#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

DOMONIC MALONE,

CASE NO. 61006

Electronically Filed Jan 14 2013 04:07 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

Appellant,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

#### **APPELLANT'S APPENDIX**

#### VOLUME 5

Direct Appeal From A Judgment of Conviction Eighth Judicial District Court The Honorable Michael Villani, District Court Judge District Court No. C224572

David M. Schieck Special Public Defender JoNell Thomas Deputy Special Public Defender 330 S. Third Street, 8th Floor Las Vegas, NV 89155 Steven Wolfson District Attorney 200 Lewis Ave., 3rd Floor Las Vegas NV 89155

Catherine Cortez-Masto Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Attorneys for Appellant

Attorneys for Respondent

## <u>INDEX</u>

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
1	AMENDED INFORMATION (8/30/06)	046-053
18	COURT EXHIBITS ADMITTED AT TRIAL (UNFILED)	3652-3695
19	CRIMINAL COURT MINUTES (UNFILED)	3780-3927
7	DOCUMENTS PER COURT ORDER (6/22/11)	1312-1347
7	EX PARTE COMMUNICATIONS (DEFENDANT MEMORANDUM TO COURT) (PRO PER) (6/29/11)	1348-1353
5	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXPENSES FOR PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS (PRO PER) (2/1/10)	977-978
1	INFORMATION (8/2/06)	001-008
17	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (1/31/12)	3431-3492
1	JOINDER WITH CO-DEFENDANT JASON McCARTY'S MOTION TO SEVER (10/25/06)	116-117
6	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL) (McCARTY) (4/6/11)	1287-1291
18	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (JURY TRIAL) (MALONE) (5/8/12)	3772-3776
7	JURY LIST (1/13/12)	1487
14	MALONE'S OBJECTIONS TO THE STATE'S PROPOSED TRIAL PHASE JURY INSTRUCTIONS (1/26/12)	2971-2984

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
7	MOTION FOR COMPLETE ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF (CASE NO. C224572-1) (PRO PER) (6/29/11)	1365-1452
2	MOTION FOR DISCOVERY OF INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS AND FILES NECESSARY TO A FAIR TRIA (5/24/07)	AL 292-299
7	MOTION FOR DISCOVERY OF PROSECUTION RECORDS FILES AND INFORMATION NECESSARY TO A FAIR TRIAL (PRO PER) (6/29/11)	1354-1364
6	MOTION FOR (FULL TRANSCRIPTION) DISCOVERY OF PROSECUTION RECORDS, FILES AND INFORMATION NECESSARY TO A FAIR TRIAL (PRO PER) (1/8/11)	1276-1277
5	MOTION FOR JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF STANDBY COUNSELS OBLIGATIONS PURSUANT TO HOLLAWAY V. STATE (5/2/10)	990-997
6	MOTION FOR PARALEGAL; FINANCIAL ASSISTAN MEDICAL; PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS(S) (PRO PER (7/8/10)	
6	MOTION FOR PARALEGAL - (REHEARING) (PRO PE (8/9/10)	ER) 1149-1152
5	MOTION FOR TRIAL (SPEEDY) AND OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MOTION TO WITHDRAW COUNSEL (PRO PER) (12/3/09)	876-878
2	MOTION IN LIMINE TO BAR IMPROPER PROSECUTORIAL ARGUMENT (5/24/07)	265-287
2	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT ANY REFERENCES TO THE FIRST PHASE AS THE "GUILT PHASE" (5/24/07)	259-261

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
4	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF HEARSAY STATEMENTS MADE BY CO-DEFENDANT MCCARTY AND OTHERS THAT REFERENCE DEFENDANT MALONE AT THE TIME OF TRIAL (8/20/09)	641-660
5	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF HEARSAY STATEMENTS MADE BY CO-DEFENDANT MCCARTY AND OTHERS THAT REFERENCE DEFENDANT MALONE AT THE TIME OF TRIAL (3/25/10)	1021-1041
2	MOTION TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE OF EXISTENCE AND SUBSTANCE OF EXPECTATIONS, OR ACTUAL RECEIPT OF BENEFITS OR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR COOPERATION WITH PROSECUTION (5/24/07)	288-291
3	MOTION TO DISMISS COUNSEL (PRO PER) (1/7/09)	607-608
3	MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE, OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR CORRECTIVE INSTRUCTION (1/31/08)	572-577
5	MOTION TO DISMISS FOR PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT GROUNDS BRADY VIOLATION OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE THE JURY TO BE INSTRUCTED ON MALONE'S EXACT WHEREABOU DURING THE TIME OF THE MURDER(S) (PRO PER) (11/1/10)	TS 1240-1257
6	MOTION TO DISMISS STAND-BY COUNSEL (PRO PI (1/8/11)	ER) 1278
2	MOTION TO FEDERALIZE ALL MOTIONS, OBJECTIONS, REQUESTS AND OTHER APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED CASE (5/24/07)	262-264

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
5	MOTION TO PRESERVE AND PRODUCE EVIDENCE INCLUDING POTENTIALLY EXCULPATORY	
	EVIDENCE (PRO PER) (2/1/10)	957-976
18	MOTION TO RECUSE THE CLARK COUNTY DISTRICATIONNEY'S OFFICE (2/6/12)	CT 3698-3702
3	MOTION TO RECUSE THE CLARK COUNTY DISTRIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MO	
	IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF	OTION
	STATEMENTS MADE BY CO-DEFENDANT HERB	
	AT THE TIME OF TRIAL (1/12/09)	609-616
1	MOTION TO SEVER (McCARTY) (10/9/06)	054-071
1	MOTION TO SEVER (MALONE) (10/25/06)	092-115
5	MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS OF CORRENA	A
	PHILLIPS OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MOTION IN LI	MINE
	TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF STATEMENTS	
	MADE BY STATE WITNESSES "PHILLIPS" AT THE	1140 1140
	TIME OF TRIAL (PRO PER) (8/2/10)	1140-1148
4	MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS OF DEFENDA	NT,
	OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION IN LIMINE (9/18/09)	696-703
2	MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS OF DONALD	
	HERB, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MOTION IN LIMIN	VΕ
	TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF STATEMENTS	
	MADE BY CO-DEFENDANT HERB AT THE TIME	
	OF TRIAL (5/25/07)	300-317
4	MOTION TO WAIVE TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL	
	COUNTS ALLEGING THE NAMED VICTIM MELISSA ESTORES (10/1/09)	755-763
18	NOTICE OF APPEAL (6/5/12)	3777-3779

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
4	NOTICE OF DEFENDANT'S WITNESSES (10/6/09)	775-783
4	NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESSES (9/21/09)	704-744
7	NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESSES (11/16/11)	1469-1470
1	NOTICE OF INTENT TO SEEK DEATH PENALTY (8/30/06)	017-045
4	NOTICE OF WITNESSES (10/02/09)	765-771
5	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MALONE'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (4/9/10)	1045-1093
3	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MALONE'S MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR CORRECTIVE INSTRUCTION (2/25/08)	E, 578-592
2	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MALONE'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS OF DONALD HERB, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE CO-DEFENDANT HERB AT THE TIME OF TRIAL (6/14/07)	337-351
2	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO FEDERALIZE ALL MOTIONS, REQUESTS AND OTHER APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED CASE (6/6/07)	320-323
3	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO RECUSE THE CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICOR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF STATEMENTS MADE BY CO-DEFENDANT HERB AT THE TIME OF TRIAL (1/28/09)	

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
2	ORDER (DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS) (1/18/07)	257-258
2	ORDER (COURT RULINGS ON MOTIONS) (7/24/07)	410-414
3	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR CORRECTIVE INSTRUCTION (3/27/08)	599-600
4	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMENTS OF DEFENDANT (10/22/09)	874-875
5	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION (2/26/10)	988-989
5	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ACCESS TO LAW LIBRARY (PRO PER) (9/27/10)	1201-1202
18	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO PRECLUDE EVIDENCE OF OTHER BAD ACTS EVIDED ENTITLED MOTION IN LIMINE TO BAR IMPROPER PROSECUTORIAL ARGUMENT (2/3/12)	NCE 3696-3697
1	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (11/6/06)	118-152
16	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NON-TESTIFYING CO-DEFENDANT'S RECORDED TELEPHONE CALL (1/27/12)	3173-3200
16	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN REPLY TO DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NON-TESTIFYING CO-DEFENDANT'S RECORDED TELEPHONE CALL (1/27/12)	N 3201-3206
5	RENEWED MOTION TO SEVER (McCARTY) (3/18/10)	929-956
4	REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION (8/27/09)	683-689

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
3	REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION (1/30/09)	626-630
1	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING AUGUST 16, 2006 (5/7/08)	009-016
2	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING NOVEMBER 21, 2006 (6/6/08)	218-237
2	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING NOVEMBER 30, 2006 (6/6/08)	238-241
2	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING DECEMBER 12, 2006 (6/6/08)	242-256
2	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JUNE 22, 2007 (6/6/08)	352-409
3	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SEPTEMBER 11, 2007 (6/6/08)	415-419
3	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING NOVEMBER 29, 2007 (6/6/08)	420-571
3	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING MARCH 13, 2008 (6/6/08)	593-598
3	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JUNE 24, 2008 (7/2/08)	601-606
3	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JANUARY 20, 2009 (2/17/09)	617-621
3	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING FEBRUARY 5, 2009 (2/17/09)	631-640
4	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SEPTEMBER 1, 2009 (9/9/09)	690-695

Volume	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
4	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SEPTEMBER 29, 2009 (3/5/10)	744-754
4	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING OCTOBER 6, 2009 (3/5/10)	784-797
4	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING OCTOBER 8, 2009 (3/5/10)	847-862
4	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING OCTOBER 12, 2009 (3/5/10)	865-873
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING OCTOBER 27, 2009 (3/5/10)	879-886
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING DECEMBER 15, 2009 (3/5/10)	887-892
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JANUARY 8, 2010 (3/5/10)	893-928
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING FEBRUARY 16, 2010 (3/5/10)	979-987
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING MARCH 18, 2010 (4/12/10)	998-1005
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING MARCH 25, 2010 (4/12/10)	1006-1020
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING APRIL 13, 2010 (4/14/10)	1094-1104
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING APRIL 29, 2010 (5/18/10)	1105-1109
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JULY 20, 2010 (9/22/10)	1124-1128

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JULY 27, 2010 (9/22/10)	1129-1139
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING AUGUST 12, 2010 (9/22/10)	1153-1164
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING AUGUST 26, 2010 (9/22/10)	1170-1172
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING AUGUST 31, 2010 (9/22/10)	1173-1183
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SEPTEMBER 14, 2010 (9/22/10)	1186-1194
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SEPTEMBER 21, 2010 (9/22/10)	1195-1200
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 (10/8/10)	1203-1213
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING OCTOBER 5, 2010 (10/8/10)	1214-1237
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING OCTOBER 26, 2010 (1/12/11)	1258-1268
5	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING NOVEMBER 9, 2010 (1/12/11)	1269-1275
6	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JANUARY 25, 2011 (2/28/11)	1279-1286
6	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JUNE 9, 2011 (7/25/11)	1292-1297
6	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JUNE 21, 2011 (7/25/11)	1298-1311

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
7	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JULY 19, 2011 (7/25/11)	1453-1459
7	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING AUGUST 9, 2011 (9/21/11)	1460-1468
7	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING DECEMBER 15, 2011 (12/30/11)	1473-1480
7	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING JANUARY 3, 2012 (1/9/12)	1481-1486
8	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 17, 2012 (1/18/12)	1488-1732
9	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 18, 2012 (1/19/12)	1734-2013
10	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 19, 2012 (1/20/12)	2014-2273
11	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 20, 2012 (1/23/12)	2274-2485
12	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 23, 2012 (1/24/12)	2486-2684
13	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 24, 2012 (1/25/12)	2685-2896
14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 25, 2012 (1/26/12)	2897-2970
15	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 26, 2012 (1/27/12)	2985-3172
16	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 27, 2012 (1/30/12)	3207-3397

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
17	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 30, 2012 (1/31/12)	3406-3430
17	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL JANUARY 31, 2012 (2/1/12)	3493-3630
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL FEBRUARY 1, 2012 (2/2/12)	3631-3645
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PENALTY PHASE FEBRUARY 10, 2012 (2/15/12)	3703-3717
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING APRIL 10, 2012 (5/24/12)	3743-3747
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING APRIL 12, 2012 (5/24/12)	3748-3750
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING APRIL 24, 2012 (5/24/12)	3751-3771
5	RESPONSE TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS STATEMEN (8/19/10)	TS 1165-1169
1	RETURN TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (11/22/06)	178-217
4	RECEIPT OF COPY (RAMAAN HALL'S "LYRICS AND ADDITIONAL DISCOVERY) (10/8/09)	800-846
18	SPECIAL VERDICT (2/10/12)	3718-3742
4	STATE OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MALONE'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODUCTION OF HEARSAY STATEMENTS MADE BE CO-DEFENDED MALONE AT THE TIME OF TRIAL (8/26/09)	
1	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MALONE'S MOTION TO SEVER (11/13/06)	153-177

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
1	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MCCARTY'S MOTION TO SEVER (10/23/06)	072-091
2	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY OF INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS AND FILES NECESSARY TO A FAIR TRIAL (6/6/07)	330-333
2	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY OF PROSECUTION RECORDS, FILE AND INFORMATION NECESSARY TO A FAIR TRIAL (6/6/07)	S 324-326
2	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO BAR IMPROPER PROSECUTORIAL ARGUMENT (6/6/07)	327-329
2	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT ANY REFERENCES TO THE FIRST PHASE AS THE "GUILT PHASE" (6/6/07)	318-319
2	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE OF EXISTENCE AND SUBSTANCE OF EXPECTATIONS, OR ACTUAL RECEIPT OF BENEFITS OR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR COOPERATION WITH PROSECUTION (6/6/07)	334-336
4	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO WAIVE TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL COUNTS ALLEGING THE NAMED VICTIM MELISSA ESTORES (10/5/09)	
5	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MCCARTY'S RENEWED MOTION TO SEVER (4/9/10)	1042-1044
4	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES (10/7/09)	798-799
4	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES (10/9/09)	863-864
5	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES (9/10/10)	1184-1185

<u>Volume</u>	Document Name/File Date	Page No.
5	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES (10/7/10)	1238-1239
7	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES (11/30/11)	1471-1472
17	THIRD AMENDED INFORMATION (1/30/12)	3398-3405
18	VERDICT (2/1/12)	3646-3651

Howk county Defendion audit FILED 5505, casino ounter Bud. Las Yegra, Newder 84101 DEC 0 3 2009 Attorney: NA DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA Pro Se CLERK OF COURT 2 3 C224572 Case No.: STATE OF NEVADA 4 Dept. No.: Plaintiff. 5 Docket No .: VS. 6 Domonic Ronaldo Malone 7 #1670B9 1 Defendant 8 12/15/09 9 Motion for trial (Speedy) and or in the attendantive Motion to withdraw Coursel 10 11 Comes now the defendant Dommic Renaldo Malone, and moves this Honorable Court to grant this Motion Fortifial and or in the alternative 12 13 Motion to withdraw assurse! 14 This motion is bood upon all papers and documents on sile, fiched 15 Statement sol forth in the points and Anthorities, contained therein. 16 Binks and Authorities 17 I'm requesting a specificial and would like to revoke my previous entry of my 18 waived speedy trial rights. 19 N.R.S. 174.511 Right of State to trial within 60 days after arraignment; 20 exceptions. The court may postpace the trial if: 21 1. It finds that more time is needed by the defendant to prepare his 22 allowing Mr. Charles chan mis represented me when he instructed me to waived 23 24 25 DEC 0 2 2009

Domanic R. Malane #1670841

5b

this rawlable right when he told me that this case would only take (18) mos.

He has of yet storm me all of the discovery, He also recently used rapist remarks as of late.

# Conclusion

I pray-that this motion gots granted as the defendant is at the money of the Special public Defender office.

DATED THIS THE day of New 1, 2009.

I, Ormanic & Manager 1, do

solemnly swear, under the penalty of perjury, that
the above 1 is accurate,
correct, and true to the best of my knowledge.

