered dismissed is if somebody pleads to Count (1), in the information and sometimes somebody will say, will the remaining counts be dismissed. But never by the superseding information do the original charges get dismissed, they just get superceded. That's why -- for instance, if somebody comes in to district court on 3 counts of burglary and gets the matter resolved to one count and somebody files an amended information -- or maybe an attempt burglary -- then the deal falls apart, I order that the amended information be withdrawn and we proceed on the original information.

Because those charges are still there. They've just been superceded.

That's -- in addition to the fact I think the 3rd and 2nd Circuits are whacked if they think that's an appropriate way to go about things. I'll say that as well. But that's separate and apart from the issue of I

don't think anything was dismissed here.

Anything further.

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MR. DIGIACOMO: I do, Judge.

A couple of things. The only reason for the filing of the fourth amendment was an agreement by Mr. Slaughter between the State and Mr. Slaughter.

I know the 2nd and 3rd Circuit are whacked. When I read those, I'm like holy cow. And I gave Mr. Slaughter some credit because I assumed he's the one that did the research into some of this stuff.

But as opposed to those cases in which they now wanted to supersede and file a new one, in Nevada, there is a couple of things. One is that we have case law that says our statute of limitation only applies to pre-filing of the indictment to protect that sort of delay. And two, the protection is there because the Defendant should have to know what he is to defend against.

If you look at Mr. Slaughter's plea from a practical point of view as opposed to a technical/legal point of view, he basically pled to what was alleged against him. It's just that we structured it in such a way that you, me, Ms. Krisko and Mr. Slaughter all thought he was going to get 15 to life in the Department of Prisons. The Nevada Supreme Court ultimately disagreed with us.

When Mr. Slaughter decided he didn't want to fix his

plea agreement, or wanted to get out of his plea agreement, that meant that the fourth amendment was stricken and the third still exists.

On top of that, there has been no reference. He keeps talking about all the counts be dismissed. The statute doesn't even run on some of the counts that are in the third and that are not in the fourth. It only applies to some of the counts that are in the case, although they don't make that distinction in their motion.

While I recognize the 2nd, 3rd Circuits we might have a problem. I don't find any authority in state court or anywhere else to support the contention that a defendant should be able to get away from -- or get out from underneath his charges by taking actions to withdraw from a plea agreement, and now he gets a benefit that was never intended to be provided by the statute of limitations.

I'll submit it to the Court.

MR. FUMO: If the purpose of the statute of limitations was to avoid the preindictment, what you could have here is the State dismissing a case, or not filing charges on a case and 10 years later refiling the charges and bringing them back up. That's not what the purpose of the statute of limitations is for. It's to avoid this too.

Had the State wanted to avoid what's happening here,

they could have put it in the plea agreement. That if you back out of this plea agreement, all the other charges are reinstituted.

THE COURT: I won't be surprised if that's in the plea agreements from here on out, in light of this issue being raised.

As I said it's a very novel and interesting issue. But as I said, to the extent this was first impression in Nevada -- I don't know if it is or not -- I fundamentally disagree with 2nd and 3rd Circuits' opinion that somehow you are entitled to enter a plea negotiation then sometime later withdraw from the plea and receive the benefit of the original charges not being pursued against you. So I think that is fundamentally illogical and unreasonable.

More importantly, in the context of this case and Hicky, which is a 9th Circuit case -- 580 F.3rd, 922 -- pretty clearly says the filing of a charging document tolls the original statute of limitations. And superseding charging documents do not stop the tolling of the statute of limitations. So it's still tolled, even though they are superseding charging documents.

With particularity to here, I went back and read all the sentencing transcripts and orders and there was never any dismissal of anything earlier then that. So while they superceded they didn't dismiss anything. So the

CERTIFICATE OF CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER I, the undersigned certified court reporter in and for the State of Nevada, do hereby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein set forth; that the testimony and all objections made at the time of the proceedings were recorded stenographically by me and were thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the testimony and of all objections made at the time of the proceedings. C.C.R. #745

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1 OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ FILED 2 Nevada State Bar No.: 5956 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESO 3 Nevada State Bar No.: 10134 LAW OFFICES OF OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD. 4 1212 Casino Center Drive 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Phone: (702) 474-7554 6 Fax: (702) 474-4210 Attorneys for Defendant 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD 1212 CASINO CENTER, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89104 PHONE:(702) 474-7554 FAX: (702) 4744210 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, CASE NO.: C204957 DEPT. NO.: 3 10 Plaintiff. 11 VS. MOTION TO DISMISS 12 RICKIE L. SLAUGHTER, 13 Date: Defendant. 14 Time: 15 COMES NOW, Defendant RICKIE L. SLAUGHTER, by and through his counsel of 16 NO NO record, OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ., of the law firm of OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD., hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in support of Defendant's Motion To Dismiss 18 Pursuant to NRS 171.085 (1) and (2). 19 This Motion is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the 20 attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if 21 deemed necessary by this Honorable Court. 22 23 Dated this 3 day of JANUARY 24 OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD. 25 26 Osvaldo E. Fumo, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 5956 Dustin R. Marcello, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 10134 000121

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff;

TO: DAVID ROGER, ESQ., District Attorney:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the	he undersigned	will bring the foregoin	ng Motion on for
hearing before the above-entitled Court or	n the	_day of <u>Feb</u>	, 20 <u> </u> , at
the hour ofa.m. in Dept. III, or	r as soon therea	after as Counsel may b	e heard.

Dated this 3 day of JANUARY 2011.

OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD.

Osvaldo E. Fumo, Esq.

Nevada Bar No.: 5956

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On October 5, 2004, Defendant, Rickie Slaughter, was arraigned in the District Court by way of Information that was filed on September 28, 2004. On May 21, 2005, the State filed its' Third Amended Complaint charging Mr. Slaughter with fourteen (14) felony counts. (See, Third Amended Criminal Complaint, 3/21/2005, attached hereto as Exhibit "A").

After plea negotiations with the State, Mr. Slaughter entered a guilty plea on April 4, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Slaughter entered a guilty plea to four (4) felony counts contained in a Fourth Amended Criminal Complaint filed by the State at the entry of plea with all remaining counts being dismissed. (See, Fourth Amended Criminal Complaint, 4/4/3005, attached hereto as Exhibit "B").

Mr. Slaughter was sentenced on August 5, 2005, as follows: Count 1 – Attempted Murder with use of a deadly weapon, to 90 to 240 months, plus an equal and consecutive 90 to 240 months; Count 2 – robbery with use of a deadly weapon, to 72 to 180 months, plus an equal and consecutive 72 to 180 months for the deadly weapon enhancement; Count 3 – First degree kidnapping with substantial bodily harm to 15 to life; Count 4 – first degree kidnapping with use

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of a deadly weapon to a minimum of 5 years to life plea an equal and consecutive 5 years as a deadly weapon enhancement. (See, Judgment of Conviction, 8/31/2005, attached hereto as Exhibit "C").

On August 7, 2006, Mr. Slaughter filed a proper person, post conviction petition for writ of habeas corpus in this court, challenging the constitutionality and validity of his guilty pleas. The state opposed the petition and on January 29, 2007, this court entered an order denying Mr. Slaughters petition and request to withdraw his pleas. On July 24, 2007, pursuant to a proper person appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order vacating the denial of Mr. Slaughters challenge to his guilty pleas and instructed this Court to conduct an evidentiary hearing on Mr. Slaughter's petition.

On March 28, 2008, Mr. Slaughter filed a brief requesting the withdrawal of his guilty pleas with the State's opposition being filed on April 18, 2008. On July 19, 2008, an evidentiary hearing was held, wherein this Court denied Mr. Slaughter's petition and request to withdraw his previously entered guilty plea. Mr. Slaughter appealed the July 19, 2008, denial of his petition seeking to withdraw his guilty plea, and the Supreme Court issued an order of reversal effectively allowing for Mr. Slaughter to withdraw his guilty plea finding that they were unconstitutionally made.

On May 14, 2009, this Court struck the fourth amended information with Mr. Slaughter had previously plead guilty. Then without request by the State this Court "reinstated" the Third Amended Information which was superseded and dismissed on April 4, 2005. Mr. Slaugther's trial date on the 14 felon counts originally outlined in the Third Amended Information is currently set for February 14, 2011. This Motion followed.