NRS 171.102 and NRS 208.165.

Respectfully submitted,

Defendant

Downing to was one at 12 may 1

AUX

### **PROPER PERSON SETTINGS**

CASE #C224572

**DEPARTMENT:17** 

**DEFENDANT:DOMONIC R. MALONE #1670891** 

**DATE FILED:December 3, 2009** 

MATTERS TO BE HEARD:MOTION FOR TRIAL (SPEEDY) AND OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE MOTION TO WITHDRAW COUNSEL.

**HEARING DATE: 12/15/2009** 

	1 .	S. F. Barrell	1.1
COPI	ES GIVEN TO:	and the first half to	* 1.4
$\boxtimes$	DISTRICT ATTORNEY		
	PUBLIC DEFENDER		
$\boxtimes$	PROPER PERSON		
	ATTORNEY GENERAL		
$\boxtimes$	ATTORNEY OF RECORD		
		,	

Special Public Defender

- 1	i	
1	TRAN	
2	60h	FILED
3	DISTRIC	T COURT MAR 5 9 50 AH '10
4	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA
5		CLERK OF THE SOURT
6	THE STATE OF NEVADA, 17 Cost 2	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
7	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C224572
8	vs.	DEPT. XVII
9	DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE,	
10	JASON D. McCARTY,	
11	Defendant.	
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL	. P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
13		
14	TUESDAY, OC	TOBER 27, 2009
15	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE:	
16	STATUS CHECK: TRIAL SE	TING / POSSIBLE CONFLICT
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	For the State:	MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ.
19		CHRISTOPHER LALLI, ESQ. Deputy District Attorneys
20	For the Defendant Molene:	
21	For the Defendant, Malone:	CHARLES A. CANO, ESQ. RANDALL H. PIKE, ESQ.
22		Special Public Defenders
23	For the Defendant, McCarty:	ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ.
24		CHRISTOPHEN N. ONAWI, ESQ.
25	RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEN	COURT RECORDER

2

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

#### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2009

[Proceeding commenced at 8:35 a.m.]

THE COURT: All right, 224572, State versus Domonic Malone, Jason McCarty. We have Mr. Sgro and Mr. Oram for Mr. McCarty. Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike for Mr. Malone. Mr. Lalli and Mr. DiGiacomo for the State. This is a status check and possible trial setting and also whether or not there was a conflict; Mr. Sgro?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Excuse me, Your Honor. May I speak to my attorney just for one second?

THE MARSHAL: You have to speak up.

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: I would like to speak with my attorney for a second.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't you go ahead.

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, while that's happening, may I inquire whether the Court received Mr. Sgro's affidavit?

THE COURT: Yes, I did.

MR. LALLI: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: That was the affidavit regarding the reasons --

MR. LALLI: Yes.

THE COURT: -- for the continuance.

MR. LALLI: Right.

THE COURT: Yes, I did receive that and reviewed it.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, in discussion among counsel, we were talking about potentially an April date. Mr. Oram and I have a Capital case starting March 22<sup>nd</sup>. Because of the length of this case, we'd like to set it April 5<sup>th</sup> with an

understanding that we may have to get a late start that week or start on the 12th.
Because of the age of this case, we don't want to set it out any farther and my
understanding after talking to your Clerk is the next time we may all be available
would be October and that's just too far, so we're hoping the Court can
accommodate us. I know we might trail into your civil stack.
THE COURT: You may got a appoific data. So if we're going to have the

THE COURT: You may get a specific date. So if we're going to have the jury questionnaire we can't have a hundred and fifty people sort of on hold.

[Colloquy between the Court and the Clerk]

THE COURT: We have another murder case that's with a firm setting.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Defendant's name?

THE COURT: Schneider.

THE CLERK: Schneider. It doesn't ring a bell.

MR. DIGIACOMO: I can't imagine that's a 250 case, Judge. This a 3 ½ year old 250 case.

MR. FIGLER: Schneider is a 250 case, Judge.

MR. DIGIACOMO: It is 250?

MR. FIGLER: Yeah. I'm on it.

THE CLERK: There you go.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Figler, do you know how long that case is scheduled to take, Schneider?

MR. FIGLER: It'll take probably with the penalty phase it's going to be six days. Shortest four days. Not a long trial.

[Colloquy between the Court and the Clerk]

MR. DIGIACOMO: That is the likelihood of cases going forward as we've seen in this case, Judge, can we take a double stack in the April date. Obviously,

20

21

22

23

24

25

ave die

you know, if we prioritize the case, but at least that keeps the date for us, Judge.

THE COURT: We'll set you in April, but understand that it may not go and the next date would be October.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Do you want to double set it now so you don't set anything else on the October stack?

THE COURT: All right. We'll do that as well.

THE CLERK: Okay, so our first setting; Calendar Call will be March 30<sup>th</sup> at 8:15 with a Trial date of April 5<sup>th</sup> at 10 a.m. And our back-up date will be October 5<sup>th</sup> for Calendar Call at 8:15 with a Trial date of October 11<sup>th</sup> at 10 a.m.

MR. LALLI: Is the week before that October date available?

THE CLERK: That is the -- no.

MR. DIGIACOMO: That's the earliest October date?

THE CLERK: That's the end of our civil stack.

MR. DIGIACOMO: You do?

THE CLERK: I gave you the first of our criminal.

MR. LALLI: So it's --

THE CLERK: October 11<sup>th</sup>, so you have five weeks.

THE COURT: I think one of our other cases in April is a penalty case from 1984. I don't know if your office has that, Mr. Pike, or not.

MR. PIKE: I'm -- we seem to collect some of those old things. Dust them off the shelf.

THE COURT: Last time you were here right before the trial there was some issues of some disc or some discovery issues; have all those been resolved?

MR. PIKE: We were provided a number of discs and we believe that we have them all including the videos that we requested.

 MR. SGRO: We just need a -- Mr. DiGiacomo made representations to me on the phone which are fine, but I think because we brought it up in Court perhaps you could put on the record with respect to the Lucero's interview there's a portion that is referenced in the transcript of the interview. Apparently the disc either was not going or does not exist. I can't remember now because of all the activity that's going on, but if Mr. DiGiacomo could just perfect the record and let us know formally the outcome of those two discs I think that would put that matter to bed.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, during the Lucero interview, the interview was tape recorded by the detective. I believe [indecipherable]. It was also -- had the ability to be viewed video tape and whether or not the actual recorder or not there is no tape, there is no disc in evidence of video of Mr. Lucero and Mrs. Lucero's interview. So whether or not it was recorded and then not maintained or it was never recorded which was the possibility it was audio recorded, there just isn't a disc.

I told Mr. Sgro that. I've also had the detective go through each and every disc that's impounded into evidence because that's how Henderson does it.

Made a copy of each and every disc that's impounded into evidence and each and every disc in the case has been turned over to Mr. Sgro and I told him that's the extent of representation.

THE COURT: Mr. Sgro?

MR. SGRO: Well, obviously our concern which probably would a table for another day would be whether or not they destroyed any evidence in the case. The concern is the Lucero's interview are somewhat important to the case and there's a video that's referenced in the transcript that reports things that don't appear any where in the -- there's a transcript that just cuts off and then resumes with a

significant portion of a conversation that was not available any more.

And just so you know, Your Honor, the Lucero's are friends of some of the witnesses. They're friends or acquaintances of the victims in the case. They go together to the police department to be interviewed and after the wife gives her statement, the wife and husband according to the transcript engage in a heated discussion and argue about what was said and should they have said this or that; that's what I'm gleaning from the context. That angered conversation which could from our perspective include things like I can't believe you say that. You know that what you just said wasn't true. I mean, I'm clearly speculating, but that anger fight about why certain things were said that's what's missing.

So it's somewhat disconcerning to have that not available in any form whatsoever. Not even audio tape.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Well, and here's what I would said to Mr. Sgro, he's free to file any motions. As I read the police report, the detective had a recorder with him. When he was in the room, it was recorded. When he left the room, he watched on the [indecipherable] ability to watch what's going on in the room, made a police report as to what they were talking about then went back in and continued the recording. And that recording was maintained and transcribed.

There is no -- I do not believe as I stand here, but I don't want to represent that to the Court that there was a video ever made of the incident. And it's just the detective's observations which Mr. Sgro has seen in the police report. If he feels that there is a basis for filing some sort of motion, he's free to file the motion, but I don't know what else I can tell them at this point.

THE COURT: Was it just a live feed, is that what it was?

MR. DIGIACOMO: Correct. It's a live feed into the room.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Sgro, if you want, you know, go ahead and file a motion on that issue, but as the parties may know I typically will order that defense counsel and one of the Deputy District Attorneys actually meet with the detective to go over their file to make sure that defense counsel has everything in their file. I'm sure the D.A. turns over everything in their file.

MR. DIGIACOMO: That's actually happened --

THE COURT: They may not get everything from the detective.

MR. DIGIACOMO: -- on multiple occasions in this case --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DIGIACOMO: -- coming up on this trial setting. On multiple occasions both defense attorneys have met with the detectives, gone over their books and only came up with -- Mr. Cano said that he didn't go through each and every disc to make sure he had each and every disc. And that's when we went back down there and got each and every disc to make sure they had those, Judge. So that's all happened at this point. And they're also obviously free to go back down there if they still think they're missing anything.

THE COURT: All right. I'll just wait for any other motion. And if there's any other discovery issues, I'd appreciate it well before the trial date 'cause we don't want to bump it again that's for sure. So we'll be at end of 2011.

MR. SGRO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SGRO: Thank you.

MR. CANO: Thank you.

MR. SGRO: With respect to the -- the conflict issues is that matter now not an issue because it's not been raised with this Court. I did contact the Bar as you

requested, but I don't know how you want to handle it at this juncture.

THE COURT: Well, maybe more of an issue of if I recall the State's -- I mean, the Special P.D.'s client.

MR. PIKE: That's correct, Your Honor. We did an investigation in relationship to that. Did some interviews. Actually went over to the jail with permission of counsel to interview -- to flush out the relationship.

MR. CANO: We did speak with Ron [indecipherable] he's a person in question that was maybe the cause of this conflict or reasons why there would be. We determined that we don't feel that there is one at this point in time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, I appreciate that. All right. Thank you, everybody.

MR. CANO: Thank you.

MR. LALLI: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Thank you, Judge.

[Proceeding concluded at 8:46 a.m.]

- - - - -

ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Michelle Ramsey

Court Recorder/Transcriber

1	TRAN		FILED
2			Mas 5 O - su su
3	GU	PY	Mar 5 9 50 AH 10
4	DISTRIC	COURT	CLERY CETTER AND
5	CLARK COUN	ITY, NEVADA	The court
6	en de la companya de		
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
8	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C	224572
9	vs.	DEPT. XVII	
10	DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE,		
11.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
12	Defendant.		
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL	P. VILLANI. DIST	RICT COURT JUDGE
14			
15	TUESDAY, DECI	EMBER 15, 2009	9
16	RECORDER'S TRANSO		
17	TO WITHDRA		NIAL AND MOTION
18			
19	APPEARANCES:		
20	For the State:	CHRISTOPH Deputy District	ER LALLI, ESQ. ct Attorney
21			·
22	For the Defendant, Malone:	RANDALL H.	•
23		CLARK W. P. Special Public	ATRICK, ESQ. c Defenders
24		•	
25	RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEY	, COURT RECC	RDER

#### 

#### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2009

[Proceeding commenced at 8:23 a.m.]

THE COURT: C224572, Domonic Malone. Mr. Malone is present in custody with Mr. Pike, Mr. Patrick here.

MR. PIKE: And Mr. Lalli.

THE COURT: Defendant's Pro Per Motion for Speedy Trial. And pursuant to EDCR if he is represented by counsel, you cannot file a pro per motion. If you want to file that on his behalf, Mr. Pike or Mr. Patrick, you can do so.

MR. PIKE: Your Honor, it --

THE COURT: And Mr. Lalli for the State.

MR. PIKE: -- right. The Court Clerk accepted it. I can't file a motion. He's making allegations against co-counsel and that -- so, if you want me to put a cover sheet on it I can do that, but other than that, it's not something that I can file on his behalf.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lalli, anything to add?

MR. LALLI: No. Our position is the one adopted by the Court.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny the motion. It's not properly filed. Sir, if you have some motions you want to file or you want filed --

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- listen very carefully, sir. You are free -- your attorneys are free to file any motion they deem appropriate. Since they represent you, you cannot file it on your own behalf. You can talk to them and request them to file whatever motions you warrant. So I'm denying it without prejudice.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor --

behalf.

THE DEFENDANT: Mr. Villani, along with that motion is an attorney that is to withdraw counsel on my case; that's what I had asked them to do that and he refused to do so.

THE COURT: So if they think there's merit to it, they'll refile it on your

THE COURT: Why? Are you going to hire your own attorney, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: No. Your Honor, I rather represent myself then to be represented by the ones I'm currently represented by. If that's what I have to do, that's what I'm going to do.

THE COURT: Okay, sir, we can have a -- I can give you a Faretta Canvass not today. We can go through that, but understand that if I accept your -- your request to represent yourself and right before trial, you can't come in and say oh by the way --

THE DEFENDANT: No, I understand.

THE COURT: -- I don't want to represent -- sir, I don't want to represent myself. If you're going go through this, then you're going to be your own attorney. You have very serious charges. You've got murder kidnapping charges and I think that would be -- you'd be well served to stay with your counsel here. And if there's a personality conflict, I'm sure the three of you can work that out.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I brought this to your attention once before and you said that they would have everything I asked for done by the time of my trial. It has yet to be done. So I figured that it be best in my interest to represent myself if I can make sure the things that I want done get done. That's it. You know, so --

THE COURT: What do you want to be accomplished?

THE DEFENDANT: I have already submitted that in the motion once before.

THE COURT: Okay. What do you want? What do you want to
accomplished?

THE DEFENDANT: I wanted to see all the evidence that was against me.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you given --

THE DEFENDANT: I wanted them to call the certain witnesses that I had wanted to call on my own. I have -- it's a whole host of many things, Your Honor. I don't have no issue with them on a personal level, it's just with the case level.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: So in order for me to be represented properly, I must represent myself.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Pike, have you given him all the discovery?

MR. PIKE: Yes, Your Honor. I went through and cataloged all of the discovery. I've gone over it with him. I've provided it with him. I've got a receipt indicating that he got everything that we received. We were prepared to go to trial the last time as Your Honor's aware. It was continued based upon an issue with the Co-defendant.

Now, when the Defendant comes in and says he doesn't have a personal issue and he's filed a motion with the Court saying he wants us recused because he believes one of us to be racist, then there is a big problem with that. When he comes in as being disingenuous and what his motion is. And I've litigated issue and issue and issue on this case and we have been prepared for trial. He wants to invoke his -- reinvoke his right to a speedy trial. He waived that. We've been prepared for trial. Your Honor's tried to set firm dates. In fact, you double set it in April so that we can get an early setting for that. So the two things that he's

bringing before you at this point in time have nothing to do with the fact that he doesn't have discovery and now he's just throwing that out there because he's not getting any play on the racist thing. And so --

THE DEFENDANT: Actually --

THE COURT: Sir, one at a time.

MR. PIKE: — so if he's — Lunderstand that he's frustrated that he's been in jail for a long time. We've been prepared for this. We've gone back and we've conducted a full and thorough factual investigation. We've completed a full and thorough mitigation investigation and we're prepared to go to trial in April setting. There has been nothing dilatory in our actions and we've not hidden anything from him and I've personally can represent to the Court that I have cataloged every piece of paper that we received and I've made that available to him.

THE DEFENDANT: And I'm telling the Court that I have not received all that. There's video in this case that I have not seen yet, but that's not what I had included.

THE COURT: All right. What we'll do, sir, we'll set a Faretta Canvass in a couple of weeks here and understand if I accept your request to represent yourself that's it.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. And you're going to go to trial on murder charges, first degree kidnapping charges. I can tell you I've had both Mr. Pike and Mr. Patrick before me and they have zealously represented their clients in all occasions. They've filed ever conceivable motion. They did not roll over and play dead. I can assure you of that. I think you're making a very poor decision here.

THE DEFENDANT: That's a decision that I feel that I can make.