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ARGUMENT

NRS 171.085 (1) and (2), provide that an indictment for:

- 1. [t]heft, robbery, burglary, forgery, arson, sexual assault, a violation of NRS 90.570, a violation punishable pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of NRS 598.0999 or a violation of NRS 205.377 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 4 years after the commission of the offense.
- 2. Any felony other than the felonies listed in subsection 1 must be found. or an information or complaint filed, within 3 years after the commission of the offense.

In the instant Motion, Mr. Slaughter raises the affirmative defense of limitations and requests that all of the felony counts contained within the "third Amended Information,", to which Mr. Slaughter previously plead guilty to in the "Fourth Amended Information," be dismissed as being outside of the applicable statute of limitations set forth in NRS 171.085 (1) and (2).

On April 4, 2005, the State filed a Fourth Amended Information to which Mr. Slaughter plead guilty pursuant to plea negotiations. On that same day, the previously filed Third Amended Information was superseded and dismissed. After Mr. Slaughter successfully challenged his plea, against the State's constant opposition of the request to withdraw his plea throughout the years, the Fourth Amended Information was finally struck. On May 14, 2009, over 13 months after the limitations period set forth in NRS 171.085 (1) and (2), had expired this Court reinstated the Third Amended Information. Under the express terms of NRS 171.085 (1) and (2), the Third Amended Information contains charges that are barred by Nevada's general statute of limitations on criminal offenses.

Although Nevada has not specifically addressed the issue regarding reinstatement of previously dismissed criminal charges outside of the applicable statute of limitations, Federal Appellate Courts addressing the issue and indicate that absent other legislation to the contrary, charges may not be reinstated that are outside of the applicable statute of limitations, even when the charges were previously dismissed as part of a plea agreement.

22.

In a progeny of case law beginning with the decision in <u>United States v. Podde</u>, <u>Infra</u>, the federal courts have begun to apply the statute of limitations, in situations in which the government has attempted to reinstate charges of an indictment, which were previously dismissed in relation to a plea agreement, when a defendant has successfully withdrew from the agreement. <u>United States v. Podde</u>, 105 F.3d 813, 821 (2nd Cir. 1997); <u>See also, United States v. Midgley</u>, 142 F.3d 174, 178 (3rd Cir. 1998) (holding that "the statute of limitations exists primarily to protect the rights of the defendant, and the fact that a defendant's guilty plea conviction was later vacated by a Supreme Court decision in no way affects that fact that his defense to the original charges may have been jeopardized by the passage of time"); <u>See also, United States v. Gilchrist</u>, 215 F.3d 333 (3rd Cir. 2001) (Providing the same reasoning as <u>Midgley</u>).

In, <u>United States v. Podde</u>, nearly nine years after the date of the alleged crimes, the defendant's conviction pursuant to a plea agreement therein was reversed. The government then sought to reinstate charges against the defendant which had previously dismissed pursuant to he invalidated plea agreement. The Federal District Court allowed reinstatement over the defendant's objection. Following the defendant's conviction on the reinstated charges pursuant to jury trial, the defendant took appeal. On appeal the United States Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit reversed the defendant's convictions, reasoning that the expiration of the time limits set forth in the applicable statute of limitations prevented reinstatement of the formerly dismissed charges. <u>Podde</u>, at 813-9 (2nd Cir. 1997).

Similarly, in <u>United States v. Midgley</u>, the 3rd Circuit in line with the above reasoning refused to allow reinstatement of charges that were dismissed pursuant to plea negotiations which were later invalidated, after the defendant successfully withdrew his plea. Additionally, the Court rejected the governments arguments that the statute of limitations did not apply to counts dismissed pursuant to plea agreements; that the Court should apply equitable tolling to the time limits in the limitations statue; and that not permitting reinstatement would encourage potential abuse of the system by defendants deciding to sit on their rights until the statute has expired.

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The Midgley Court stated in rejecting all of the above arguments made by the government that, "[h]owever tempting it may be to create equitable exceptions to bright line rules. . . the clear and unambiguous rule afforded by the criminal statue of limitations is preferable to a shifting standard based on the perceived equity". Midgley, at 180. See also, United States v. Gilchrist, 215 F.3d at 338 (3rd Cir. 2001).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. Slaughter highlights the fact that had the State not committed its' futile efforts to oppose the inevitable success of Mr. Slaughters constitutional challenge to his agreement for 3 years, there would have existed plenty of time to reinstate the charges dismissed in the Third Amended Information, without violating the express terms of the Nevada statute of limitations.

Dated this 31 day of JANUAR

OSVALDO-FUMO, CHTD.

Osvaldo E. Fumo, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 5956 Dustin R. Marcello, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 10134

APPENDIX

Second Amended Information. 10 – 18 Third Amended Information. 19 – 26 Fourth Amended Information. 27 – 29 Guilty Plea Agreement. 30 – 38 Judgment of Conviction. 39 – 40 Reporter's Transcript (Guilty Plea). 41 – 76 State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss. 77 – 81 Reply to State's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss. 82 – 86 Reporter's Transcript (Hearing and Denial of Motion to Dismiss). 87 –120 Defendant's Motion to Dismiss. 121 – 126	First Amended Information	1 - 9	
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	Reply to State's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss	82 – 86	
Defendant's Motion to Dismiss	Reporter's Transcript (Hearing and Denial of Motion to Dismiss)	87 –120	
	Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.	121 – 12	6

1 2 3 4 5	AINFO DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711		Shulu Bla GLERK	nogun
7 8 9	Attorney for Plaintiff I.A. 10/5/04 DISTRICT OF CLARK COUNTY PD			
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
11	Plaintiff,	Case No:	C204957	
12	-VS-	Dept No:	XVI	
13	RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER,	A I	MEN DED	
14	#1896569	INFO	RMATION	
15	Defendant.			
16	STATE OF NEVADA)			
17	COUNTY OF CLARK)			
18	DAVID ROGER, District Attorney w	rithin and for the C	County of Clark,	State of
19	Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the	e State of Nevada, i	nforms the Court:	
20	That RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHT	ER, the Defendant	(s) above named	l, having
21	committed the crimes of CONSPIRARY TO	O COMMIT KIDN	APPING (Felon	y – NRS
22	199.480, 200.320), CONSPIRACY TO COM	MMIT ROBBERY	(Felony - NRS	200.380,

199.480), CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER (Felony - NRS 199.480), ATTEMPT

MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030,

193.330, 193.165); BATTERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS

200.481), ATTEMPT ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS

200.380, 193.330, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony -

NRS 200.380, 193.165); BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Felony

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- NRS 205.060), BURGLARY (Felony - 205.060), FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), and MAYHEM (Felony - NRS 200.280), on or about the 26th day of June, 2004, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada,

COUNT 1 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: kidnapping, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 11-16 said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT 2 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: robbery, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 7-8, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT 3 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did meet and between themselves, and each of them with the other, willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: murder, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 4-5.

<u>COUNT 4</u> - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill IVAN YOUNG, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of the said IVAN YOUNG, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

COUNT 5 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill RYAN JOHN, a human being, by stomping on the head of the said RYAN JOHN, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: his shoes.

COUNT 6 - BATTERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously use force or violence upon the person of another, to-wit: RYAN JOHN, with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: by stomping on the head of the said RYAN JOHN with his shoes while the said RYAN JOHN was prevented from protecting himself by RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator.