1	THE COURT: That's fine. And that's what you're going to stand by. All		
2	right. We'll have we'll do this on a Friday a couple of weeks here.		
3	THE CLERK: Next Friday, January 8 <sup>th</sup> .		
4	THE COURT: All right. January 8 <sup>th</sup> ; how's that Mr. Lalli?		
5	MR. LALLI: That's fine, Your Honor. Thank you.		
6.,	ed anderthe CLERK: At 8:15.		
7	MR. PIKE: Your Honor, Mr. Cano and another representative from the office		
8	will be there. I'm having surgery that day.		
9	THE COURT: Okay. How's 9 o'clock work?		
10	MR. LALLI: 9 o'clock.		
~ <b>11</b> .	THE COURT: We're double checking here to see if we have other matters		
12	on. All right. We'll put it at 9 o'clock.		
13	And, sir, if you have if you have second thoughts about it, just		
14	you're free to contact your attorneys here and perhaps they'll come down and meet		
15	with you to clear up any misunderstandings. Do you understand that?		
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
17	THE COURT: All right.		
18	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.		
19	[Proceeding concluded at 8:30 a.m.]		
20			
21			
22	ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.		
23			
24	Wichelle Ramsey		
25	Court Recorder/Transcriber		

1	TRAN	
2		<b>~7</b>
3		MAR 5 9 51 AM 10
4	DISTRICT	
5	CLARK COUNT	CLERA GARRA DOBAN FY, NEVADA
6		
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
8	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C224572
9	vs.	DEPT. XVII
10	DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE,	
11	}	
12	Defendant.	
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P	VIII ANI DISTRICT COLIRT ILIDOE
14	DEFORE THE HONOTABLE WHOTALE	. VILLAM, DISTRICT COOKT JUDGE
15	FRIDAY, JANUA	ARY 8, 2010
16	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE:	
17	FARETTA C.	ANVASS
18	APPEARANCES:	
19	For the State:	MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ.
20		CHRISTOPHER LALLI, ESQ. Deputy District Attorneys
21		Johns Morney
22	For the Defendant:	DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
23		CHARLES A. CANO, ESQ. Special Public Defenders
24		p
25	RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEY, C	COURT RECORDER

### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 2010

[Proceeding commenced at 9:13 a.m.]

THE COURT: Case Number C224572, State versus Domonic Malone. Mr. Malone's present in custody with counsel, Mr. Schieck, Mr. Cano; and Mr. Lalli and Mr. DiGiacomo for the State.

Mr. Malone?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Last time we were in Court, I think you had voiced some dissatisfaction with one of your attorneys. I think you had alleged that one of them made a racial slur towards you --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- is that correct, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And was it based upon that racial slur that you have the desire now to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: It wasn't that alone, sir. It was an ongoing thing, but yes that was the final straw. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, that you can't pick and choose your attorneys? You can't say well I like one of the attorneys sitting at the desk and so appoint me another attorney; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Just for the record, I'm going to give some -- Wes, just for the record -- Wes, can you hand -- it's a copy of the Information to the Defendant. I'm assuming he's seen that before and I just want to make sure he has it here in Court.

- 7, 177.

even see you right now, but I hear you.

THE COURT: You can't see me?

THE DEFENDANT: No. I see colors. I see, you know, I know you wearing black and you got some white up in it.

THE COURT: Are you able to see someone's facial features?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right, sir, because there'll be witnesses testifying and sometimes their demeanor on the stand could lead an attorney to -- to believe that perhaps they're not being honest on the stand. Could lead an attorney to believe that they are concerned about a line of questioning 'cause they can see perhaps see some body language. And you're telling me that you're eyesight would prevent you from seeing that; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are there some glasses that would help you or just you just have an eye condition that unfortunately is permanent?

THE DEFENDANT: No. I wear glasses. And I had got some, right.

Unfortunately, less than 30 days in wearing them 'cause the back of them was a little bit short so they kept sliding on my face. And I do the important work up in the units. I was catching the sheets and the glasses slipped on my face and right in front of me and then it fell and cracked the glasses. Like I have them here.

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, can the record just reflect that he actually is holding up --

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I'm holding it.

MR. LALLI: -- a pair of glasses in a bag?

THE COURT: He has it like in a Ziploc bag. Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: And this is how it came to me, in the bag. They cracked like right here, like that.

THE COURT: All right, but right now, sir, if we went to trial today you would not be able to see someone's facial expressions; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. No, I would not.

THE COURT: And would you be able to see any gestures that a witness would make?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I can't barely see you now. Like I told you -- like I stated earlier, the only thing I see is colors.

THE COURT: You have any other health issues, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Are you on -- are you taking any type of medication?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have you been prescribed any type of medication?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for any mental illness?

THE DEFENDANT: Can you be more specific, sir?

THE COURT: Well, regarding any mental depression. I mean there's a list of types of mental illness. I can't give you an all encompassing list, but like depression, schizophrenia, bipolar. I mean, I'm not trying to limit different types of mental illness, but have you ever been diagnosed with any type of mental illness?

THE DEFENDANT: I do not know if I have been diagnosed, but between the ages of I think 15, maybe 16 years I was in Charter for awhile. Yes.

THE COURT: Charter Hospital here?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What are they?

24

THE DEFENDANT: Aggravator circumstance is the crime itself, criminal history background and the things that would I guess around that right there; that's as much I understand it.

THE COURT: Do you know what mitigating circumstances are, mitigating factors?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I'm not asking for your specific ones, but can you give me a list of general -- general mitigating factors?

THE DEFENDANT: My understanding with the one dealing with the life of the individual of background, criminal history background, you know, character in general; that's all I got right now.

THE COURT: Sir, do you know what the possible penalties are on murder, first degree murder?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What are they?

THE DEFENDANT: Death is its death, sir.

THE COURT: Is that the only possible penalty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: What are the other penalties?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe it's 25 to life, 50 to life, something like in that range like I said.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any other penalties, possible penalties?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, first degree now I know is life with, life without.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you know what the penalties are for first degree kidnapping?

THE COURT: Do you know the definition of malice of forethought?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I really don't.

THE COURT: How about deliberation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And what's the definition of deliberation relating to murder?

THE DEFENDANT: With the intentions to commit the murder. Deliberately did it. You know, it wasn't no -- no second thought. This is what you -- basically, a person that was cold-hearted enough to do that, sir.

THE COURT: How long does that deliberation have to take?

THE DEFENDANT: It really did not say, sir.

THE COURT: You understand that if you went to trial and were found guilty of more than one charge, that the Court can sentence you consecutive time?

Meaning you would serve one sentence, complete that sentence and then serve a second sentence; you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, that was my understanding.

THE COURT: You understand if you represent yourself, you're on your own, sir. The Court can't help you with the proceedings here; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: I must -- well, yes, sir, I understood that, but I was on my own. I had <u>Twombly versus de Papa</u>, but unfortunate due to the incident that happened Monday, I wasn't able to go to legal library, but they cited a -- the same case, but they said it was reversed and they gave me another number. I haven't had a chance to look that over yet. Where I was understanding that I reserved my right to having I think the use of a standby counsel, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, that as a Judge I cannot help you try

your case or advise you how to try your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, yes, sir. I'm aware of that, sir.

THE COURT: And I cannot help you in any way?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I understand that.

THE COURT: And there isn't two sets of criminal procedure rules; one for attorneys and one for individuals representing themselves. You'll be held to the same standard as an attorney; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. You have asked me that once before, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, I just noticed that you looked down at the paperwork in front of you and it appeared to me that you were reading it and its about -- you have to keep it about 6 or 8 inches from your -- from your eyes to read it; is that correct, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, you understand that the Deputy District Attorneys who will be prosecuting this case are very well experienced, they're skilled, they've been trained quite extensively; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I'm very well aware of Mr. Lalli and Mr. DiGiacomo, sir.

THE COURT: And that you -- it appears that you are unfamiliar with the legal procedures; is that correct, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand by your lack of understanding of all of the elements of the crimes, the definition of the elements of the crimes is going to put you at a disadvantage in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Voir dire?

1	THE COURT: Voir dire; do you know what that means?
2	THE DEFENDANT: As we speaking now, I believe so. Yes, sir.
3	THE COURT: Do you know how to conduct a voir dire examination?
4	THE DEFENDANT: I think to my understanding I would not go voir dire. I'd
5	take the word of which is the one speaking of like as today as this is what I'm
6	offering. Like I don't think that I'm offering it as a as a truth of the matter. It's just
7	that that's where we're going, sir. This is what this person speaks as of today.
8	THE COURT: Do you know what the term peremptory challenge means?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Sir?
10	THE COURT: Do you know what the term peremptory challenge means?
11	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
12	THE COURT: Do you know what the grounds are for excusing a potential
13	juror?
14	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
15	THE COURT: Excuse them for cause. Excuse me?
16	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I didn't get to the jury part yet, sir, in the book.
17	THE COURT: Do you know what the Crawford Rule is?
18	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir, but I have heard of it. Yes, sir.
19	THE COURT: You know what the best evidence rule is?
20	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir, but I came across that as well.
21	THE COURT: Do you know what the difference is between an open
22	statement and closing argument?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
24	THE COURT: What's the difference?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Opening statement is all the things that I as I or the

District Attorney would represent to the Court as the jury of the case this is how the
case is going to go and this is what they tend to prove or disprove. And in my
closing argument, I just reinforce that what I said in opening statements, sir. Or
something in effect of try to sway the jury in my favor or not in my favor, sir.

THE COURT: You know when character evidence is appropriate during the trial, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, in the book it didn't tell me how to use it in the trial, but I understand the purpose of a character evidence. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, do you know how to make a proper objection during -- during examination of a witness?

THE DEFENDANT: Other than what I have seen in the courtroom, sir, that's about the basic minimal knowledge that I know, sir.

THE COURT: So you really don't know how to do that do you?

THE DEFENDANT: Not as a direct. No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you know how to proffer evidence to protect the record for appeal?

THE DEFENDANT: Proper evidence to protect the record from appeal?

THE COURT: No. How to proffer evidence?

THE DEFENDANT: Proffer?

THE COURT: Make an offer of proof.

THE DEFENDANT: Oh. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you familiar with the motion for a mistrial, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I'm not familiar with it. I just heard about it, but no, sir, I'm not familiar. I've never looked into that, sir.

THE COURT: Do you know what the grounds are for a mistrial?

THE DEFENDANT: It's a lot of grounds for a mistrial that I understand.

THE COURT: Give me a couple.

THE DEFENDANT: I can give you -- well, when we did a motion in limine, if the District Attorney goes beyond their motion of the limine, then a person can request for a mistrial. Something that's procedural incident that a witness are so in a -- we can also request a mistrial, but it's up to the Judge to grant the mistrial or not or just take it up in the Court's of Appeal, sir.

THE COURT: Are you aware that if you -- if there's a failure to timely object for a motion for mistrial could be waiving certain mistakes made in the trial; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So do you understand that if you fail to object to certain evidence that comes into the trial that could have an adverse impact on any appeal you might make?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you realize if you represent yourself, sir, and if you are convicted that you can't complain on appeal that you had a -- that there was ineffective representation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So you're clear this means that if you are convicted, you can't complain to the Supreme Court that your attorney, you, didn't do a good job; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, 'cause I was the attorney or primary one. However, it plays out yes I'm the primary attorney, sir. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, it's clear to this Court that you do not completely

understand all the elements of the crime, the possible defenses. Since this is a capital murder case you have the right if the jury finds you guilty of first degree murder, you have the right to present mitigating factors on your behalf. It doesn't appear to me that you're aware of all those factors or how to present those.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. That was my understand that being it's a 250 case I thought that perhaps that I would be granted the standby counsel that would be somebody that was specialize in the death penalty part of the case, sir. You know, my life is on a death situation, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, is one of the reasons why you want to represent yourself was because someone made an alleged racial slur towards you?

THE DEFENDANT: That's not the only reason, sir.

THE COURT: You made -- you said that last time we were in Court. You said I think one of your defense attorneys said -- made a racial remark towards you.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is that one of the reasons you want to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What's the other reason?

THE DEFENDANT: There's certain things that I had wanted the attorney to do and I was told that he would do it or he would get to it, but it never got done. So I figured the only way to get anything done is for me to do it myself.

THE COURT: Well, sir, perhaps what you want to be done is not legally proper and that's a decision that your attorneys make or they're in the process of preparing your defense. So what you have asked them to accomplish may not be accomplished at this point, but if it's legally proper I'm sure your attorneys will accomplish whatever request you have if it's proper for your case, if it will assist in

your defense; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. So is it your belief that they will refuse to -- your attorneys are refusing to present evidence that will defend you in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I feel that we have two different directions that conflict -- clashes with each other. You know, though that some of those things that we do agree on, there's some things that we do disagree on, sir. And I -- but the things that I had shown them the ones that I feel that adhere to me what's most important I showed that I had legal merit. I showed the -- the mistakes that was made up in that. And I had point out that it was a [indecipherable] that I did make up in that situation, but like I had explained it to them and I think you had explained it to me that the Supreme Court is going to say what Malone failed to do, not what the attorneys failed to do.

So these are the things that I had tried to get stressed over to my attorney and that's the reason for me to have to represent myself to properly make sure that I cover all the grounds, sir.

THE COURT: But also -- but your -- what I'm hearing from you is that you're requesting that you want to represent yourself, but also have standby counsel; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, for the mitigation part, sir. The death part as I understand it. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you think you should have an attorney so you don't even get to that part?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, sir, I -- I do not wish to get to that point. However, since my 4 years of being here and fortunately this how it is. You know it's nothing

that we can do about it, but being that I have like such a scattered amount of charges, I'll be found guilty of something, right. So there was never a doubt in my mind that because of the numerous charges that I will be happy.

My thing was that I was just trying to take care of myself. Again, that would [indecipherable]. These are the things that I have I can do, but I understand that I can't fight everybody in this courtroom, sir. So this is just a natural course of highs and lows.

THE COURT: You had mentioned earlier, sir, that you had requested your attorneys to pursue certain legal avenues in this case, research certain matters and they have not accomplished that at this time; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Don't tell us what you have requested.

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, no.

THE COURT: No. Hang on. Don't tell. I'm not asking you to tell what you have requested, but have your attorneys told you that they are going to refuse to follow-up on leads you have given them?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, it was --

THE COURT: Okay, it's a yes or no, sir, because I don't want to get into the facts 'cause that's not appropriate.

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir, it wasn't no directly involved.

THE COURT: Okay, so they've never said we're not going to do it. They just -- they just have not accomplished it yet; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. They have not accomplished it yet.

THE COURT: So if they had accomplished your request as of this date, would you be seeking to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe in my request was I carried out, sir, I don't think that I would still be your courtroom, sir.

THE COURT: Okay, but my question is, if all of your requests have been followed, would you still be seeking to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I don't think there would be a need to.

THE COURT: Well, sir, it's clear to me that you really don't, as I mentioned before, you know all the elements, you know all the defenses. This is a capital case. You're not really familiar with the rules of evidence, criminal rules of procedures and my opinion is it's unwise for you to represent yourself in this case because of the various serious charges; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I understand that for anybody that's in this type of situation as I qualify, it is a very dangerous situation here even though I'm trying to get everything to protect my life. I could also be in return doing everything possibly to make it easier for my life to be taken from me, sir. I understand that. But I feel that's what I have to do because as -- when you -- when I first came into your courtroom and I had addressed the issue to you about these trials they keep trying to go to trial and I told you at one time about the attorneys and stuff, you said that they would have enough time to do it. Come trial which was set for October of I believe 2009. So in that timeframe I was like going over which I had told me that it would be able to get done, but it has not get done. So I don't think that that would ever be a chance it will be done. So I humbly waited as much you had directed me to do which was get on time to do it and it had yet to be done. So I'm my back against the wall and this is the only option that I have so I must stick it. I do not want it, but I have too.

THE COURT: Well, what I've heard from you is they have completed this

request of yours that you wouldn't be here this morning.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

is, moakd

THE COURT: And, sir, like I had mentioned to you before, it's clear to this Court you really don't have a grasp of the law, the evidence, rules of procedure, the specific elements of the crime, the defense of the crime that -- that your request here is, at least in my opinion, is not well founded; do you understand that, sir?

It's against your best interest to represent yourself in this case. You have two very seasoned attorneys. I don't know if Mr. Schieck's going to be representing you in this case --

THE DEFENDANT: No, Mr. Schieck is not.

THE COURT: -- but I think Mr. Pike was your attorney and I've had a case with Mr. Cano, Mr. Pike and they're very experienced attorneys and I can tell you they aggressively defend their clients; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Sir, yes, sir. I understand what you're telling me, sir, right. And it's kind of like a double standard like to a certain because personally they are all good people, you know. They just different. We're a different people. I don't have a problem with them as a personal level like he's a human being, he's a nice guy, he's a decent human being. Both of them are and Mr. Schieck is too and so is Mr. DiGiacomo. I haven't really dealt with Mr. Lalli before, sir.

In the process of doing that though, its like this is my life here. And I just can't -- I cannot leave no -- no rooms for -- wiggle room for that, you know. This is a court proceeding. This is not like me and him can go barbeque or anything like that. This is like work. And this is my life, so this is something that I hold dear to me, sir. So I must protect it at all costs even if it is going up against a well trained machine, sir.

THE COURT: Do you think you'll protect your rights better having two seasoned attorneys representing you versus somebody that really doesn't have any clue as to the criminal procedure?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, I do believe that, but I believe that the results that I'm trying to avoid would be eminent by keeping them, sir.

THE COURT: You have anything to add Mr. Schieck or Mr. Cano? No?

MR. CANO: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lalli, Mr. DiGiacomo?

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, I think it's important for the Defendant to acknowledge that there is a Co-defendant in this case; that Co-defendant is represented by two very experienced attorneys and during the course of the trial they could very well suggest that this Defendant, Mr. Malone, is culpable as opposed to their own client. So in addition to the rigors of defending a case, he would also be called upon to deal with that potential as this trial unfolds. I would want to make sure he's aware of that as well.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. It was my --

THE COURT: Next, sir, you could have not only the 2 prosecutors arguing against you. You could have the 2 attorneys who represent the Co-defendant argue against you. You could have 4 attorneys arguing against you; you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Sir --

THE COURT: You understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Since we had started this case, that's been my whole understanding that I was going up against 4 attorneys, sir. That's how it seemed like it was playing out in the previous Courts, sir.

 THE COURT: Do you think you would have a better chance of meeting some of these charges if you had two seasoned attorneys helping to fight for your rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Sir, well I still -- look, two people versus four people yes they're seasoned, they're a great, sir, but you're still outnumbered and though they will fight the best way you can and with the ability you can you still end up losing because you're outnumbered. So even if I do it by myself or with them, I still see the same adverse effect.

What unfortunately without going into details the Co-defendant and I recognize that --

THE COURT: No. Don't talk about the facts of the case, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm not, sir. It's -- it's one of those -- it's like a poster thing with that, sir. So pretty much show and tell with that one, sir. So that's the only thing that I have.

THE COURT: And after everything you've been advised of this morning, sir, you still wish to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I feel as though I have no choice, sir.

THE COURT: And it's your decision this morning voluntary on your part to represent yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, as I sit up in this courtroom, sir, yes I try many times to get other attorneys, but I was denied. I was unsuccessful in getting those. So, therefore, the only option that I have is this. I can't say that if I put a gun to my head anything like that 'cause nobody had done that, but I feel that this is the only option I have. So, yes, sir, I have to take it. I feel as I'm compelled to take it, sir.

THE COURT: And you understand the difficulty of representing yourself?

11<sup>.</sup>

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. It's a very difficult situation.

THE COURT: Well, the Court does find that the Defendant has knowingly and voluntarily waived his right to counsel. Although it's a, you know, a bad decision on your part, sir. I am concerned about your physical limitations specifically your eyesight. And you had mentioned that you can't even see my face, any facial expressions and it appears to me during these proceedings you've been trying to read a paper in front of you and you have to place it 6 to 8 inches from your eyes to read it.

THE DEFENDANT: I was given Rule 253, a copy of it.

THE COURT: No. I understand that, I'm just saying but it looks like when you read you have to put it like 6 to 8 inches from your -- from your face.

THE DEFENDANT: A little bit closer, yeah. That's what calling wearing glasses I believe.

THE COURT: I think this Court has discretion not to grant his motion to represent himself. I find that his physical limitation of his eyesight is substantial enough that it's not appropriate that he represent himself in this matter.

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LALLI: Based upon the canvass, it is our position that he meets eligibility for self representation. We would also suggest to the Court that it is his constitutional right to do so. I share the same concerns that the Court has with respect to his eyesight. I think the reason the Defendant's not wearing glasses was because the frame of the glasses broke and then the actual lense is out.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

MR. LALLI: So I think perhaps the Court's concerns could be allayed if

simply there were some order in place for him to get those glasses repaired.

In addition, we would certainly urge the Court to appoint Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike as standby counsel and certainly they can help facilitate things like the repair of his glasses and those sorts of ancillary things that he might not be able to do on his own, but we believe that this canvass has satisfied the constitutional requirements of self representation.

THE COURT: Mr. Schieck?

MR. SCHIECK: Our position is the State shouldn't have a position on whether or not he qualifies; that's the Court's decision.

THE COURT: Yes. You're absolutely correct.

MR. SCHIECK: Obviously it's much easier for the State to go to trial against Mr. Malone representing himself than it is going with -- with attorneys representing him. So I don't think the State's position on that should bare any weight with this Court.

With respect to the glasses, he does have them here and we can see about getting that remedied, but I don't think the State's position on that should -- should hold any water here. And we're not taking any position; that's the decision the Court has to make in that respect.

THE COURT: I didn't -- my question was if they just had anything to add here. It's clearly the Court's duty to make it's own decision in this matter. And as I had mentioned, I do find that he is competent to waive his constitutional right to represent himself as his own attorney. I do believe that there hasn't been any pressure put on him, that he's waiving his right to counsel freely, voluntarily and knowingly. And he has a full appreciation of the waiver and its consequences, the many negative consequences in this case.

However, because of certain -- like I said, his eyesight issues and due to the nature of these charges, I am going to appoint the Special Public Defender's Office as standby counsel in this case.

THE DEFENDANT: See, and that's what I was trying not to do because I figured that as much as a standby counsel would be one counsel is the one I was trying to remove.

THE COURT: Well, sir, I'm going to appoint standby counsel. You can -- you can request help from them or not; that's strictly up to you.

THE DEFENDANT: It was -- it wasn't that, sir. It's just that in the process of me doing all this that I had not attached to the -- the -- the motion for ineffective assistance of counsel was 1983 because they don't put those in a legal library. You have to send out for those and I had sent out for them and I had got them. I just had not went to the procedural process of putting those together, sir. And I was trying to avoid all of that doing -- trying through the Special Public Defender's Office 'cause I don't really want to wish to do that. I just wish to just continue on with my case and get on with my life.

However, as like -- as I knew that was also an option as well to just to sue the office and I really [indecipherable] what I'm trying to do that, sir.

THE COURT: Well, I understand that, sir, but I'm nevertheless I'm appointing them standby counsel and they can assist you with any investigation of this case; and also if you don't, Mr. Schieck, if you could -- I don't know if you want to contact the appropriate people so that we can get him his glasses fixed. Or, Officer, do you know they go about doing that?

[Colloquy between the Correction's Officer and Defendant]
THE COURT: Is it just the frame broken, sir, is that the problem?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, just a little snap thing and the bottom of the glasses was short that's why they kept slipping off my face.

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, in fact, we arranged to get those glasses from Mr. Malone, send him out to have his eyes examined and had those glasses provided to him. It may just take a drop of superglue to fix.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHIECK: It's a small bottom portion of the frame. And if we -- if we could take possession of those today we could probably glue those and get them back to him.

THE DEFENDANT: [indecipherable]

THE COURT: Okay, sir, do you have any objection to Mr. Cano or Mr. Schieck taking possession of your glasses to see if they can repair the frame?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I just got to get them information that's helping them out. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Just like there's a piece of paper in that bag? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. If you can remove the paper and then give the glasses to the Correction Officer and she can hand it to the attorneys and they'll see what they can do to have the frame repaired.

All right. Now we just need -- do we have a trial date; correct? MR. LALLI: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. SCHIECK: Could I address the issues of standby counsel, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHIECK: And clearly Rule 253 does not contemplate the standby counsel is -- is required to advise the client or to provide legal advice to Mr. Malone.

and Sanking System

 He's chosen and this Court has allowed him to represent himself and that is standby means we are -- we are simply standing by. We are not providing advice to Mr. Malone; that's my understanding of standby counsel.

Additionally, we are not a copy service and we are not a runner service for Mr. Malone. He is representing himself. We will accommodate and providing him things regarding his case, but nothing further. And the concept that they're going to be wild goose chases undertaken at the expense of the County because Mr. Malone is choosing to represent himself is not going to happen. And certain decisions that legal counsel make in a case having to do with -- with representing any case are based on those years of experience on what, you know, what his wild goose chase and what is not. And so I think there needs to be an understanding that standby counsel is not a runner service.

THE COURT: I think -- do you understand that, Mr. Malone?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. My only thing I needed was a private investigator and my whole case file; that's it. It's just only certain witnesses that I had wanted to talk too that's already up on this --

THE COURT: Well, you're not going to use their investigator.

THE DEFENDANT: That's all I have

THE COURT: We can have another -- sir, listen. We'll have an investigator appointed for you.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, but you're not going to use the Special Public Defender's investigator.

THE DEFENDANT: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: 'Cause basically you say you don't want their services, but

I'm going to have them standby. Again, which just means if you have a question for them perhaps some procedures, I don't know what question you may have, but they could give you some information, but they're not your attorney; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, yes. I understand that. You know, ever since you told me I haven't made an effort to call the office or whatever. You know, I just -- except for one time I told Mr. Cano that I guess I gave him phone notice that I will be requesting the whole file on my case and that's about it.

THE COURT: Do you understand, sir, there's a lot of people in prison who represented themselves?

THE DEFENDANT: It's a lot of people that -- that represent themselves in prison. There's a lot of people who is represented by attorneys that's in prison too, sir, because of a lot of mistakes that are made procedural mistakes or just the -- the -- the ability to do things that the Public Defender's Office are not able to do; that type of stuff. However, that -- like I had explained earlier I understand.

Unfortunately, that's how it is, you know, we're not here to change. We're just trying

THE COURT: Well, as you know, I think you're making an unwise decision. You have two very fine attorneys who agreed to represent you, but that's your decision, sir.

All right. Anything else?

here to get along and deal with what we have, sir.

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, and there are certain things that Mr. Malone has requested that the jail will not allow him to have with regards to his case such as DVD's and CD's. He has no ability to play those things any way and the jail won't allow him to have those in his property, so if he's requesting us to provide things we

can't provide because the jail says you can't give them to him I don't know what --how the Court wants to handle that situation with Mr. Malone.

THE COURT: Officer, if he was represented by an attorney and they wanted to show him or allow him to listen to a CD or watch a DVD, you know, a videotape of something how does an attorney go about doing that?

MR. SCHIECK: We take them in and can show it to him and we take them back out.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

MR. SCHIECK: Okay. That's has been done. We can't give him physical copies --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHIECK: -- of those DVD's or the ability to play those.

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that. You know, I understand that when I request for the whole file, I was just encompassing the whole file. I understand that certain -- certain discs that I can't have 'cause how it was played to me was played on the computer, right. So I understand that I don't have a computer in the jail. However, it's the rest of the file that's not [indecipherable] can't be transcribed to paperwork that I can have. And these are the things in my file that I wanted. And --

THE COURT: Well, I understand that your attorneys had given you a copy of the file.

THE DEFENDANT: I have given that. I have given that back to them, so I don't have nothing.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: And they don't --

THE COURT: Mr. Schieck, Mr. Malone said he gave the copies back to you?

MR. SCHIECK: My understanding is he's been provided with everything, but some things he has given back to us that we are holding. We can make -- make -- THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHIECK: -- arrangements to give those back to Mr. Malone.

THE COURT: Mr. Schieck and Mr. Cano is going to return those items to you, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. And there's some things that I asked for that was not transcribed such as telephone --

THE COURT: Well, sir, that's -- that's the issue of representing yourself. You need to file a motion. If there's a discovery issues, you need to file a motion and you don't know how to do that.

THE DEFENDANT: No. I'm the one that do that. It was --

THE COURT: Okay. All right, so you have a copy of the file. You're missing some documents that you returned to Mr. Schieck or Mr. Cano. They're going to turn that back over to you in the next couple of days, okay. If there's other issues, you need to file the appropriate motion.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. And understand that if your motions are not proper form, it's not properly prepared or it's not a legal basis for it, then more than like the Court's going to deny it; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir, because it'll show that --

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: -- I was incorrect. Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: All right. And we have a tentative trial date on April
2	THE CLERK: Yeah.
3	THE COURT: are you going to be ready to go to trial, sir, on April 5 <sup>th</sup> ?
4	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. I'll probably announce not be ready to go to
5	trial.
6	THE CO⊎R™ Okay. When
7	MR. LALLI: Well, we would object to that, Your Honor. We plan on being
8	ready to go to trial on that date.
9	THE COURT: When was when was our Calendar Call? Couple months
10	ago?
11	THE DEFENDANT: It was
12	MR. LALLI: I believe the Calendar
13	MR. DIGIACOMO: Yes, Judge. And that alone would be a basis for reject
14	his his late request to represent himself. If he's not going to be ready which is a
15	question I guess we should have asked, then obviously that's a basis of the Court
16	can consider. We've been ready for years now.
17	THE DEFENDANT: Sir
18	THE COURT: I think there's a case was it called [indecipherable]
19	THE DEFENDANT: I've been trying to go to trial.
20	THE COURT: or some other case sir, listen to me.
21	THE DEFENDANT: Okay, sir.
22	THE COURT: That we have a trial date that's been set for at least four
23	months I would think. I mean from April when was the trial date set?
24	MR. DIGIACOMO: October.
25	MR. CANO: October.

THE CLERK: October, yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, it's in October. Trial's April 5<sup>th</sup>, so that's 6 months. And so we're going to go forward on that day; do you understand that? The fact that now you're coming in and with 2 ½ or 3 months to go and now you're not going to be ready, it's a basis for me to deny this motion.

THE DEFENDANT: Sir, as I explained to you at the top of the year when I first met you. Every year that trial date got set for me, my attorneys and I have always pushed for a trial. I have never waived my right to a trial that we was trying to go, but each time that I thought I was getting a trial, they got to wait. Now, that I need time to go over my case myself, now I'm -- now I'm hearing that now that we're ready, we're going.

I have been most courteous to them for them to keep pushing year after year after year. I'm quite sure I can too get some type of courtesy to get time so I can properly be ready to represent myself, sir; that's all I'm asking.

THE COURT: Well, sir, at this point and that's one of the things you just can't -- can't come in now after we've -- it's actually 3 months, 4 months since we set this trial date and now say I was to represent myself, but I won't be ready; that's the basis for me to deny your motion.

And as far as I'm concerned, we're going to trial on April 5<sup>th</sup>. I'm assuming your attorneys would be ready to go to trial on April 5<sup>th</sup> and if you're not because you're representing yourself, you got to start everything over --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- that's to detriment, sir; do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: So it's like because I'm representing myself and I'm not ready then I still have to go; that what you're saying, sir?

THE COURT: Untimely requesting of to represent yourself is a basis for this Court to deny your motion.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay, sir. Like I said I was trying to get an attorney -THE COURT: Okay. Well, sir, you're going to trial April 5<sup>th</sup> or you're
representing yourself or you're going to trial April 5<sup>th</sup> with 2 fine attorneys; which do
you want?

THE DEFENDANT: I guess, sir, I have to go to prison by myself then, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Well, we don't know if that's going to happen, but we're set for April 5<sup>th</sup>.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, one last issue pursuant to Rule 253. Last time Defendant's lawyers who are now standby counsel announced ready. In fact, we made the weekend and then it was a personal issue related to the Co-defendant's lawyers that caused a continuance.