COUNT 7 - ATTEMPT ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously attempt to take personal property, to-wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of IVAN YOUNG, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said IVAN YOUNG, by demanding money while directing a firearm at the said IVAN YOUNG, Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT 8 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take person property, to-wit: an ATM card, from the person of RYAN JOHN, or in his presence by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said RYAN JOHN, by pointing a firearm at the said RYAN JOHN and demanding said money, Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping whereby all Defendants are vicariously

liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or JERMAUN MEANS so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of RYAN JOHN, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 9 - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: robbery, that certain building occupied by IVAN YOUNG, located at 2612 Glory View, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT 10 - BURGLARY

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit a larceny, that certain building occupied by 7-11, located at 3051 E. Charleston, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. COUNT 11 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away IVAN YOUNG, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said IVAN YOUNG against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the

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acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of IVAN YOUNG, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 12 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away RYAN JOHN, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said RYAN JOHN against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or JERMAUN MEANS so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of RYAN JOHN, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 13 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JOSE POSADA, a human

being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JOSE POSADA against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of JOSE POSADA, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 14 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away AARON DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said AARON DENNIS against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE

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SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of AARON DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 15 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JERMAUN MEANS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JERMAUN MEANS against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of JERMAUN MEANS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

<u>COUNT 16</u> - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JENNIFER DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JENNIFER DENNIS against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial

bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of JENNIFER DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 17 - MAYHEM

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law render the eye of IVAN YOUNG useless, to wit: by shooting at and into the face of IVAN YOUNG with a firearm.

DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

BY /s/ SUSAN R. KRISKO
SUSAN R. KRISKO
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006024

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1	Names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this		
2	Information are as follows:		
3	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	
4	м. ноүт	NLVPD 1334	
5	A. BAILEY	NLVPD 1366	
6	J. HICKMAN	NLVPD 1476	
7	R. LUEVANO	NLVPD 1618	
8	S. TOMS	NLVPD 1621	
9	J. PRIETO	NLVPD 674	
10	E. MELGAREJO	NLVPD 837	
11	M. BRADY	NLVPD 850	
12	IVAN YOUNG	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
13	JENNIFER DENNIS	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
14	JERMAUN MEANS	2309 BAHAMA POINT, NLV, NV	
15	RYAN JOHN	9030 BARR, LV, NV	
16	JOSE POSADO	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
17	AARON DENNIS	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
18	DESTINEE WADDY	2309 BAHAMA POINT, NLV, NV	
19	TAMMY POSADO	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
20	COR, LVMPD DISPATCH	LVMPD	
21	COR, NLVPD DISPATCH	NLVPD	
22	LINDA ERICHETTO AND/OF	R DESIGNEE LVMPD	
23	COR, UMC		
24			
25			
26	DA#04FN0980X/lg NLVPD EV#0415160		
27	CONSP ROBB; CONSP MURD; ATT	MURD WDW	
28	CONSP ROBB; CONSP MURD; ATT 'BWDW; ATT ROBB WDW; RWDW 1ST DEG KIDNP WDW; MAYHEM (TK2)	F BURG W/FA; BURG;	
	(1N2)	F:\DOCUMENTACCESS\DOCUMENT ACCESS\C204957\040928_154849_AINF_AME:	

1 AINFO DAVID ROGER FILED IN OPEN COURT 2 Clark County District Attorney 12-13-04 Nevada Bar #002781 3 SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK 4 Nevada Bar #006024 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 6 Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT 7 I.A. 10/5/04 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9:00 A.M. 8 PD 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Plaintiff, Case No: C204957 Dept No: XVI 12 -VS-SECOND 13 RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, #1896569 AMEN DED 14 Defendant. INFORMATION 15 16 STATE OF NEVADA ss. 17 COUNTY OF CLARK 18 DAVID ROGER, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of 19 Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court: 20 That RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, the Defendant(s) above named, having 21 committed the crimes of CONSPIRARY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING (Felony - NRS 199.480, 200.320), CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.380, 22 199,480), ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 23 24 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165); BATTERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.481), ATTEMPT ROBBERY WITH USE OF A 25 26 DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.330, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH 27 USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); BURGLARY 28 WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Felony - NRS 205.060), BURGLARY

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(Felony - 205.060), and FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), on or about the 26th day of June, 2004, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada,

COUNT 1 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: kidnapping, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 9-14 said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT 2 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: robbery, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 5-6, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT 3 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill IVAN YOUNG, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of the said IVAN YOUNG, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

COUNT 4 - BATTERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously use force or violence upon the person of another, to-wit: RYAN JOHN, with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: by stomping on the head of the said RYAN JOHN with his shoes while the said RYAN JOHN was prevented from protecting himself by RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator.

COUNT 5 - ATTEMPT ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

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RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously attempt to take personal property, to-wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of IVAN YOUNG, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said IVAN YOUNG, by demanding money while directing a firearm at the said IVAN YOUNG, Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT 6 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take person property, to-wit: an ATM card, from the person of RYAN JOHN, or in his presence by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said RYAN JOHN, by pointing a firearm at the said RYAN JOHN and demanding said money, Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or JERMAUN MEANS so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of RYAN JOHN, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 7 - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit a

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felony, to-wit: robbery, that certain building occupied by IVAN YOUNG, located at 2612 Glory View, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT 8 - BURGLARY

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit a larceny, that certain building occupied by 7-11, located at 3051 E. Charleston, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. COUNT 9 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away IVAN YOUNG, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said IVAN YOUNG against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of IVAN YOUNG, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 10 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away RYAN JOHN, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said RYAN JOHN against his will, and without

his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or JERMAUN MEANS so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of RYAN JOHN, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 11 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JOSE POSADA, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JOSE POSADA against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of

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said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of JOSE POSADA, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 12 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away AARON DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said AARON DENNIS against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of AARON DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 13 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JERMAUN MEANS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JERMAUN MEANS against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during

the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or come to the aid of JERMAUN MEANS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 14 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JENNIFER DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JENNIFER DENNIS against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator directly committing the acts constituting said offense while RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob IVAN YOUNG and/or JENNIFER DENNIS and/or RYAN JOHN so that they could not notify police or

2	come to the aid of JENNIFER DEN	come to the aid of JENNIFER DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the		
2	Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.			
3	3			
4	4	DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY		
5	5	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781		
6	5			
7	7	BY SUSAN R. KRISKO		
8	3	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024		
9		1000021		
10	Names of witnesses known to	the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this		
11	u	, and a similar time		
12	NAME	<u>ADDRESS</u>		
13	М. НОҮТ	NLVPD 1334		
14	A. BAILEY	· NLVPD 1366		
15	J. HICKMAN	NLVPD 1476		
16	R. LUEVANO	NLVPD 1618		
17	S. TOMS	NLVPD 1621		
18	J. PRIETO	NLVPD 674		
19	E. MELGAREJO	NLVPD 837		
20	M. BRADY	NLVPD 850		
21	IVAN YOUNG	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV		
22	JENNIFER DENNIS	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV		
23	JERMAUN MEANS	2309 BAHAMA POINT, NLV, NV		
24	RYAN JOHN	9030 BARR, LV, NV		
25	JOSE POSADO	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV		
26	AARON DENNIS	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV		
27	DESTINEE WADDY	2309 BAHAMA POINT, NLV, NV		
28	TAMMY POSADO	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV		
l]		

1	1 COR, LVMPD DISPATCH	LVMPD	
2	2 COR, NLVPD DISPATCH	NLVPD	
3	3 LINDA ERICHETTO AND/OR DESIGNEE	LVMPD	
4	4 COR, UMC		
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24	DA#04FN0980X/lg NLVPD EV#0415160		
25	CONSP ROBB; ATT MURD WDW'BWDW;		
26	CONSP ROBB; ATT MURD WDW'BWDW; ATT ROBB WDW; RWDW; BURG W/FA; BURG; 1ST DEG KIDNP WDW; - F (TK2)		
27			
28			
- 1	B .		

1 2 3 4 5	AINFO DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff
7 8	I.A. 10/5/04 DISTRICT COURT 9:00 A.M. CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA PD
9	
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
11	Plaintiff, Case No: C204957
12	-vs- Dept No: XVI
13	RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, #1896569 THIRD
14	Defendant. AMENDED
15	INFORMATION
16	STATE OF NEVADA) ss.
17 18	COUNTY OF CLARK)
19	DAVID ROGER, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of
20	Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:
21	That RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, the Defendant(s) above named, having
22	committed the crimes of CONSPIRARY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING (Felony – NRS
23	199.480, 200.320), CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.380,
24	199.480), ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165); BATTERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY
25	WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.481), ATTEMPT ROBBERY WITH USE OF A
26	DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.330, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH
27	USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); BURGLARY
28	WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Felony - NRS 205.060), BURGLARY
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	COUNTY CLERK 000019

(Felony - 205.060), and FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), on or about the 26th day of June, 2004, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada,

COUNT 1 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: kidnapping, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 9-14 said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT 2 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: robbery, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 5-6, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT 3 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill IVAN YOUNG, a human being, by shooting at and into the body and/or causing a bullet to strike the face of the said IVAN YOUNG, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

COUNT 4 - BATTERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously use force or violence upon the person of another, to-wit: RYAN JOHN, with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: by stomping on the head of the said RYAN JOHN with his shoes while the said RYAN JOHN was prevented from protecting himself by RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator.