If the Court can just enter an Order that standby counsel be ready in case Mr. Malone at some point close to trial elects to now have them take over as counsel, so that they don't just not be prepared. Rule 253 says that they'd be prepared to take over in the proceedings. I don't want this to be like something Mr. Malone goes okay now I want to lawyer and then there'll be a continuance of our trial date. Rule 253 contemplates that and so I just ask the Court to enter that Order.

THE COURT: Mr. Schieck or Mr. Cano?

MR. SCHIECK: Well, Your Honor, it's sort of having your -- your cake and eating it too here. We will -- we announced ready before and my understanding from Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike is that they would announce ready if we were still on the case on April 5<sup>th</sup>. We'll do what we can to -- to be ready in the posture of standby

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

 counsel, but we can't control what -- what transpires or motions filed by Codefendants. Mr. Oram may file motions on behalf of his client that we would in certain ways that Mr. Malone chooses to not respond to or agree to. And then at the last minute we're thrust into the fray and they're supposed to say well we're stuck with -- with what's happening. We don't have any chance to try and correct that because it needs to be corrected. So we will do everything we can to say we will be ready. We can't predict what's going to go on while Mr. Malone is counsel on the case or while the State and Co-defendant's counsel are doing other things that come up.

THE COURT: I understand that. As you had mentioned your office was ready to go forward or is ready to go forward, but for the Defendant at this point; correct?

MR. SCHIECK: Correct.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Like I said --

THE COURT: Yes. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Any other question before we go today, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: I guess I'll have to be ready -- my understanding that in the last Court hearing, DiGiacomo's was stating that they had some death penalty case or something in the month of April. You say you will try to steal April, but October most likely; right? That was my understanding in the last Court --

MR. DIGIACOMO: Well, the Court had another case, but it was with -- it was my opinion that I felt that the case wouldn't go so I requested the April date and then you also gave us an October date as a second setting so we don't have to wait

again.
THE COURT: Sir, I set probably 10 trials a week, okay. And this is one of
the trials that set for this particular week.
THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
THE COURT: We assume that some cases will be continued or some cases
will negotiate and then the other ones we try, so that's why we have that date; do
you understand that?
THE DEFENDANT: The October date?
MR. DIGIACOMO: No.
THE COURT: That's a standby, but right now we're schedule to go April 5 <sup>th</sup> .
MR. DIGIACOMO: April 5 <sup>th</sup> , Judge.
THE COURT: Okay?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I guess that's what I have to do, sir.
THE COURT: All right. We'll see you back at Calendar Call or if there's any
motions filed, we'll see you back in Court.
MR. LALLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you.
[Proceeding concluded at 10:05 a.m.]
ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
Michelle Ramsey Court Recorder/Transcriber

FILED
MAR 1 8 2010 MOT 1 ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 003811 2 PATTI, SGRO & LEWIS 720 South 7th Street, Suite 300 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-9595 4 5 CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 004349 520 S. 4th St., 2nd Floor 6 Las Vegas, NV 89101 7 (702) 384-5563 Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty 8 **DISTRICT COURT** 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 11 Case No.: C 224572 12 Dept No.: XVII Plaintiff, 13 VS. 14 RENEWED MOTION TO SEVER JASON MCCARTY, and DOMONIC MALONE 15 16 Defendant. 17 18 RENEWED MOTION TO SEVER 19 COMES NOW, Defendant, JASON MCCARTY, by and through his attorney, ANTHONY 20 P. SGRO, ESQ., and CHRIS ORAM, ESQ., and renews his previous motion to sever his trial from 21 that of his co-defendant DOMONIC MALONE. This motion is made pursuant to NRS 174.165, and **P**22 **C**23 Article I, § 8 of the Nevada Constitution, U.S. Const. Amend. VI, § 14, relevant caselaw and a hearing is requested. 26 27 28

CLERK OF THE COURT

This Motion is based upon the following Points and Authorities, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and any oral argument before the court.

DATED this 10th day of March, 2010.

Respectfully Submitted by,

PATTI, SGRO & LEWIS

Anthony P. Sgro, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 003811 720 S. 7th Street, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702)385-9595

CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 4349 520 S. 4<sup>th</sup> St., 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-5563

Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty

#### **NOTICE OF MOTION**

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff TO: MARC DiGIACOMO, Deputy District Attorney, TO: YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned 6 7 counsel may be heard. **DATED** this  $18^{+4}$  day of March, 2010. 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

1

2

3

4

5

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

will bring the foregoing motion on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the  $UV_{10010}$ , at the hour of  $X_{100}$  am /pm, in Department 17, or as soon thereafter as

Respectfully submitted by

HONY P. SGRO, ESQ. PATTI, SGRO & LEWIS Nevada Bar No. 003811 720 S. 7th Street, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-9595

CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 4349 520 S. 4th St., 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-5563

Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty

-3-

# MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Defendant JASON MCCARTY comes now before this Honorable Court to renew his request that his trial be severed from that of his co-defendant DOMINIC MALONE. A court has a continuing duty to monitor against prejudice that may arise against either defendant resulting from a joint trial. Marshall v. State, 118 Nev. 642 (2002), 646 (quoting Neil v State, 827 P.2d 884, 890 (Okla.Crim.App. 1992). Since the time of the previously filed severance motion, this Honorable Court has granted co-defendant MALONE the right to proceed pro-se to trial, after a *Faretta* canvas. Said order was entered into on January 8, 2010. A joint trial, with co-defendant MALONE representing himself pro-se, would deny MCCARTY a fair trial and it is therefore respectfully requested that the trials be severed.

## I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On May 25, 2006, JASON MCCARTY was arrested upon allegations that he was involved in the murders of Charlotte Combado and Victoria Magee. He was charged, along with his codefendant DOMINIC MALONE, with: Murder with a Deadly Weapon, three counts of Kidnapping, Burglary, Conspiracy to Commit Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Kidnapping and Conspiracy to Commit Burglary. The preliminary hearing began on July 19, 2006, and concluded on July 31, 2006. Both MCCARTY and MALONE were bound over to District Court Department V on all charges. On October 9, 2006, MCCARTY filed his initial Motion to Sever. Argument was heard on November 21, 2006, and on November 30, 2006, the Honorable Judge Jackie Glass denied MCCARTY'S Motion to Sever.

### II. ARGUMENT

Co-defendant MALONE was granted permission by this Honorable Court to proceed to trial in a capital murder case as a pro-se litigant. The defendants, as of the writing of the instant motion, are still scheduled to be tried together.

# A. WHILE DEFENDANT MALONE HAS ACKNOWLEDGED AND AGREED TO PROCEED PRO-SE REGARDLESS OF THE DANGERS INHERENT IN SELF-REPRESENTATION, DEFENDANT MCCARTY HAS MADE NO SUCH AGREEMENT.

The right to defend oneself from charges is one of the essential rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution, as well as the Nevada Constitution. Attached to this right is also the right to effective counsel. However, these two separate rights are distinct, and, if a person so chooses, they are free to defend themselves and act as their own attorney, as long as they can pass certain standards laid out by the United States Supreme Court in *Faretta*. Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 95 S.Ct. 2525 (1975). This right to self-representation is based upon "that respect for the individual which is the lifeblood of the law." Id. at 834, citing Illinois v. Allen, 397 U.S. 337, 350-351, 90 S.Ct. 1057, 1064, 25 L.Ed.2d 353 (Brennan, J., concurring).

However, such an agreement to forgo counsel is not without attendant risks, risks that must be recognized by the prospective pro-se litigant. This decision for self-representation must be entered into "knowingly and intelligently" in order to forgo the relinquished benefits of representation. <u>Id.</u> at 835, citing Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U.S. 458, 464-465, 58 S.Ct., at 1023 (1938). For it is the pro-se litigant who <u>normally</u> "suffers the consequences if the defense fails." <u>Johnson v. State</u>, 117 Nev. 153, 17 P.3d 1008 (2001), citing Faretta, 422 U.S at 819-20.

An individual must be permitted to "conduct his own defense" even if it is "ultimately to his own detriment." Faretta 422 U.S. at 834. There is no "Faretta exception where a defendant's assertion of the right to self-representation would be especially unwise," (Godinez v. Moran, 509 U.S. 389, 400, 113 S.Ct. 2680 (1993). Defendant MALONE has chosen self-representation and it will be to his own detriment. However, if this matter were to proceed to a joint trial as currently ordered, it is not only Defendant MALONE at risk. The State should not be permitted to enjoy the same detrimental impact, as well as the inherent risks of self-representation, with regard to Defendant MCCARTY. Defendant MALONE has had the opportunity to make his choice "with eyes open." Adams v. United States ex rel. McCann, 317 U.S. 269, 63 S.Ct., at 242 (1942). Defendant MCCARTY, on the other hand, has simply been forced to accept the risks the Supreme Court warns of, due to the unilateral decision made by MALONE.

16 17

19

20

18

21 22

23

24

25 26

2728

The potential prejudice is markedly increased due to the fact that the instant case is not a simple case. Indeed, the consequences could not be more severe as Defendants MALONE and MCCARTY are charged with capital crimes and face the death penalty. From jury selection through argument during a penalty phase hearing, everything changes when the case being litigated is a capital case. As the United State Supreme Court has routinely indicated, "[t]he imposition of death by public authority is ... profoundly different from all other penalties." Lockett v. Ohio, 438 U.S. 586, 605, 98 S.Ct. 2954 (1978). This is because "death is a different kind of punishment from any other which may be imposed in this country." Gardner v. Florida, 430 U.S. 349, 357, 97 S.Ct. 1197, 1204, 51 L.Ed.2d 393 (1977). See also Zant v. Stephens, 462 U.S. 862, 884, 103 S.Ct. 2733, 2747, 77 L.Ed.2d 235 (1983), ([T]here is a qualitative difference between death and any other permissible form of punishment"); Rummel v. Estelle, 445 U.S. 263, 272, 100 S.Ct. 1133, 1138, 63 L.Ed.2d 382 (1980), ("This theme, the unique nature of the death penalty for purposes of Eighth Amendment analysis, has been repeated time and time again in our opinions.... [A] sentence of death differs in kind from any sentence of imprisonment")(emphasis added); Lockett v. Ohio, 438 U.S. 586, 605, 98 S.Ct. 2954, 2965, 57 L.Ed.2d 973 (1978) (BURGER, C.J.), ("[T]he imposition of death by public authority is ... profoundly different from all other penalties").

Because of its finality, the scrutiny in capital cases is greater. <u>California v. Ramos</u>, 463 U.S. 992, 998-999, 103 S.Ct. 3446, 3452, 77 L.Ed.2d 1171 (1983). Such enhanced scrutiny is required to ensure a fair trial and due process of law for individuals who are facing the strictest of penalties a court can impose. This enhanced scrutiny leaves no choice but for this Honorable Court to sever the trials of MCCARTY and MALONE.

While it is true that the right to self-representation being asserted is specifically MALONE'S right to self-representation, it is undeniable that such a decision will have an impact on MCCARTY'S right to a fair trial. The dangers warned of in the cases discussed *supra* are not imaginary. In fact, they rise to the level that the Supreme Court <u>requires</u> that any person desiring to take on these risks must be properly canvassed to determine their competency and understanding of the associated risks. <u>See</u> generally *Faretta*.

 The State has previously argued against severance of this matter. In their argument, they relied upon the interconnectivity of the charges between the defendants and that the crimes were part of the same transaction. It is this very same connection the State argued for in their previous motion, that mandates that the instant severance motion be granted.

The State, in their prior motions, has argued that MALONE'S defense is not antagonistic to any defense MCCARTY would present. See State's Opposition to Defendant McCarty's Motion to Sever, October 20, 2006. If, arguendo, this were to be correct, the defenses of MALONE and MCCARTY are either similar, or, at minimum, not contradictory. Due to the similar nature of their defenses, MCCARTY will be unfairly prejudiced by MALONE'S presentation of his defense..

## B. THE PRIOR SEVERANCE ISSUES WILL BE EXACERBATED BY A JOINT TRIAL AND MALONE PROCEEDING PRO-SE.

In November of 2006, the Honorable Jackie Glass ruled on the previously filed Motion to Sever. One of the issues that counsel for both defendants raised was the issue of potential Bruton violation. At that time, the State indicated they would carefully ensure that no such potential violation would occur through careful introduction of evidence.

However, now that Defendant MALONE is proceeding pro-se, the issue will certainly arise again. While this Honorable Court will endeavor to hold MALONE to the standards that any attorney would be held to, to expect MALONE to have the knowledge and wherewithal of a seasoned, practiced capital litigant is unrealistic. One can only imagine all the doors opened by Defendant MALONE'S "examination" of witnesses. And while this Honorable Court will assuredly instruct MALONE regarding this issue, the fact remains that anything he says that is incriminating to MCCARTY will either be inadmissible or the result of a mistrial. Any comment he makes or any statement he makes could incriminate MCCARTY, and MCCARTY would be unable to cross-examine him, which would be a violation of his Sixth Amendment rights.

In fact, any comment that MALONE makes that merely <u>infers</u> the guilt of MCCARTY is inadmissible. The Nevada Supreme Court stated:

However, we conclude that this was error because Ducksworth's confessions referred to another unnamed person, and it is likely that the jury deduced that this other person was Martin. This conclusion is bolstered by the fact that Martin and Ducksworth sat together at trial, and testimony had indicated that Martin and Joey

were friends and that Martin, Joey, and Ducksworth all drove from California together.

<u>Ducksworth v. State</u>, 113 Nev. 780, 794-795, 942 P.2d 157 (1997). When the jury in <u>Ducksworth</u> "<u>inferred</u> that Ducksworth's accomplice was Martin," the presentation of that testimony violated Ducksworth's rights "because Ducksworth did not testify, the introduction of his confession, which probably inculpated Martin, violated Martin's right of cross examination secured by the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment." <u>Id</u>. at 795, 942 P.2d at 167. (Emphasis added). <u>See also</u>, <u>Stevens v. State</u>, 97 Nev. 443, 634 P.2d 662 (1981).

The State will be alleging that MCCARTY and MALONE acted together to commit the instant crimes. They will be going to great lengths at trial to attempt to establish that they were friends, or at minimum "business" associates, and MCCARTY and MALONE will be seated together at trial; similar to <u>Ducksworth</u>. The danger of unfair prejudice is exceedingly high in the instant case if that was the only issue. But compounding that problem will be the fact that MALONE will be giving his own opening statement and MALONE will be cross-examining the State's witnesses and MALONE will be giving his own closing statement. He will most likely use first person vernacular, which will lead to impermissible inferences of any personal knowledge that the jury may infer he has. The risk of a <u>Bruton</u> or <u>Ducksworth</u> violation exists not only if MALONE were to introduce one of his prior statements, but the risk is now enhanced by every action MALONE takes at trial, which could lead the jury to improperly infer the guilt of MCCARTY. Any improper inference that MALONE may give based upon his conduct during trial could incriminate MCCARTY and MCCARTY would have no recourse for cross-examination, thereby denying him his Constitutional right to confront his accuser.

23 ...

24 ...

#### CONCLUSION 1 WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, JASON MCCARTY, based on the arguments 2 presented above respectfully requests this Honorable Court to enter an order pursuant to N.R.S. 3 174.165, to sever him from the currently scheduled joint trial. 4 **DATED** this $10^{+10}$ day of March, 2010. 5 Respectfully Submitted 6 7 ANTHONY P. SOR 8 PATTY, SGRO & LEWIS Nevada Bar No. 003811 9 720 S. 7th Street, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 10 (702)385-9595 11 CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 4349 12 520 S. 4th St., 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 13 (702) 384-5563 14 CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 15 I hereby certify that I mailed a foregoing copy of the MOTION TO SEVER, on March 16 2010, by depositing a copy thereof, in the United States Mail, postage pre-paid, addressed 17 18 to: MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ. 19 DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY 200 Lewis Avenue 20 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 21 and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so 22 addressed. 23 24 25 An employee of PATTI, SGRO, and LEWIS 26

27

28

EXHIBIT "1"

FILED MOT ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 003811 2 : 2006 OCT -9 P 4: 57 CHAD N. DENNIE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 008789 3 PATTI & SGRO, LTD. 720 South 7th Street, Suite 300 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-9595 5 CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 004349 520 S. 4th St., 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-5563 8 Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty 9 **DISTRICT COURT** 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 12 Case No.: C 224572 Dept No.: V 13 Plaintiff, 14 VS. 15 JASON MCCARTY, and DOMONIC MALONE 16 17 Defendant. 18 19 **MOTION TO SEVER** 20 COMES NOW, Defendant, JASON MCCARTY, by and through his attorney, ANTHONY 21 P. SGRO, ESQ., and CHRIS ORAM, ESQ., and moves this Court for an order severing the criminal 22 trial of Defendant JASON MCCARTY from that of his co-defendant DOMONIC MALONE. This 23 motion is made pursuant to NRS 174.165, and Article I, § 8 of the Nevada Constitution, U.S. Const. 24 Amend. VI, § 14, relevant caselaw and a hearing is requested. 25 26 27 28

1	
2	۱,
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	

27

28

This Motion is based upon the following Points and Authorities, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and any oral argument before the court.