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COUNT 5 - ATTEMPT ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously attempt to take personal property, to-wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of IVAN YOUNG, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said IVAN YOUNG, by demanding money while pointing a firearm at the said IVAN YOUNG, Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT 6 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take person property, to-wit: an ATM card, from the person of RYAN JOHN, or in his presence by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said RYAN JOHN, by pointing a firearm at the said RYAN JOHN and demanding said money, Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing the said RYAN JOHN, with the use of a deadly weapon, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 7 - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: robbery, that certain building occupied by IVAN YOUNG, located at 2612 Glory View, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

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COUNT 8 - BURGLARY

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RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit a larceny, that certain building occupied by 7-11, located at 3051 E. Charleston, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. COUNT 9 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away IVAN YOUNG, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said IVAN YOUNG against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, said kidnapping resulting in substantial bodily harm to the said IVAN YOUNG, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown coconspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob and/or inflict substantial bodily harm to IVAN YOUNG, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 10 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away RYAN JOHN, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said RYAN JOHN against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the

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commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing RYAN JOHN, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 11 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JOSE POSADA, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JOSE POSADA against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining JOSE POSADA for the purpose of committing a robbery and/or inflicting substantial bodily harm and/or kill, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 12 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

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did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away AARON DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said AARON DENNIS against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining AARON DENNIS for the purpose of committing a robbery and/or inflicting substantial bodily harm and/or kill, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 13 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JERMAUN MEANS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JERMAUN MEANS against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly

committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing JERMAUN MEANS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 14 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JENNIFER DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said JENNIFER DENNIS against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown coconspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or attempting to rob JENNIFER DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

> DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

BY

SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024

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1			
2	Names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this		
3	Information are as follows:		
4	<u>NAME</u>	ADDRESS	
5	M. HOYT	NLVPD 1334	
6	A. BAILEY	NLVPD 1366	
7	J. HICKMAN	NLVPD 1476	
8	R. LUEVANO	NLVPD 1618	
9	S. TOMS	NLVPD 1621	
10	J. PRIETO	NLVPD 674	
11	E. MELGAREJO	NLVPD 837	
12	M. BRADY	NLVPD 850	
13	IVAN YOUNG	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
14	JENNIFER DENNIS	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
15	JERMAUN MEANS	2309 BAHAMA POINT, NLV, NV	
16	RYAN JOHN	9030 BARR, LV, NV	
17	JOSE POSADO	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
18	AARON DENNIS	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
19	DESTINEE WADDY	2309 BAHAMA POINT, NLV, NV	
20	TAMMY POSADO	2612 GLORY VIEW, NLV, NV	
21	COR, LVMPD DISPATCH	LVMPD	
22	COR, NLVPD DISPATCH	NLVPD	
23	LINDA ERICHETTO AND/OR DESIGNEE LVMPD		
24	COR, UMC		
25	DA#04FN0080Y/Ia		
26	DA#04FN0980X/Ig NLVPD EV#0415160 CONSP ROBB; ATT MURD WDW'BWDW; ATT ROBB WDW; RWDW; BURG W/FA; BURG; 1ST DEG KIDNP WDW; - F		
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28	(TK2)	·	
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41 AINFO DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #006024 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, Case No: C204957 Dept No: XVI 11 -VS-12 RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER. #1896569 13 FOURTH AMENDED Defendant. 14 INFORMATION 15 16 STATE OF NEVADA 17 COUNTY OF CLARK 18 DAVID ROGER, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of 19 Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court: 20 That RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, the Defendant(s) above named, having 21 committed the crimes of ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON 22 (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH USE OF A 23 DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); FIRST DEGREE 24 KIDNAPPING (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320); and FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING 25 WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), on or 26 about the 26th day of June, 2004, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to 27 the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace 28 and dignity of the State of Nevada,

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COUNT 1 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill IVAN YOUNG, a human being, by shooting at and into the body and/or causing a bullet to strike the face of the said IVAN YOUNG, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

COUNT 2 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

, <u>1</u>

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take person property, to-wit: an ATM card, from the person of RYAN JOHN, or in his presence by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said RYAN JOHN, by pointing a firearm at the said RYAN JOHN and demanding said money, Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing the said RYAN JOHN, with the use of a deadly weapon, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 3 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away IVAN YOUNG, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said IVAN YOUNG against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said kidnapping resulting in substantial bodily harm to the said IVAN YOUNG.

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COUNT 4 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away RYAN JOHN, and/or JOSE POSADA, and/or AARON DENNIS, and/or JERMAUN MEANS, and/or JENNIFER DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said RYAN JOHN, and/or JOSE POSADA, and/or AARON DENNIS, and/or JERMAUN MEANS, and/or JENNIFER DENNIS against their will, and without their consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing RYAN JOHN, and/or JOSE POSADA, and/or AARON DENNIS, and/or JERMAUN MEANS, and/or JENNIFER DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

> DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

BY

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024

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1 **GMEM** DAVID ROGER 2 DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781 3 SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024 4 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 10 Plaintiff, CASE NO: C204957 DEPT NO: XVI 11 -VS-12 RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, #1896569 13 14 Defendant. 15 **GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT** I hereby agree to plead guilty to: COUNT 1 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE 16 OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165); COUNT 17 2 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 18 193.165); COUNT 3 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING (Felony - NRS 200.310, 19 200.320); and COUNT 4 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A 20 DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), as more fully alleged in 21 the charging document attached hereto as Exhibit "1". 22

My decision to plead guilty is based upon the plea agreement in this case which is as follows:

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The State has agreed to retain the right to argue for fifteen (15) to life at sentencing as to Count 3, but stipulates that life without parole is not available. The State will not oppose concurrent time between the counts. The defendant has agreed to retain the right to argue for fifteen (15) to forty (40) at sentencing as to Count 3.

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CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLEA

I understand that by pleading guilty I admit the facts which support all the elements of the offense(s) to which I now plead as set forth in Exhibit "1".

I understand that as a consequence of my plea of guilty the Court must sentence me to imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections as follows:

COUNT 1 (Attempt Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon) - for a minimum term of not less than TWENTY-FOUR (24) months and a maximum term of not more than TWO HUNDRED FORTY (240) months plus an equal and consecutive minimum term of not less than TWENTY-FOUR (24) months and a maximum term of not more than TWO HUNDRED FORTY (240) months. The minimum term of imprisonment may not exceed forty percent (40%) of the maximum term of imprisonment.

COUNT 2 (Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon) - for a minimum term of not less than TWENTY-FOUR (24) months and a maximum term of not more than ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY (180) months plus an equal and consecutive minimum term of not less than TWENTY-FOUR (24) months and a maximum term of not more than ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY (180) months. The minimum term of imprisonment may not exceed forty percent (40%) of the maximum term of imprisonment.

COUNT 3 (First Degree Kidnapping) - the Court must sentence me to imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison for Life without the possibility of parole OR life with the possibility of parole with parole eligibility beginning at 15 years (180 months) OR definite term of 40 years (480 months) with parole eligibility beginning at 15 years (180 months);

COUNT 4 (First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon) - the Court must sentence me to imprisonment in the Nevada State Prison for life with the possibility of parole with parole eligibility beginning at 5 years (60 months) OR definite term of 15 years (180 months) with parole eligibility beginning at 5 years (60 months) plus an equal and consecutive life with the possibility of parole with parole eligibility beginning at 5 years (60 months) OR definite term of 15 years (180 months) with parole eligibility beginning at 5 years (60 months).

 I understand that the law requires me to pay an Administrative Assessment Fee.

I understand that, if appropriate, I will be ordered to make restitution to the victim of the offense(s) to which I am pleading guilty and to the victim of any related offense which is being dismissed or not prosecuted pursuant to this agreement. I will also be ordered to reimburse the State of Nevada for any expenses related to my extradition, if any.

I understand that I am not eligible for probation for the offense to which I am pleading guilty.

I understand that if more than one sentence of imprisonment is imposed and I am eligible to serve the sentences concurrently, the sentencing judge has the discretion to order the sentences served concurrently or consecutively.

I also understand that information regarding charges not filed, dismissed charges, or charges to be dismissed pursuant to this agreement may be considered by the judge at sentencing.

I have not been promised or guaranteed any particular sentence by anyone. I know that my sentence is to be determined by the Court within the limits prescribed by statute.

I understand that if my attorney or the State of Nevada or both recommend any specific punishment to the Court, the Court is not obligated to accept the recommendation.

I understand that if the State of Nevada has agreed to recommend or stipulate a particular sentence or has agreed not to present argument regarding the sentence, or agreed not to oppose a particular sentence, or has agreed to disposition as a gross misdemeanor when the offense could have been treated as a felony, such agreement is contingent upon my appearance in court on the initial sentencing date (and any subsequent dates if the sentencing is continued). I understand that if I fail to appear for the scheduled sentencing date or I commit a new criminal offense prior to sentencing the State of Nevada would regain the full right to argue for any lawful sentence.

I understand if the offense(s) to which I am pleading guilty to was committed while I was incarcerated on another charge or while I was on probation or parole that I am not eligible for credit for time served toward the instant offense(s).

I understand that as a consequence of my plea of guilty, if I am not a citizen of the United States, I may, in addition to other consequences provided for by federal law, be removed, deported, excluded from entry into the United States or denied naturalization.

I understand that the Division of Parole and Probation will prepare a report for the sentencing judge prior to sentencing. This report will include matters relevant to the issue of sentencing, including my criminal history. This report may contain hearsay information regarding my background and criminal history. My attorney and I will each have the opportunity to comment on the information contained in the report at the time of sentencing. Unless the District Attorney has specifically agreed otherwise, then the District Attorney may also comment on this report.

WAIVER OF RIGHTS

By entering my plea of guilty, I understand that I am waiving and forever giving up the following rights and privileges:

- 1. The constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, including the right to refuse to testify at trial, in which event the prosecution would not be allowed to comment to the jury about my refusal to testify.
- 2. The constitutional right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, free of excessive pretrial publicity prejudicial to the defense, at which trial I would be entitled to the assistance of an attorney, either appointed or retained. At trial the State would bear the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt each element of the offense charged.
- 3. The constitutional right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses who would testify against me.
 - 4. The constitutional right to subpoena witnesses to testify on my behalf.
 - 5. The constitutional right to testify in my own defense.
- 6. The right to appeal the conviction, with the assistance of an attorney, either appointed or retained, unless the appeal is based upon reasonable constitutional jurisdictional or other grounds that challenge the legality of the proceedings and except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of NRS 174.035.

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AGRÉED TO BY

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024

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VOLUNTARINESS OF PLEA

I have discussed the elements of all of the original charge(s) against me with my attorney and I understand the nature of the charge(s) against me.

I understand that the State would have to prove each element of the charge(s) against me at trial.

I have discussed with my attorney any possible defenses, defense strategies and circumstances which might be in my favor.

All of the foregoing elements, consequences, rights, and waiver of rights have been thoroughly explained to me by my attorney.

I believe that pleading guilty and accepting this plea bargain is in my best interest, and that a trial would be contrary to my best interest.

I am signing this agreement voluntarily, after consultation with my attorney, and I am not acting under duress or coercion or by virtue of any promises of leniency, except for those set forth in this agreement.

I am not now under the influence of any intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or other drug which would in any manner impair my ability to comprehend or understand this agreement or the proceedings surrounding my entry of this plea.

My attorney has answered all my questions regarding this guilty plea agreement and its consequences to my satisfaction and I am satisfied with the services provided by my attorney.

day of April, 2005.

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL:

I, the undersigned, as the attorney for the Defendant named herein and as an officer of the court hereby certify that:

- 1. I have fully explained to the Defendant the allegations contained in the charge(s) to which guilty pleas are being entered.
- 2. I have advised the Defendant of the penalties for each charge and the restitution that the Defendant may be ordered to pay.
- 3. All pleas of guilty offered by the Defendant pursuant to this agreement are consistent with the facts known to me and are made with my advice to the Defendant.
 - 4. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the Defendant:
 - a. Is competent and understands the charges and the consequences of pleading guilty as provided in this agreement.
 - b. Executed this agreement and will enter all guilty pleas pursuant hereto voluntarily.
 - c. Was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or other drug at the time I consulted with the defendant as certified in paragraphs 1 and 2 applye.

Dated: This day of April, 2005.

kjk

DEFENDAN

1 2 3 4 5	AINFO DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff			
7 8	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
10	Plaintiff, Case No: C204957			
11	-vs- Dept No: XVI			
12	RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER,			
13	#1896569 FOURTH AMENDED Defendant.			
14	INFORMATION			
15				
16	STATE OF NEVADA)			
17	COUNTY OF CLARK ss.			
18	DAVID ROGER, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of			
19	Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:			
20	That RICKIE LAMONT SLAUGHTER, the Defendant(s) above named, having			
21	committed the crimes of ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON			
22 23	(Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH USE OF A			
24	DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); FIRST DEGREE			
25	KIDNAPPING (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320); and FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING			
26	WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), on or			
27	about the 26th day of June, 2004, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to			
28	the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace			
	and dignity of the State of Nevada,			
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COUNT 1 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill IVAN YOUNG, a human being, by shooting at and into the body and/or causing a bullet to strike the face of the said IVAN YOUNG, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

COUNT 2 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or an unknown co-conspirator did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously take person property, to-wit: an ATM card, from the person of RYAN JOHN, or in his presence by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said RYAN JOHN, by pointing a firearm at the said RYAN JOHN and demanding said money, Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing the said RYAN JOHN, with the use of a deadly weapon, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

COUNT 3 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away IVAN YOUNG, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said IVAN YOUNG against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said kidnapping resulting in substantial bodily harm to the said IVAN YOUNG.

COUNT 4 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away RYAN JOHN, and/or JOSE POSADA, and/or AARON DENNIS, and/or JERMAUN MEANS, and/or JENNIFER DENNIS, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said RYAN JOHN, and/or JOSE POSADA, and/or AARON DENNIS, and/or JERMAUN MEANS, and/or JENNIFER DENNIS against their will, and without their consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or to kill, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by the Defendant and an unknown co-conspirator conspiring with each other to commit the offense of larceny and/or robbery and/or kidnapping and/or to inflict substantial bodily harm and/or kill whereby all Defendants are vicariously liable for the foreseeable acts of the other conspirators when the acts were in furtherance of the conspiracy; and/or (2) RICKIE SLAUGHTER directly committing the acts constituting said offense and/or 3) RICKIE SLAUGHTER and/or the unknown co-conspirator aiding or abetting in the commission of said crime, to-wit: by securing and/or detaining and/or robbing RYAN JOHN, and/or JOSE POSADA, and/or AARON DENNIS, and/or JERMAUN MEANS, and/or JENNIFER DENNIS, the Defendants acting in concert throughout; the Defendants counseling and encouraging each other throughout.

> DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

BY

SUSAN R. KRISKO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006024

DA#04FN0980X/kjk NLVPD EV#0415160 ATT MURDER W/WPN; RWDW; 1° KIDNAP; 1° KIDNAP WDW - F

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HUNDRED FORTY (240) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of NINETY (90) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), plus an equal and CONSECUTIVE MAXIMUM of TWO HUNDRED FORTY (240) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of NINETY (90) MONTHS for Use of a Deadly Weapon; on COUNT 2, Defendant SLAUGHTER is SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY (180) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of SEVENTY-TWO (72) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), plus and equal and CONSECUTIVE MAXIMUM of ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY (180) MONTHS and a MINIMUM of SEVENTY-TWO (72) MONTHS for Use of a Deadly Weapon, CONCURRENT with Count 1; on COUNT 3, Defendant SLAUGHTER is SENTENCED to a MAXIMUM of LIFE in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with a MINIMUM of 15 YEARS before Parole Eligibility, CONCURRENT with Counts 1 and 2; on COUNT 4, Defendant SLAUGHTER is SENTENCED to LIFE in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with a MINIMUM of 5 YEARS before Parole Eligibility, plus and equal and CONSECUTIVE LIFE in the Nevada Department of Prisons, with a MINIMUM of 5 YEARS before Parole Eligibility for Use of a Deadly Weapon, CONCURRENT with Counts 1, 2, and 3, with NO Credit for Time Served.

COURT ORDERED, since Defendant is given no credit for time served in this case, this sentence is CONCURRENT with C196399.

DATED this 30 day of August, 2005.

DISTRICTIONGE

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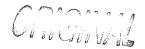
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1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 3 RICKIE SLAUGHTER, **Electronically Filed** 4 Apr 25 2011 08:58 a.m. Supreme Tracle K. Lindeman Petitioner, 5 VS. District Court Case No. 204957 6 THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, AND THE HONORABLE 8 DOUGLASS HERNDON, DISTRICT JUDGE 9 Respondents, 10 and, 11 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA 13 Real Party in Interest 14 PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, PROHIBITION, AND REQUEST FOR STAY OF 15 **PROCEEDINGS** 16 DAVID ROGER OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ. 17 Clark County District Attorney Nevada State Bar No.: 5956 Nevada Bar #002781 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ 18 Clark County Courthouse Nevada State Bar No.: 10134 200 South Third Street, Suite 701 19 LAW OFFICES OF OSVALDO FUMO, CHTD. Post Office Box 552212 1212 Casino Center Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 20 (702) 455-4711 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 State of Nevada Phone: (702) 474-7554 21 Fax: (702) 474-4210 CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO 22 Attorneys for Defendant/Petitioner Nevada Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 003926 23 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 24 (775) 684-1265 25 26 27 28 Counsel for Petitioner Counsel for Real Party in Interest

Docket 58220 Document 2011-12076

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This petition is brought pursuant to NRS 34.150 et. Seq. and NRS 34.320 et. seq.

IV

There is no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law from an order of the district court denying Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

ISSUE PRESENTED

1. Whether the plain language of NRS 171.085 (1) and (2) preclude reinstatement of charges contained in an Information previously dismissed pursuant to a guilty plea, when reinstatement of the defective charges is done outside of the applicable statute of limitations.

RELIEF SOUGHT

The Petitioner requests that this Court issue a writ of prohibition directed to respondent court ordering said court to dismiss the Third Amended Information in this case, described more fully bellow.

In the alternative, the Petitioner requests that this Court issue a writ of mandamus directed to respondent court ordering said court to vacate its order of March 3, 2011, denying Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Counts contained in the Third Amended Information as barred by the applicable statute of limitations, on the ground that such an order was a gross abuse of discretion.

The Petitioner requests that, regardless of how this Court resolves this petition, it should issue an order acknowledging that the plain language of NRS 171.085 (1) and (2) bar prosecution of charges outside the applicable statute of limitations.

Finally, the Petitioner requests that the proceedings be stayed pending consideration and decision.

Respectively Submitted:

BY

OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 5956 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 10134

1 **AFFIDAVIT** 2 STATE OF NEVADA) ss: 3 COUNTY OF CLARK) OSVALDO E. FUMO, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: 4 That he is attorney for petitioner in the above captioned Petition; that he has read the 5 foregoing PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, 6 MANDAMUS and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true and correct to his own 7 knowledge except as to those matters therein set forth on information and belief and as to those 8 matters he believes same to be true. 9 10 11 ALDO E. FUMO 12 13 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 22 day of 14 NOTARY PUBLIC KRISTINE TACATA STATE OF NEVADA - COUNTY OF CLARK 15 MY APPOINTMENT EXP. OCTOBER 23, 2011 No: 03-84813-1 Notary Public in and for said 16 State and County 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MANDAMUS

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On October 5, 2004, Defendant, Rickie Slaughter, was arraigned in the District Court by way of Information that was filed on September 28, 2004. See, Petitioner's Appendix, Vol. I, pages 1-9. 1 On September 28, 2004, the State filed an amended information charging Mr. Slaughter with seventeen (17) felony counts, including: one (1) count of mayhem; one (1) count of conspiracy to commit kidnapping; one (1) count of conspiracy to commit robbery; one (1) count of conspiracy to commit murder; (1) count of battery with use of a deadly weapon; one (1) count of attempted robbery with use of a deadly weapon; one (1) count of burglary while in possession of a firearm; one (1) count of burglary; two (2) counts of attempted murder with use of a deadly weapon; and, six (6) counts of first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon. P.A., at pp. 10-8.

On December 13, 2004, the State filed its' Second Amended Information, dropping: one (1) count of conspiracy to commit murder count; one (1) count of mayhem; and one (1) count of attempted murder, leaving the remaining fourteen (14) counts. On March 21, 2005, the State filed its' Third Amended Complaint maintaining the fourteen (14) counts contained in the Second Amended Information, but providing supplemental language as the theories supporting the counts contained therein. P.A., at pp. 19-26. The State then proceeded to trial on the Third Amended Information.

On the day of trial, April 4, 2005, after Mr. Slaughter was denied a continuance by the Court to locate alibi witnesses believed to be essential to his case, Mr. Slaughter entered a plea agreement, wherein Mr. Slaughter agreed to plead guilty to charges contained in a Fourth Amended Information. P.A., at pp. 27-9. At that time, the State placed the substance of the negotiations on the record to the Court and Mr. Slaughter executed a guilty plea agreement to the Count contained in the State's Fourth Amended Information filed in open court. P.A., at pp. 30-8. The Fourth

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Hereinafter, Petitioner's Appendix will be cited as $\underline{P.A.}$, at pp. $\underline{}$. $\frac{P.A.}{2}$, at pp. 50-2.

Amended Information charged: one (1) count of attempted murder with use of a deadly weapon; one (1) count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon; one (1) count of First Degree Kidnapping; and, one (1) count of first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon listing five separate named victims. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 36-8.

Although plea negotiations placed on the record customarily contain a statement to the effect that all counts not being pled to are dismissed pursuant to negotiations, such a statement was not placed on the record at the time of entry of plea as the State entered the terms of the negotiations on the record and Mr. Slaughter, who was representing himself at the time, was unaware of this customary practice. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 64-67. However, a review of the executed Guilty Plea Agreement ("GPA") indicates that the parties contemplated dismissal of all remaining counts not contained in the Fourth Amended Information. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 32, 33.

On August 5, 2005, Mr. Slaughter was sentenced as follows: Count 1 – Attempted Murder with use of a deadly weapon, to 90 to 240 months, plus an equal and consecutive 90 to 240 months; Count 2 – robbery with use of a deadly weapon, to 72 to 180 months, plus an equal and consecutive 72 to 180 months for the deadly weapon enhancement; Count 3 – First degree kidnapping with substantial bodily harm to 15 to life; Count 4 – first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon to a minimum of 5 years to life plea an equal and consecutive 5 years as a deadly weapon enhancement. P.A., at pp. 39-40.

On August 7, 2006, Mr. Slaughter filed a proper person, post conviction petition for writ of habeas corpus in the District Court, challenging the constitutionality and validity of his guilty pleas. The state opposed the petition and on January 29, 2007, the District Court entered an order denying Mr. Slaughters petition and request to withdraw his pleas. On July 24, 2007, pursuant to a proper person appeal, this Honorable Court issued an Order vacating the denial of Mr. Slaughters challenge to his guilty pleas and instructed the lower District Court to conduct an evidentiary hearing on Mr. Slaughter's petition.