DATED this day of October, 2006.

Respectfully Submitted by,

PATTI & SGRO, LTD.

Anthony P. Sgro, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 003811 Chad N. Dennie, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 008789 720 S. 7<sup>th</sup> Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702)385-9595

CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 004349 520 S. 4<sup>th</sup> St., 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-5563

Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty

#### NOTICE OF MOTION

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff TO: TO: 3 4 5 6 counsel may be heard. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

1

2

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

CHRIS OWENS, Deputy District Attorney,

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing motion on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the 3/50 day at the hour of Stamypm, in Department V, or as soon thereafter as

day of October, 2006.

Respectfully submitted by,

PATTI & SGRO, Ltd. Nevada Bar No. 003811 720 S. 7th Street, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-9595

CHRIS ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 4349 520 S. 4th St., 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-5563

Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty

### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. FACTS

A. ON MAY 20, 2006, TWO DEAD BODIES WERE FOUND NEAR PARADISE HILLS AND DAWSON STREET, IN HENDERSON, NEVADA

On May 20, 2006, the Henderson Police Department ("HPD") received a 911 call regarding two dead bodies that had been found just west of Paradise Hills and Dawson Street in Henderson, Nevada. See July 24, 2006, transcript, Volume III, of the Preliminary Hearing proceedings, page 366, attached hereto as Exhibit 1. The two dead bodies were identified as Jane Dawson Doe One and Jane Dawson Doe Two. See Exhibit 1, p. 368. On or about May 21, 2006, a female named Melissa Estores, along with Ryan Noe made contact with the HPD and believed the two dead bodies to be Victoria Rachel Magee ("Victoria") and Charlotte Agnes Combado ("Christina"). See July 26, 2006, Preliminary Hearing transcript, p.74, attached hereto as Exhibit 2. The two dead bodies were eventually identified as Victoria Rachel Magee (hereinafter "MAGEE") and Charlotte Agnes Combado (hereinafter "COMBADO"). See Exhibit 1, p. 368. Detective Collins of the Henderson Police Department ("HPD") was assigned as the lead investigator in the investigation of the deaths of MAGEE and COMBADO. See Exhibit 1, p. 365. A crime scene was set up and secured. See Exhibit 1, p. 367.

To assist with the HPD's investigation, surveillance tapes were requested from the Hard Rock Hotel and Casino, the Sahara Hotel, and 7-Eleven stores near South Cove, a Shell or Texaco station near Conostoga and Nevada. See Exhibit 2, p. 81. Based in part on information obtained from Melissa Estores, the HPD obtained arrest warrants for MALONE, HERB, and MCCARTY. See Exhibit 2, p. 173-75.

B. THE HPD's INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATHS OF COMBADO and MAGEE LED THE HPD TO THREE SUSPECTS: DONALD HERB, DOMONIC MALONE, and JASON MCCARTY

On May 23, 2006, MALONE was questioned by Detective Collins. See Exhibit 2, p. 68. On May 23, 2006, MALONE denied any involvement in the incident that occurred with a female named Melissa Estores on the night that they were taken to the Hard Rock Cafe, but MALONE did admit about a month prior to beating Estores in the chest area at the Sportsman's complex. See Exhibit

23

24

25

26

27

28

1, p. 382. On May 23, 2006, MALONE was questioned, arrested, and transported to the Henderson City Jail. See Exhibit 1, p. 378. MALONE was also questioned about being with MCCARTY on Wednesday night at the Sportsman's Lounge. At the Preliminary Hearing, Detective Collins on direct examination from Prosecutor Chris Owens, Esq., stated the following:

MR OWENS: What did he say to you about the night of the murder as to what he was doing that Wednesday into the Thursday?

THE WITNESS: he did tell me on Wednesday night that he was down at the Sportsman's and that he did run into Romeo. BY MR. OWENS:

Q.: What happened?

A.: He said they stayed there for a little bit, and Romeo ended up taking him home between, I think he said probably like about 12:30, a little bit after midnight, probably between midnight and 1:00 o'clock in the morning.

See Exhibit 2, p. 68, l. 14-19.

On or about, May 25, 2006, HERB, MCCARTY, and MALONE, were all booked with charges including and related to the murders of COMBADO and MAGEE. See Exhibit 2, p. 79. The two vehicles of Donald Herb, a green Alero and a white Honda were impounded and processed by crime scene investigators. See Exhibit 2, p. 86.

#### SEVERAL STATEMENTS WERE GIVEN BY SUSPECTS/DEFENDANTS MALONE, HERB, and MCCARTY

Defendant HERB gave two statements to the police on May 25, 2006. MCCARTY gave statements to the HPD on May 25, 2006, June 1, 2006, and three (3) statements on June 6, 2006.2 MALONE gave statements to the HPD on May 23, 2006 (2 statements), May 31, 2006, and June 1, 2006. Each of the statements by MALONE make specific reference to Defendant MCCARTY, and, arguably, implicates him in the crimes that are the subject of the instant case. The statements of MALONE require severance based on the Nevada Revised Statutes and relevant case-law.

Donald Herb has reached a plea agreement with the State of Nevada and has agreed to testify against MALONE and MCCARTY.

<sup>2</sup>MCCARTY gave statements on May 25, 2006, June 1, 2006, and three (3) statements on June 6, 2006, all of which were before Counsel had been retained or appointed to MCCARTY.

#### II. ARGUMENT

A. SEVERANCE IN THIS MATTER IS NECESSARY BECAUSE INTRODUCTION OF THE CO-DEFENDANT MALONE'S CONFESSION/STATEMENTS WOULD VIOLATE DEFENDANT MCCARTY'S SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF CONFRONTATION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION.

N.R.S. 174.165(1) states:

If it appears that a defendant or the State of Nevada is prejudiced by a joinder of offenses or of defendants in an indictment or information, or by such joinder for trial together, the court may order an election or separate trials of counts, grant a severance of defendants or provide whatever other relief justice requires.

In Amen v. State, 106 Nev. 749, 755, 801 P.2d 1354, 1358 (1990), the Nevada Supreme Court held that: "N.R.S. 174.165 provides that the district court may sever a joint trial 'if it appears that a defendant is prejudiced' by the joinder."

Previously, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed a conviction and remanded cases for new trial based on the District Court's refusing to grant a severance for a defendant. See <u>Duckworth v. State</u>, 113 Nev. 780, 942 P.2d 157. In <u>Duckworth</u>, Martin and Duckworth were co-defendants for the murders of Joseph Smith and Vikki Smith. The evidence against Martin was largely circumstantial. Testimony, including a confession by Duckworth, inferred that Duckworth had acted with an accomplice. <u>Id.</u> at 794, 942 P.2d at 166. Motions to sever were denied by the District Court. The Nevada Supreme Court stated:

However, we conclude that this was error because Duckworth's confessions referred to another unnamed person, and it is likely that the jury deduced that this other person was Martin. This conclusion is bolstered by the fact that Martin and Duckworth sat together at trial, and testimony had indicated that Martin and Joey were friends and that Martin, Joey, and Duckworth all drove from California together.

Id. at 794-95, 942 P.2d at 166-67.

Furthermore, the Court concluded, "that because Duckworth did not testify, the introduction of his confession, which probably inculpated Martin, violated Martin's right of cross examination secured by the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment." <u>Id.</u> at 795, 942 P.2d at 167. <u>See also</u>, <u>Stevens v. State</u>, 97 Nev. 443, 634 P.2d 662 (1981).

In <u>Bruton</u>, 391 U.S. 123 (1968), the United States Supreme Court held that an accused's right of cross-examination secured by the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment is violated at his

joint trial with a Co-Defendant who does not testify by the admission of the Co-Defendant's confession inculpating the accused, notwithstanding jury instructions that the Co-Defendant's confession must be disregarded in determining the accused's guilt or innocence.

The Bruton court also found that if a co-defendant in a joint trial has made a confession implicating another co-defendant and the prosecution seeks to use the confession, the non-confessing defendant has a right to exclusion of the confession, severance, or redaction of the confession to avoid mention or implication of him. The introduction of the co-defendant's confession violates the non-confessing co-defendant's Sixth Amendment right of confirmation and cross-examination. The Bruton Court continued:

Such a context is presented here, where the powerfully incriminating extra-judicial statement of a co-defendant, who stands accused side by side with a defendant, are deliberately spread before the jury in a joint trial. Not only are the incriminations devastating to the defendant, but the credibility is inevitably suspect, a fact recognized when accomplices do take the stand and the jury is instructed to weigh the testimony carefully given the recognized motivation to shift blame onto others. The unreliability of such evidence in intolerably compounded when the alleged accomplice, as here, does not testify and cannot be tested by cross-examination.

Bruton, 391 U.S. 123, 135-36 (1968).

The Nevada Supreme Court in <u>Stevens</u>, 97 Nev. 443, 634 P.2d 662 (1981), recognized the principle that not every situation may be cured by limiting instructions or any other cautionary measures. Even though the State had excised all references to Stevens, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed Defendant Stevens' conviction pursuant to the <u>Bruton</u> rule when a co-defendant's statement was offered at trial, and Stevens had no opportunity to cross-examine that co-defendant. <u>Id</u>. at 444, 534 P.2d, 663. The Nevada Supreme Court held:

It appears likely that the jury read the appellant's [Stevens] name into the blanks in each of [co-defendant] Oliver's statements introduced at the trial below. The circumstantial links between Oliver and Stevens, referred to by the prosecutor, and the fact that Oliver and appellant were being tried together made it not only natural, but seemingly inevitable, that the jury would infer appellant to be the person referred to in the blanks in Oliver's statement.

<u>ld</u>.

27 | ..

#### In Cruz, the United States Supreme Court held:

Where a non-testifying co-defendant's confession incriminating the defendant is not directly admissible against the defendant, the Confrontation Clause bars its admission at their joint trial, even if the jury is instructed not to consider it against the defendant, and even if the defendant's own confession is admitted against him.

5

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

2

3

Cruz v. New York, 481 U.S. 186 (1987). According to the holding in Bruton it is necessary in order to preserve MCCARTY's Sixth Amendment right to confrontation and cross-examination that the trial be severed from co-defendant MALONE. It is likely that the State will attempt to introduce the statements of MALONE, and without an opportunity to cross-examine MALONE regarding his statements, his statement will inculpate MCCARTY and result in extreme prejudice to MCCARTY. In the instant case, this Court is faced with the exact dilemma that the Nevada Supreme Court considered in both <u>Duckworth</u> and <u>Stevens</u>, and that the U.S. Supreme Court addressed in <u>Bruton</u>.

At the preliminary hearing, HERB testified to his alleged involvement in the murders of MAGEE and COMBADO. HERB testified that MCCARTY drove his green Alero in the months of April and May and that MCCARTY is a friend of his. See July 27, 2006, transcript of Preliminary Hearing, p. 6, attached hereto as Exhibit 3. HERB testified that MCCARTY had a cell phone with the number (702) 237-3308. HERB testified that he was involved in drug transactions with MCCARTY and MALONE. See Exhibit 3, p. 11. HERB testified that MALONE, MCCARTY, and HERB were together with MAGEE, COMBADO, and ESTORES on the night that Estores was allegedly battered by MALONE. See Exhibit 3, p. 12. HERB then testifies that he was taken home and is not sure where MALONE, MCCARTY, MAGEE, COMBADO, and ESTORES went later in the evening. See Exhibit 3, p. 13. HERB testified that on what is believed to be the early morning of May 18, 2006, HERB received a call from MCCARTY. See Exhibit 3, p. 15. HERB testified that MCCARTY and MALONE summoned him to the crime scene and needed help in relation to two murders. See Exhibit 3, pp. 15-21. HERB also testified that MCCARTY was with MALONE on the Tuesday night before the alleged murders of MAGEE and COMBADO. See Exhibit 3, p. 12. Defendant MCCARTY believes the State will attempt to prove that he was present with MALONE on the night (Tuesday) ESTORES was allegedly beaten by MALONE and also on the night of the alleged murders of MAGEE and COMBADO.

- 11	
1	Co-defendant MALONE has made statements, arguably, that explicitly inculpate Defendant
2	MCCARTY. Defendant MCCARTY believes the State will present a theory that MCCARTY and
3	MALONE were together on Wednesday night, May 17, 2006, into the early morning of Thursday,
4	May 18, 2006. The following statements by MALONE would be used by the State to place
5	MALONE and MCCARTY together on May 17, 2006, and also in the early morning of May
6	18, 2006.
7	MALONE is questioned as to whether MCCARTY took him home on Wednesday night.
8	The questioning is as follows:
9 10	Q.: Okay, How about were you with Romeo Wednesday night?  A.: Now, I remember if not mistaken, that Wednesday when I came down, I think Romeo took me home, or was I'm not sure. I'm not really sure, but I know somebody took me home Wednesday.
12	See May 31, 2006, MALONE statement, p. 55, l. 20-4, attached hereto as Exhibit 5.
13	MALONE is questioned about being in apartment 1585 on Wednesday night or early
14	Thursday morning, which is the night that the alleged murders of Christina and Victoria took place.
15	The questioning is as follows:
16 17 18 19	Q.: When you're with when you're with Romeo on Wednesday night and before he took you home, did did you guys go up to the girls' apartment?  A: 1585?  Q.: Yeah.  A.: Yeah.  Q.: Yeah. Were the girls there?  A.: To my knowledge, I think so.
20	
21	MALONE is also questioned about getting a ride home from Jason on the Wednesday night
22	both were in apartment 1585. The questioning is as follows:
23	Q.: Okay. And you're saying you're saying that Romeo took you home.
24	A.: Yeah. Q.: Do you know what time he took you home?
25	A.: I do not know.
26	See Exhibit 5, p. 60, 1. 15-19.
27 28	Q.: Okay. All right. But you you can't remember what time you got home that what time that Romeo dropped you off?

l A.: No. O.: But it was before he got beat? A.: Yeah. He was in his right state of mind then. 2 Q.: Okay. 3 A.: Yeah. Q.: All right. But you said - - you said when you got there and you were with Romeo at the Sportsman Wednesday night, it was dark? 4 A.: Uh huh. Q.: Okay, But you're not sure exactly what time it was? 5 A.: No sir. O.: Okay. And you said you did go to the girls' apartment? 6 A.: Yes. Q.: Okay. And let's say - - let's say if the girls say that you were there probably about like past midnight, would that be accurate before you got taken home. A.: It could be, yeah. 8 See Exhibit 5, pp. 64-5, 1. 20-13. 9 Q.: Then you got - - then- - and Donnie says that - - that you and Romeo went and got - - went and 10 got the girls and took 'em out to the desert. A.: Like I say, you got to take that up with them. 11 See Exhibit 5, p. 26, l. 21-4. 12 MALONE is questioned about being with Donald Herb or MCCARTY in the early morning 13 that the battery was committed on MCCARTY. MALONE answers as follows: 14 O.: Okay. "Cause Romeo says you were with Donnie that night, you know. Is that true? 15 A.: Like I said, no. 16 See Exhibit 5, p. 79, 1. 2-4. 17 Q.: Okay. All right. And - now, Donnie says - Donnie says you were with Romeo that night. 18 A.: Uh-huh. O.: Okay. Now, how would Donnie know that you were with Romeo that night? 19 A.: I don't know. Like I say, I didn't see Donnie. I really didn't. 20 See Exhibit 5, p. 81, l. 1-7. 21 The following questioning goes into the beating received by MCCARTY on the early 22 morning of May 18, 2006. MALONE is questioned as follows: 23 Q.: Excuse me. When - - when Romeo got jumped. A.: No, I wasn't there. 24 Q.: No. Were you at -- were you at the girls' house in 1585, you know, where Romeo's friends, the girlfriends, the two lesbians? 25 A.: No, I wasn't there. 26 See Exhibit 5, p. 31, I. 5-9. 27 Q.: When was - - when was the next time that you saw Romeo? 28