On March 28, 2008, Mr. Slaughter filed a brief requesting the withdrawal of his guilty pleas with the State's opposition being filed on April 18, 2008. On July 19, 2008, an evidentiary hearing was held, wherein the lower District Court denied Mr. Slaughter's petition and request to withdraw

his previously entered guilty plea. Mr. Slaughter appealed the July 19, 2008, denial of his petition seeking to withdraw his guilty plea, and this Honorable Court issued an order of reversal effectively allowing for Mr. Slaughter to withdraw his guilty plea finding that they were unconstitutionally made.³

On May 14, 2009, the lower District Court struck the fourth amended information with Mr. Slaughter had previously plead guilty. Then without request by the State the District Court "reinstated" not the Fourth Amended Information but instead the Third Amended Information. On January 31, 2011, counsel for Mr. Slaughter filed a Motion seeking to dismiss counts contained in the Third Amended Information that were outside of the applicable statute of limitations as provided in NRS 171.085 (1) and (2). P.A., at pp. 121-26. Specifically, Mr. Slaughter was seeking dismissal of the Counts 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 as provided for in the Third Amended Complaint. Additionally, counsel requested an evidentiary hearing to determine the prejudicial effect of the Court's reinstatement of the Third Amended Information.

On February 14, 2011, the State filed its Opposition to the Defendant's Motion arguing that since the original Information was filed in 2004, Mr. Slaughter was precluded from raising a statute of limitations defense, and that if such a defense was to be raised it would require that the GPA be provided to the jury in order for a determination to be made by the jury. P.A., at pp. 77-80. On February 25, 2011, counsel for Mr. Slaughter filed a Reply to the State's Opposition arguing that the State's Opposition was not timely filed and that allowing for the State's interpretation of NRS 171.085 would render the Statute of Limitations moot since the filing of any information would allow for prosecution for all time regardless of the dismissal of a subsequent superseding information. P.A., at pp. 82-86.

The documentation related to the appeal, remand and subsequent withdrawal of guilty plea are omitted as they were

⁴ A copy of the filed motion was provided by the Court well after completion of the appendix and so out of order in

not part of the argument and decision made by the lower Court.

relation to the other documents.

⁵ Raised as a footnote in State's Opposition. At <u>P.A.</u>, p. 80.

Oral argument regarding the Motion to Dismiss was heard by the Honorable Judge Douglass Herndon on March 3, 2011. P.A., at pp. 103-9. At that hearing, Judge Herndon determined that the Third Amended Information has not been dismissed by the superseding Fourth Amended Information; and, although it is customary to dismiss charges not being pled to, such formal dismissal did not happen in this case because the district attorney in stating the negotiations on the record did not indicate that all remaining charges not contained in the Fourth Amended Complaint were being dismissed, and Mr. Slaughter acting pro se at the time, did not formally state that the remaining charges were to be dismissed. P.A., at pp. 103-9. Based on the foregoing, Judge Herndon denied Mr. Slaughter's Motion to Dismiss. This Petition followed.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

An Information was filed on September 28, 2004. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 1-9. A Second Amended Information was filed on December 13, 2004. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 10-4. A Third Amended Information was filed on March 21, 2005. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 19-26. The original jury trial was scheduled for April 4, 2005, at which time Mr. Slaughter entered a Guilty Plea Agreement, which included a Fourth Amended information filed on that same day. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 30-76. On August 8, 2005, Mr. Slaughter filed a motion to withdraw the guilty plea, at the time of his sentencing. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on August 31, 2005. On April 24, 2009, an Order of remand was entered by this Court allowing withdrawal of the guilty plea.

On January 31, 2011, a Motion to Dismiss was filed on behalf of Mr. Slaughter. On February 14, 2011, the State filed its' Opposition to Mr. Slaughter's Motion to Dismiss. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 77-81. On February 25, 2011, Mr. Slaughter filed his reply to the State's Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 82-6. Argument was heard regarding the Motion to Dismiss on March 3, 2011, at which time the Motion was denied. <u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 87-120. On March 11, 2011, Mr. Slaughter filed a Motion to Stay Proceedings pending filing of this writ, which was denied on March 24, 2011. Trial is currently scheduled for May 9, 2011.

ARGUMENT

JUDGE HERNDON'S REINSTATEMENT OF THE THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT, AND SUBSEQUENT DENIAL OF DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS COUNTS CONTAINED THEREIN OUTSIDE OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AMOUNTS TO A MANIFEST ABUSE OF DISCRETION.

Legal Standard

This Court will issue a writ of mandamus "to compel the performance of an act which the law requires as a duty resulting from an office or where discretion has been manifestly abused or exercised arbitrarily or capriciously." Hidalgo v. Dist. Ct., 124 Nev. ____, ___, 184 P.3d 369, 372 (2008) (quoting Redeker v. Dist. Ct., 122 Nev. 164, 167, 127 P.3d 520, 522 (2006)). A writ of prohibition "serves to stop a district court from carrying on its judicial functions when it is acting outside its jurisdiction." Sonia F. v. Dist. Ct., 125 Nev. ____, ___, 215 P.3d 705, 707 (2009). An extraordinary writ may be issued "where there is not a plain, speedy and adequate remedy" at law. NRS 34.330. In addition, where an important issue of law needs clarification and public policy is served by this Court's invocation of its original jurisdiction, consideration of a petition for extraordinary relief may be justified. Mineral County v. State, Dept. of Conserv., 117 Nev. 235, 243, 20 P.3d 800, 805 (2001). Mr. Slaughter has no other plain, adequate or speedy remedy at law to protect his rights. Judicial economy and sound judicial administration warrant issuance of the writ.

Statute Of Limitations Based On Withdrawal Of A Guilty Plea

In a progeny of case law beginning with the decision in <u>United States v. Podde</u>, Infra, the federal courts have begun to apply the statute of limitations, in situations in which the government has attempted to reinstate charges of an indictment, which were previously dismissed in relation to a plea agreement, when a defendant has successfully withdrew from the agreement. <u>United States v. Podde</u>, 105 F.3d 813, 821 (2nd Cir. 1997); See also, <u>United States v. Midgley</u>, 142 F.3d 174, 178 (3rd Cir. 1998) (holding that "the statute of limitations exists primarily to protect the rights of the defendant, and the fact that a defendant's guilty plea conviction was later vacated by a Supreme

Court decision in no way affects that fact that his defense to the original charges may have been jeopardized by the passage of time"); See also, United States v. Gilchrist, 215 F.3d 333 (3rd Cir. 2001) (Providing the same reasoning as Midgley).

In, <u>United States v. Podde</u>, nearly nine years after the date of the alleged crimes, the defendant's conviction pursuant to a plea agreement therein was reversed. The government then sought to reinstate charges against the defendant which had previously dismissed pursuant to he invalidated plea agreement. The Federal District Court allowed reinstatement over the defendant's objection. Following the defendant's conviction on the reinstated charges pursuant to jury trial, the defendant took appeal. On appeal the United States Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit reversed the defendant's convictions, reasoning that the expiration of the time limits set forth in the applicable statute of limitations prevented reinstatement of the formerly dismissed charges. <u>Podde</u>, at 813-9 (2nd Cir. 1997).

Similarly, in <u>United States v. Midgley</u>, the 3rd Circuit in line with the above reasoning refused to allow reinstatement of charges that were dismissed pursuant to plea negotiations which were later invalidated, after the defendant successfully withdrew his plea. Additionally, the Court rejected the governments arguments that the statute of limitations did not apply to counts dismissed pursuant to plea agreements; that the Court should apply equitable tolling to the time limits in the limitations statue; and that not permitting reinstatement would encourage potential abuse of the system by defendants deciding to sit on their rights until the statute has expired.

The <u>Midgley</u> Court stated in rejecting all of the above arguments made by the government that, "[h]owever tempting it may be to create equitable exceptions to bright line rules. . . the clear and unambiguous rule afforded by the criminal statue of limitations is preferable to a shifting standard based on the perceived equity". <u>Midgley</u>, at 180. See also, <u>United States v. Gilchrist</u>, 215 F.3d at 338 (3rd Cir. 2001).