A.: Well he, - - well, he probably seen me the next day. 1 Q.: About what time? A.: It was daytime because that was when - - 'cause we - - think we supposed to did something or 2 whatever. I don't remember. Q.: Right. 3 A.: But I was asking, you know, what's -- what's -- what's happening, whether he like -- he really couldn't talk. 4 Q.; Yeah. A.: And I was like, "What's wrong?" 5 Q.: Cause he said - - he said when he got his ass kicked right there about 2:30 in the morning, he called you and you showed up back at the Sportsman? 6 A.: Nah. 'Cause if I did, there wouldn't be nothing to talk about. 'Cause like I say, I would never let that happen to you. I won't let that happen to nobody. 7 See Exhibit 5, pp. 61-2, l. 25-16. 8 MALONE is questioned further about getting a ride home from MCCARTY and MCCARTY being 9 beaten on the same night. The line of questioning is as follows: 10 Q.: Okay. And then what happened was that Romeo took you home. 11 A: Uh-huh. Q.: Okay. And then Romeo came back and got his ass kicked - -12 A.: Yeah. 13 See Exhibit 5, p. 78, l. 13-7. 14 In the event co-defendants MCCARTY and MALONE proceed to a joint trial, it is almost 15 certain that the State will admit the statements of co-defendant MALONE. U.S. Const. Amend. VI, 16 § 14. MCCARTY will be precluded from cross-examining the statement of co-defendant MALONE 17 if he does not testify, and introduction of the co-defendant's confession would significantly prejudice 18 MCCARTY's ability to receive a fair trial afforded under the Sixth Amendment to the United States 19 Constitution. U.S. Const. Amend. VI, § 14. The following, if admitted as evidence, and if 20 MCCARTY is not given an opportunity to cross-examine MALONE illustrate additional 21 problems which would result if a severance is not granted. 22 Q.: Well, let me ask you something. Do you have a friend that you hang around with that's got like 23 a - something wrong with his arm and his hand? A.: Yeah, I know the guy. 24 Q.: What's that -what's that guy's name? A.: Jason 25 O.: Jason. Jason what? A.: I don't know his last name. 26 Q.: You don't know his last name. Is he white or black? A.: He's a black dude. 27 Q. He's a black dude. How do you know Jason? A.: I know Jason from being over at the bar at the Sportsman's 28

1	See Exhibit 4, page 21-22, 1, 17-4.
2	MALONE was questioned about selling dope to Tre and Jason. The questioning is as
3	follows:
4	Q.: You selling dope to like Tre and Jason?
5	A.: No.
6	See May 23, 2006, MALONE statement, p. 60, l. 24-5, attached hereto as Exhibit 4.
7	MALONE is questioned about last seeing MCCARTY. The line of questioning is as follows:
8	Q.: And what about Jason? A.: Jason, he had me call once or twice and stuff like that.
9	Q.: When was the last time you saw him? A.: Last time I saw Jason, about the other day.
10	Q.: The other day? A.: The other day.
11	Q.: What day was that? A.: About yesterday.
12	Q.: Yesterday? A.: Yeah.
13	
14	See Exhibit 4, p. 63, l. 22-6.
15	MALONE was questioned about the last time he saw Christina. The questioning is as
16	follows:
17	Q.: You said you took the he took you home.  A.: Yeah. And I said I think when I seen Christina, about the last time I probably seen Jason.
18	A.: Yeah. And I said I think when I seen christma, doos and home from Jason Q.: So you're telling me the night that you that you got a ride home from Jason A.: Was probably the last
19	Q.: was the night that you saw A.: I seen
20	Q.: Christina? A.: About the same time I seen Christina, yeah.
21	
22	See Exhibit 4, p. 75-6, 1.19-3.
23	MALONE is questioned about MCCARTY's physical description. The questioning is as follows:
24	Q.: Who's the guy with the left arm or whatever?
25	A.: That's Jason.
26	See Exhibit 4, p. 95, l. 6-8.
27	MALONE is questioned about the possibility of MCCARTY being Victoria's pimp.
28	Q.: How about how about how about Romeo, okay? Is Romeo is Romeo Victoria's pimp?

A: That I know of, uh-huh. 1 Q.: No? A.: I don't - - I don't think that's - - well, it could be, but I doubt it. 2 See Exhibit 5, p. 91, l. 13-8. 3 In MALONE's June 1, 2006, statement, MCCARTY is mentioned as having been arrested 4 by the HPD. See MALONE June 1, 2006, statement, p. 7, l. 14, attached hereto as Exhibit 6. 5 MALONE is questioned about the green Alero, which is owned by Donald Herb. 6 MCCARTY believes the State will introduce a theory that one or both of the vehicles are 7 associated with the murders of MAGEE and COMBADO. The line of questioning and the 8 references to MCCARTY, which are numerous, are as follows: 9 Q.: Have you been inside the green Alero? 10 A.: Yes, I have. Q.: You have. 11 A.: Yeah. Q.: Yeah.? 12 A.: Yeah. Q.: Have you been inside the green Alero with other peole? 13 A.: Yeah. Me, him, and Donnie. Q.: You, him, and Donnie: 14 A.: Yes, Me, Donnie, and Jason. Q.: Donnie and Jason? 1.5 A.: Yeah. Q.: Okay. And who drives that car when you guys are in Donnie's car? 16 A.: Sometime Donnie drive. Sometimes Jason drive. Q.: Really? 17 A.: Yeah. Q.: Okay. Why does - why does Jason drive sometimes? 18 A.: I guess because he takes Donnie to work. 19 See Exhibit 4, pp. 25-26, l. 13-6. 20 Q. Okay. And when you were in the car with Donnie, who was in there with you? A.: It was just me, him, and Jason. And then the last time I was in it, Jason took me home. 22 O.: Jason took you home? A.: Yes. See Exhibit 4, p. 27, l. 10-15. 23 Q.: So the last time you were in - - the last time you were in Donnie's car - -24 A.: Yeah. Q.: - -Jessie, Sarah - -25 A.: No. No. O .: Well - -A.: Last time I was in Donnie's car - -26 Q.: Yeah. A.: -- Jason, and me, and Donnie was first, right, in the car together. 27 O.: Right. Right. A.: But the last, the same day - -28

1 O.: Yeah. A.: It was me and Jason and he dropped me off. 2 See Exhibit 4, pp. 29-30, l. 14-2. MALONE is further questioned about specifics about MCCARTY, including where he lives 3 and if he was driving on a certain night. The questioning is as follows: Q.: Yeah. Do you know where - - do you know where Jason is staying? 4 A.: At this point in time, no. I don't. Q.: No? 5 A.: I've never been- -Q.: Where was he staying last? 6 A.: to his house. 7 Q.: Okay. What's wrong with - - does Jason have something wrong with his arm? A.: I guess. I don't really look at people like that. 8 Q.: Yeah. A.: I just notice that his arm is like limp, but, you know. I don't be looking at people like that. 9 See Exhibit 4, pp. 33-4, l. 2-3. 10 Q.: Who was driving? 11 A.: Jason. Q.: Jason was driving? 12 A.: Yes sir. 13 See Exhibit 4, p. 43, l. 13-6. 14 The HPD focused on three suspects in relation to the alleged murders of COMBADO and 15 MAGEE. Defendant MCCARTY was interrogated several times. Donald Herb was contacted numerous times. In addition, MALONE is questioned about picking up the girls at the Sahara 17 Hotel, which is the night (Tuesday, May 16, 2006) when Estores was allegedly beaten by MALONE. MCCARTY is mentioned and the questioning is as follows: 19 O.: Well, apparently - - apparently, you - -20 A.: Me: O.: Donnie and Jason - -21 A.: Uh huh. Q.: okay, picked up these girls at the Sahara Hotel. 22 A.: Uh- huh. Q.: Okay? And then you left with them. 23 A.: Uh- huh. 24 See Exhibit 4, p. 54, l. 10-17. 25 Q. All right? Did you, Jason, Christina, Victoria, and Melissa drive out to Henderson last week? 26 27 A.: For what. See Exhibit 4, p. 82, l. 4-6. 28

Q.: Okay. So what you are telling me is that you were never in the green car with Jason and the three l girls, and you never drove up to Henderson? 2 A .: That's right. Q.: Okay. And that you never drove back and went to the Hard Rock? 3 A.: No sir. 4 See Exhibit 4, p. 89, I. 9-18. 5 Q.: right, and we talked about Red getting beat? 6 A.: Uh-huh. Q.: Okay. And I asked if you were with - - if you were with Romeo - -7 A.: Uh-huh. 8 See Exhibit 5, p. 8, 1. 19-23. 9 MALONE is questioned about going to the Hard Rock with MCCARTY to drop off 10 COMBADO, MAGEE, and ESTORES. MCCARTY believes the State will present a theory that 11 COMBADO, MAGEE, and ESTORES were dropped off at the Hard Rock on the night that 12 ESTORES was beaten by MALONE. The questioning is as follows: 13 Q.: Are you saying that you were not with Donnie, Romeo, Christina, Red, and Victoria on Tuesday night at the Sahara? You didn't go down there and pick them up - - pick up Red and Romeo? 14 A.: Why I - - why I need to go down there and pick them up? 15 Q.: I'm just asking. Were you there or not? A.: No 16 See Exhibit 5, p. 54, l. 4-9. 17 MALONE was further questioned about being with MCCARTY on the night Estores was 18 beaten. The line of questioning is as follows: Q.: Tuesday night when Red said you beat her - -19 A.: Uh-huh. Q. - - when you had the girls in the car and it was you and Romeo. 20 Q.: Okay. And she said - - she said you guys took her out to this remote area - -A.: Uh-huh. 21 A.: Uh-huh. 22 See Exhibit 5, p. 74, l. 18-25. 23 Q.: Okay. All right. Because I mean Romeo says that you were in the cars on Tuesday night and that 24 you did beat Red. A: Nan. 25 O.: He's lying? A: Yeah, he have to be if that's what he told you. 26 See Exhibit 5, pp. 76-7, 1. 23-2. 27 28

# B. SEVERANCE IN THIS MATTER IS NECESSARY BECAUSE ONLY MALONE IS CHARGED WITH TWO ADDITIONAL COUNTS WHICH RELATE TO AN EARLIER BATTERY OF ESTORES.

The Nevada Supreme Court held in Tabish v. State, 119 Nev. 293, 72 P.3d 584 (2003), that defendants were entitled to severance because one defendant was charged and convicted of offenses in the same trial where the other defendant was not charged with the offenses, but was convicted on other charges. In Tabish, both Tabish and Murphy were charged by the State by information with numerous crimes relating to three separate incidents. Id. at 296, 72 P.3d 584 at 586. Tabish and Murphy were charged with three separate incidents including: (1) the alleged robbery and murder by suffocation and/or poisoning of Lonnie Theodore "Ted" Binion at Binion's home on September 17, 1998 ("Binion counts"); (2) the removal of a large quantity of silver belonging to Binion from an underground vault located in a desert near Pahrump, Nevada ("Silver counts"); and (3) financial interests in a sand and gravel pit in Jean, NV ("Casey counts"). Id. Murphy was not convicted of the Casey counts, however, Tabish was convicted on the Casey counts. The Supreme Court concluded "that the district court's refusal to sever the Casey counts from the remaining charges in the case and to give a crucial limiting instruction warrant reversal." Id. at 297, 72 P.3d 584 at 586. Attorneys for Murphy and Tabish argued that the Casey counts were not based upon a "common scheme or plan." Id. at 301, 72 P.3d at 589.

The Court held, even certain similar counts could not be joined because their connection in time was too remote. <u>Id</u> at 303, 72 P.3d 584 at 591. In <u>Mitchell v. State</u>, 105 Nev. 735, 782 P.2d 1340, (1989) the Nevada Supreme Court held that two separate incidents which were forty-five days apart involving social drinks at a particular bar, which were followed by alleged sexual assaults were not to be considered part of a common scheme or plan. In <u>Tabish</u>, the Court determined, "the joined incidents were dissimilar, and fifty days separated the Casey incident from the alleged murder and theft of the silver." <u>Tabish</u>, 119 Nev. 293, 303-04, 72 P.3d 584, 591, (2003). In <u>Tabish</u>, the Court stated that even though a limiting instruction was given to the counts against Murphy, Murphy was prejudiced by the joinder of the Casey counts. <u>Id</u> at 304, 72 P.3d at 591.

In the instant case, MALONE is charged with two counts relating to a battery against ESTORES which is alleged to have happened in or about April of 2006. See Information, attached

hereto as Exhibit 7. MALONE is charged in Count I of the Information with First Degree Kidnapping and Battery with Substantial Bodily Harm. See Exhibit 7. MCCARTY is not charged in either of these two counts, which involve only ESTORES and MALONE. There is no specific date that the State alleges that the incidents against ESTORES took place. It is possible that these alleged incidents took place as early as April 1, 2006, which would be over forty-five days prior to the alleged incidents which took place in the remainder of the Counts, in which both MALONE and MCCARTY are charged. The state alleges that MALONE and MCCARTY committed the remainder of these crimes from May 16, 2006, until May 19, 2006. Based on the Nevada Supreme Court decisions in both Tabish and Mitchell, the joint trials of MCCARTY and MALONE must be severed. CONCLUSION WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, JASON MCCARTY, based on the arguments presented above respectfully requests this Honorable Court to enter an order pursuant to N.R.S. 174.165, to sever him from the currently scheduled joint trial. DATED this 1 day of October, 2006. Respectfully Submitted by, ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. 19 PATTI & SGRO, LTD. Nevada Bar No. 003811 20 720 S. 7th Street, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 21 (702)385-9595 22 CHRIS ORAM, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 4349 520 S. 4th St., 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-5563

Attorneys for Defendant Jason McCarty

27

23

24

25

26

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

28

# EXHIBITS NOT INCLUDED OMITTED

0957

#### THIS PAGE ADDED BY IMAGING SERVICES

SOME PAGES IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE LIGHT OR UNREADABLE IN ORIGINAL FORM AND HAVE BEEN DARKENED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

THE IMAGES THAT FOLLOW ARE THE BEST POSSIBLE

I the following their and moderations all as incorporated areing
2 2015
$\frac{3}{2}$
14
5 By: Lamore ? Marene.
7 George Freeze
8 33t S. Casino Contro B. 1.
Lastegre, Frince 10
11 Points And Authorities
10 ms And Action (3165)
Factual Eactornis
14 Diagnic K Maires a proper of the Is charged by way of
15 information with 4 south First Decree Genoping, & rough
16 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
17 - The second of the second
18 Rubbury 2 counts of Robbury with use en a Deadly heapon, 1
19 Count of Conspicacy to Conspire Murder, I count of Driver way
20 to consist Burglary, Topunt of Bourglany, and 2 and s
21 of March a with the of a Description of the con-
22 The State filed its Datice of intent in Seek Chalin Remain
23 on August 30 200 The William Agent 2002.
24 Dennis Ferb Lasta "Danny", "D-Boy" and Donny ) was charged
25 willist for for strings in the roce. Prior in the one on many
27
28 (2) 0959

×

2 To John Del Fix Mederal evander in Grant con	
3	
4 The tokave	
5 The grant of the water of the	
lo who fistified or more	
I my thought in the case especially the death of Mrs. Chart the	
I combactor in Me is many in Trase persons include Melises	<u> </u>
Februs, Reman For For Line was ince Maple in	
2 Milliamour / Followson The June of the	
Maria Company of the	:
in all a second the se	
Herb, Esterres, and Phillips	
is a find the perfect with the contract	
15 have principal histories of course of the second of the	
is the case pit is	·
I combial that I (Mr. Malor ) explore all of the fillering	
it discovers as that related to the first inchanced of the	·
A correct to the transfer of the state of th	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20 in this case. If course, way	
2 evidence reliable mont l'a la sel et le la	·
a either the is a significant of the significant of	
25 27 ucial, & pendito, is injuried on any penalty phase of	N.
24 the toal, should show a chair be a so maying	
This delay in changing the unity reged obviously makes in work	
26 difficult in some or wine to now to obtain disposary.	
27	
AND	.0960_