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Prior Dismissal Of The Third Amended Information

Herein, Judge Herndon's decision both to reinstate the Third Amended Information and deny Mr. Slaughter's Motion was based on the determination that the Third Amended Complaint was never formally dismissed by the Court. In explaining the basis for his ruling, Judge Herndon specifically noted the following:

"If you read the transcript, I never dimissed anything. They get superseded by charges, but they don't get dismissed. The only time a charge is ever ordered dismissed is if somebody pleads to Count (1), in the information sometimes somebody will say, will [sic] the remaining counts to be dismissed. But never by the superseding information do the original charges get dismissed, they just get superseded. That's why – for instance, if somebody comes in to the district court on 3 counts of burglary and gets the matter resolved to one count and somebody files an amended information – or maybe an attempt burglary – then the deal falls apart, I order that the amended information be withdrawn and we proceed on the original information..."

<u>P.A.</u>, at pp. 105-6.

However, even in relation to the offending Counts, it is clear from the statement provided by the Court, that it while the Court recognized that it is customary practice to state negotiations in a case and indicate that the charges not being pled to are being dismissed pursuant to negotiations, such formal dismissal did not occur in this case. Regardless, it was generally understood by the Parties that the Third Amended Information was being dismissed. This general understanding is also provided for in the terms of the Guilty Plea Agreement, wherein the Agreement provides:

"... I understand that, if appropriate, I will be ordered to make restitution to the victim of the offense(s) to which I am pleading guilty and to the victim of any related offense which is being dismissed..."

"I also understand that information regarding charges not filed, dismissed charges, or charges to be dismissed pursuant to this agreement may be considered by the judge at sentencing."

<u>P.A</u>., at pp. 32-3.

Although in the context of voluntariness, this Court has held that talismanic phrases are not required to determine an issue related to entry of a guilty plea. <u>Heffley v. Warden</u>, 89 Nev. 573, 516 P.2d 1403 (1973). It is clear that Parties contemplated dismissal of the remaining Counts in the

Third Amended Information and that a finding was made by the Court as to Mr. Slaughter's guilt on the charges contained in the Fourth Amended Information. The fact that Mr. Slaughter was representing himself pro-se and that the State placed the negotiations on the record should not now be used to circumvent the fair trial rights of Mr. Slaughter and the plain language of NRS 171.085. Accordingly, Judge Herndon's determination that the Third Amended Complaint was previously dismissed, and using this determination as a basis for denial of Mr. Slaughter's Motion to Dismiss, was a manifest abuse of discretion and made without proper jurisdiction.

Statute of Limitations

NRS 171.085 (1) and (2), provide that an indictment for:

1. [t]heft, robbery, burglary, forgery, arson, sexual assault, a violation of <u>NRS 90.570</u>, a violation punishable pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of <u>NRS 598.0999</u> or a violation of <u>NRS 205.377</u> must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 4 years after the commission of the offense.

2. Any felony other than the felonies listed in subsection 1 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 3 years after the commission of the offense.

NRS 171.085 (1) and (2) (2010).

Mr. Slaughter would initially like to point out that, contrary to what was argued by the State in the lower court, he does not claim that all counts are barred by the applicable statue of limitations; instead, Mr. Slaughter takes umbrage with those counts contained in the Third Amended Information and not provided for in the Fourth Amended information. The counts being challenged specifically are Counts 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8, as stated in the Third Amended Information.

The point of NRS 171.085, or any statue of limitations for that matter, is to protect a defendant against the prejudice not caused by a person or the State, but simply by the passage of time. Over time physical evidence is lost or, witnesses may become unavailable or lose their memory of an event, and the ability to present a defense is greatly inhibited. In fact, there have been numerous issues in this case involving lost evidence such as Mr. Slaughter's sneakers, the tainted memory of witnesses and the general inability to find other witnesses that would be helpful

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to Mr. Slaughter's defense. It is easy for the State to say that this condition was "caused by Mr. Slaughter", but it is just as easy to say that this situation was caused by the State in not allowing withdrawal of a clearly defective guilty plea for many years. But for purposes of the issue presented here it is mostly irrelevant, the point is Mr. Slaughter's defense is prejudiced by the passage of time and is exactly the type of danger NRS 171.085 was designed to address.

The State is free to reinstate the charges contained in the Fourth Amended Information to which Mr. Slaughter's guilty plea was withdrawn. However, this basis for reinstatement cannot be extended to the charges contained in the Third Amended Information, since those charges were intended to be dismissed and were not refilled until nearly 6 years after they were originally dismissed and nearly 8 years since the incident occurred. As pointed out in Mr. Slaughter's original Motion, if the State wished to toll the statute of limitations as to the charges in the Third Amended Complaint it could have done so with language to that effect in the Guilty Plea Agreement, however, its' failure to do so does not in anyway affect the applicability of the plain language of NRS 171.085.

Additionally, in order to preserve his objection to the defective Counts, Judge Herndon's decision requires Mr. Slaughter to assert an affirmative defense argument against the offending Counts, which would greatly impair his constitutional right to be presumed innocent. It is generally understood that a defendant should not be required to choose between two constitutional protections – the right to a fair trial free of unnecessary prejudice caused by untimely filed Counts, and the right to be presumed innocent. See Simmons v. U.S., 88 S. Ct. 967, at 976 (1968) (recognizing that it is "intolerable that one constitutional right should have to be surrendered in order to assert another") With so much focus contained in guilty plea agreements with ensuring that every possible right of the defendant is being waived, there it is not unreasonable to include a waiver of the statute of limitations. For a Court to reinstate charges related to an offense occurring well outside of the statute of limitations is a manifest abuse of discretion. Accordingly, Mr. Slaughter's Petition should be granted.

CONCLUSION Based on the foregoing, Mr. Slaughter petitions this Court for a Petition For Writ Of

Prohibition Or, In The Alternative, Mandamus.

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Dated this 22, day of

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BY

OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ

Nevada State Bar No.: 5956 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 10134

Attorneys for Defendant/Petitioner

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Notary Public

<u>VERIFICATION</u>			
STATE OF NEVADA)) ss. COUNTY OF CLARK)			
I, Osvaldo E. Fumo, Esq, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:			
That I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and the attorney			
appointed to represent Mr. Slaughter herein.			
2. That I have read the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandamus, or in the Alternative, Writ of			
Prohibition, and know the contents therein and as to those matters they are true and correct and as to			
those matters based on information and belief I am informed and believe them to be true.			
3. That Mr. Slaughter has no other remedy at law available to him and that the only means to			
address this problem is through the instant writ.			
4. That I am signing this Verification on behalf of Mr. Slaughter, under his direction and			
authorization and that Mr. Slaughter is currently in custody of the authorities of the Clark County			
Detention Center.			
Further your Affiant sayeth naught.			
Dated this 2 day of , 20 . BY OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ Nevada/State Bar No.: 5956			
DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 10134			
Attorneys for Defendant/Petitioner			
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me This 22 day of APV , 20 NOTARY PUBLIC KRISTINE TACATA STATE OF NEVADA - COUNTY OF CLARK MY APPOINTMENT EXP. OCTOBER 23, 2011			

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that I have read this Petition, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this Petition complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record, to be supported by appropriate references to the record on appeal. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying Petition is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED: THIS 22, DAY OF

ALDO E. FUMO, ESQ Nevada/State Bar No.: 5956 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ

Nevada State Bar No.: 10134 Attorneys for Defendant/Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify and affirm that I mailed a copy of the foregoing Petition For Writ Of Prohibition Or, In The Alternative, Mandamus to the attorney of record listed below on this $\frac{12}{12}$, day of $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

DAVID ROGER

Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 Clark County Courthouse 200 South Third Street, Suite 701 Post Office Box 552212 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212

(702) 455-4711 State of Nevada

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Nevada Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 003926 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (775) 684-1265

BY

OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 5956 DUSTIN R. MARCELLO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 10134 Attorneys for Defendant

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I Osvaldo E. Fumo, Esq., hereby certify and affirm that a copy of the foregoing Petition For Writ Of Prohibition Or, In The Alternative, Mandamus and Request for Stay of Proceedings was hand delivered to the chambers of the judge of record listed below on this 22, day of , 20, with same being accepted by his Law Clerk Steven Clough.

Judge Douglass Herndon District Court Department III Clark County Courthouse 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

BY

OSVALDO E. FUMO, ESQ Nevada State Bar No.: 5956

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