° *
· ,
2 NOS TIL 22 Consider in relation of the second
3 1. Excert or offermore provided to NGE 174.233 to 174.295, inclusive,
4 of the regiment of a full enclosed the personality with any their or minim
to the perfect of the second o
is a Northean or mount in the
I the first or one winders or received appropriate to the formation of the control of the contro
File man sive when side was in the same in the same
4 in a cross there is within the paradion part is an extended
who is the wish with the many or in the second
11 Mine 1 Mine 13
17 Col 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
To sient to resta en establico experimento mode in committe
14 to series and expendenting the street and a series of
15 My My Marie Mar
the it of the obligation may be a hour of the profession of the all interiors
18 millions, par in le grande de la faction de la faction de
19 mobile and its otherway! I see during the case
20 in chief et the water
2 com the street of the street
2 - La
2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
20 10 100 100 100 100 of the postion of:
197
<u>0961</u>

,
· ca) An internal report, deciment or no transform that is prepared
Dy or on belief of the prosecuting afterney in the contraction with
3 to the same of the state of t
15 (b) P 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
When type of item or motion tool is privileged
· profestes from chicherar or mossestion pursually
ranstitution or as of the state or his and the
and the state of t
3. The moster is a section great intended of com
3 Bligation shoot of the second of the second of the
The same and the same of the s
on a straightful for the second of the secon
16 Cearming Control
The state of the s
more mariner and or of the above and the
T specialization of the first o
in province the second of the
1 miles of the second s
The second state of the second
man har my de la grande la livre de galacia de la livre de la companya della comp
in the state of th
Signer of the first of the second of the second of the second
or some or in some income married han their sometice our true.
21 To el description lock plantery provisions man well be
C.
Docket 61006 Document 2013-01473 0962
Booket 01000 Document 2013-01473

0963
24 Even i Garancille promise has not for a sole, non soil on alles
24 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
23 11 58 11 11 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
22 straight in the strain of the Roper's to the first the
il could a mesonally entitly tout the day of entitled houseld leve
10 has he a feel dison on a moderate received a local and from the
18 the Elite in mot a made is an anadorial, the timeda Surgence Count
K - When the Marie week & some of a regress of the to some or of med
1-1
The state of the s
<i>y</i> ,
10 The state of th
The same of the state of the same of the s
" including any rough sodes related to the Same.
Lean to time or intervalin Chromine Dustil
is I deline all some record orese
2 is an as a control of
Exercise evidence which must be a side, while on the content
ministration of the second of
10 10 property 300 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
scrnet in service dalements straight
4 les l'is incident, while the shownth were among
3 position that it surprises intraceuse told the effects anything
2 M. M. not until 17. To be in more I (Mr. Walones)
1 expires by 1 2 104 - 1 NDS 174235 was enacted in 1914, and DKS

<u>-</u>

. '

\*

and head had been existed of the sound of the beautiful - without from disclosed, the a the A - the preaceding was ( Redering to marken mark County motorial applies not only to evidence which might is after on money and and of a reachers endorce it is 18 An example of this kind of evidence might be where the victim of a robbery In who identified the accused as one of two people who robbed him, also indicated the the accused tried to keep the co-defendant from injuring him. 21 Although the identification would actually go to establishing the accused s = quilt, it would also be brady material because it might serve to mitigate 23 The defendant's sentence because of his effort to aid the viction. Essentially, maximum sentence, or robot alleged agarnating aircumstances would be 21's relevant to punishment Obvious! Where the State is seeking to impose <sup>-</sup> 0964

I the ultimate sanction of death assaires on accused, the burned of this kind
2 de ender 2 : en quadre le des rails d'en mores even more prucial.
3
4 (2) +avorability to the recused
5 The Movada finguese that is sometimed in the what is considered
b " " reservit in more and and in our proper Brack margin. In Massar v.
7 Whirden, Me sec. 49, 67, 993 P.20 25,37 (2000) the most sois
9 Due proces does not represent the final edicate of Enougeriony evidence.
9 Extreme also note be declared in invarious or our els months declare
10 to obtain the residence of the color investigation
11 gation, to impeach the rest site of the intrusses, or to or over the delense
" Case against prosecrition - Maks. Furth more, discovery in a comment
15 mais in the land to the 15 topic los as as a construction
14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
15 have been production in somethed)
to Therefore the motion winds - the characteristic was include, and
M not be income to fire in a transcripts: mount a garage witch was
y resternished not confich per which we somized for die not inex force the
The property of the property of the second o
2) witnesses which might show their in second imigration or
21 climes of credibility evidence that the offices with
n restrande street in the street in the second street streets;
23 investigated leds of a decoration of the land investigation which were
not followed up on or recommend by her exerciment; and, of course,
any in a country of the country of t
The state of 5 - States witness, and adding the Instance on previously
\frac{77}{28}
280965

.\*

I make a statement which is later made or testified in the many
2 traditionally enough for entires such as that which could
3 show that society also marked to charge a coince or front is reine
4 secured isola individual sa tomoba moderni.
5
4 (d) Maiss - or Indian - or the Press ston of Mayroca
7 Adhas to Ber-12 of the Co.
8 recol on my prier experience, it is enticipated that the present ion
9 my accent how it has no "reconstitution with a stay accent
10 matrice is not avoidable on its Ate especially to more in the interior
11 secoles in section = the possession or qualitaly affile
12 reserving Mis every. This every this every
United States
14 Supreme Court emplication de la prosecontario con molicy
15 mas voting abstitute of or observed State of grances
In the over Brady material. The Misada from the is in stated.
This a think or the process have a grandwar to offend a grand party
18 evidence, and his motive for dising so is immenes v.
19 3/2010, 1/2010, 1/13, 1/18, 915 6.20 157, 7-97 (1994) . Interiore, Com is
10 file de la
a Knowledge the State abouty. Thereof will satisfactive live by
5 and possession of endous washeld to allow side monds, such as
12 Mars and a local of the State of 120 (of from sand). I(No. Notice)
as would enbourge and a ser of the organistic of a projection and parein
2 are also included in military and on the processing in the
27
94 0966

.

1 Cut Erady material.
2 In Kylos 1. Militier Eusen, the World Holes Suprema Court
3 red it ther there proseculor has an affirmative obligation to
4 Min tores miles of the
s prosecular is initially unaware of its existence. In so flucture, the
& Sugreme Court not al that the prosecution's affirmative duty to
7 disclose enright raisonale to service the organis to
8 early 2000 central strictures against misrepresentation and is
9 of course most vanishments
Biccision in Brady v. Wessian 7. 514 U.S. at 432. The Kyles
1 Court of the contract of the
p he hater as dear point about a series in the series of t
There can be there, with a strainer from account to open in a
M rolling - 10. France were the same of th
3 Commit demonstrate and in the interior of the second
to extraord refer that the second
17 office entire with an last at the first the
3 Character Reserved
In the instant was, the
Co no comment homeron which
2) to make a first the make a
The contribution of the book the distriction
To agriculture wheels
2
(N) 0967_

1 Paralle and A constant of the analysis of th	١
2 stive 1 contract the contract of the	
3 epandantly admissible to have been motoriale	- <del></del> · · · ·
4 175 1, 5 116 148, 47, 593 8. 20 75, 27. Therefore, any inches	<b>5</b>
5 of of influence, in midule, or ic ord prospective withcress by	
6 law enformement or many ogenis of this state or missionis	. <b></b>
7 during consider a service in the consideration.	
8 money on y come - I by surjective in west which acuted	
9 he use to impends their testing of or which with the his	b
10 Mere are invised & recovered to the stry body with one and Illians	12-
11 17 20 1 9 2 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
n in the state of	
15 the dairy halfale	•
14 not, most also be in the	
15 h aborne en prospector universe son interestant and	. <u>(1772                                   </u>
In more in example of second intermedian in of	
m soul à la rest de rest la rest de recent de le contrat de la restaure de	
16 lile or windyalism.	
19 I, W. Waller and I am I a	
20 March 10 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u> </u>
71 - 1 and he sulow, in 1200 Comit has the con	<u> </u>
The said of which we as a firm of the said	
By short 2 Barrows to better with Trade or	
21 3 - 1 - 1 - 125, 57, 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	<del></del>
The state of muchal increases are an error or intelligence secure	•
20 Min 12 De a de reflecier in som or man, ourrespondence, initiation	<del>.</del>
24	-0968-

i brok as in was income in milionanille sans. see Highwood.
2 7 mor 324 U.S. 1947, 1962-14 19 1. 1. 1. 1. 11 11 1. 15. C. 394 (1947) 3220 - 103
3 13) " The wile does I encomply state als of these willing then
4 don't a see to To be to hand of Mandage William 1, 91, 992
5 P.2d Place, 851 (1995) 4 the court motor is
6 the work raint cioners from a mon not be received on a
7 Social tradition in inches the first and placements on a call in
1 the about a district of the
4 185 miles and I will be a house he was to be a fairly and
De rolling to the second for the second to t
4 / Burgh
· And the state of
To the sails received to the second to extract the
A confirmational constant security with the second bion
16 to Marie and the second of
in English and the second of t
17 man 1 se in the second of t
19 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
14
2
2 Demand The property requests, word of the formation
22 _ to the line in the line of the line o
23 mars of remark the said to make the said the said to make the said the said to make the said the said to make the said the said to make the said the said to make the said to make the said the said to make the said the said to make the said the said the said the said the said
22 Maria Mar
the west of the species
24 a. Marie and took become part of information for those collections!
27
28 0969

.

O	
<i>;</i>	n median repartion is every or in a real and with the leading
1	Morial Contributed and a second of the second of the
9	in board of manager of month of the form of the
';	Check to be howy of the first to the form of the form
,. 	The section of the se
	Signature of the state of the s
	in he is nime with without and is view and with the
	The second was not been because on a second of the second
	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
	Charles of the state of the sta
1	The state of the s
	The state of the s
	the second of th
	- was with the in the state of the interior of the state
	White party server the interest in the server to the serve
_ <b>t</b>	the what is a second or he had the head to the head to
	Le Mil wither or remaind statement or annually and annually and annually
	And the wife of the second second to the second second
	allow again of this stails or it for justicities in which bour
	Therefore the property of the ten of the property of the ten of the second second
9	<u> </u>
	of the country of the state of the said such present or a forest or a forest
1	media. The recognition of the file of the many to the file of
	" in paragra denign of your factor of the residence and consisted
	at a serior of the serior of t
<u> </u>	0970

1 14/2 carison 1 34 1 30 1 30 1 30 1 30 5 1 30 5 6 5 30 42 5	
2 2. or same a los dos constitues con conditor in the	
3 the first married was a feet of the control of the	
4 area of the Store. To the comment of the comment	1
5 histories a court of	<del></del>
4 2 phrosis - roughly shall be minimum in an order of I have no	- <del></del>
I independent accept to the information respection to the second of	<u></u>
I waste for aftered the sand in accomplished and are as a company	
1 morrow in this core.	
D. Any transfer Based and and an address in the	<del></del>
11	
10 Tolland Control of the Control of	· <del></del>
- mpin	
12 Service de description de la constante de l	
15 or a land to Brown in File & Brandon & Braing Victoria &	
to which a production of the state of the st	
11 11 1 miled in Monthson was a record of the second of the	<b>.</b> • ,
The state of the same of the s	
Missing of the second of the s	
12 Sala Car . 20 00 1 00 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
1) The second of	
22 Les Brilles de Charles de La Company de La Propieta de La Company de La Company de La Company de La Company	
the side of the second of the	
2 to the state of	
at the second of	• <del>•••••</del>
We to make Man in the state of	
110	0051
	-09/1-

•

\_

_	
	the one was the same of the second of the state of the contraction
•• ;	ME. Violence Maps. Torribe or in the first of the policy and financial miss
<u>^</u>	The same of the sa
	332 80 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
<u> </u>	Topological in Secretarial and the second topological
٦	The same of the sa
	13.23.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.
<u> </u>	1. Out and of the second of the second states
3	and water the second of the se
	the second secon
:	1. E. Special Control of the Control
5	
١,	
	, many and order
`1	
٠,	The state of the s
	The service of the se
;_	mely on their services
· <del>-</del> >	
~~~ <del>~</del>	in a d'all plus a sur proposition de la constitución de la constitució
r ,	which the sex in the said of her widered at trial of the s
r. 	Douse of school and will ober of the property video tapes, or and inches
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	se month, and conserved
	my due on his service request or previded previously. Mindeline
	Transconding on home in any way related to the considering
_ ``	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(15)0972

.....

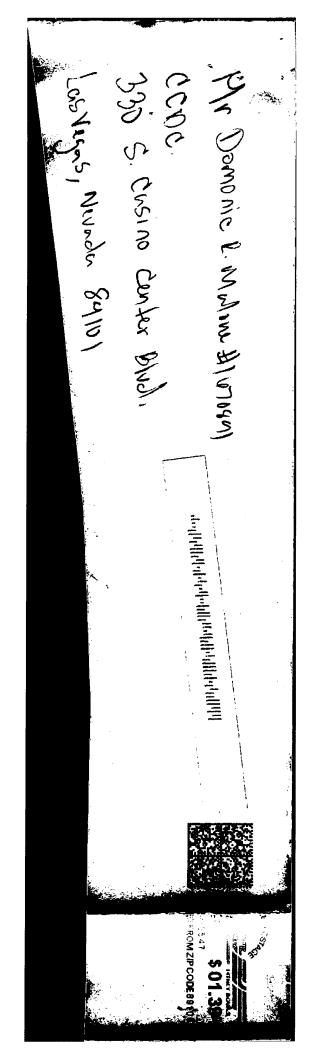
$\bar{oldsymbol{\cup}}$	
limit to make some of wheeler at the colored is where so boulown	
or of the second of the second second in the second	
Sentence three done could be a sould listed and a a one was	
British read to the second of	
man A transfer or to make the transfer of the second of th	
- Damen and the first of the second of the s	
the and the second seco	
- 2 Re - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	
	<del> ,</del>
de Constitution of the	- <del></del> -
- winz	
	<del></del>
	_ <del>_</del> - <del></del> ·
4. Information in the west for been ones surveillance	<u>.</u> – . (
of We Walter quint go - tong not of programme to	
in the effect of the contraction of many contractions of the	
was a party. This request includes any mornitaring of calls or	
aunticals involving the accused or his co-defendants at the Glark country Der	Hention.
Center & Henderson Tentention Conter It is my Mr. Nato ne understaineding that	·
there is a CD with approximately 3,000 minutes of those on it	
(IV)	0072
	<b>-</b> U973

.

I and that information is included in this request. It such electronic surveillance
2 exists, provide a copy of any such type / dr and any transcript . tich
2 exists, provide a copy of any such tupe / dr and any transport to the how. when and why
this loss or destruction occurred.
5 r. Any information and does in critation as to whatter Mr. Malane, in either
: this case or that related to the death of Childella Combadors Viere
- specialin a line-up or stores-up, whether morroter information
1. been made to sical for identification in minesses to sound object c;
3. been printed (fingerprinted, for revision, foot printed, shee printed etc.);
4. Issen chotograpisal.
. S. had sumples of blood, hair, brent or other materials of his her body - sites
10. rovided a specimen of hundwriting;
2. Submitted to physical or medical inequality of 15 hours
2.1 2 his photograph of shows to an initiate to the alleged evince, and its
Concint of the second of the s
8. Information of the the tree of a state of a complete of the
gation of the first months against the
acouse à.
1 1. Amy : Forder Marie
on rould in any the reasistant lungrable white it whether discounting
by the state or now. Such information includes in a not limited is
10 - wing to principality a rejection wind of more the investory or
is results in a secretary province , and it will all the first of the
en frace went whether into here's more followed in on or out and wind trainsie
evidence, somests oursmant to this item are relevant - new mit is used it
The Egypte His first of the fore of their or the sample ?
(17)

WY74

i u. Evidence of gran of the hother is against to any soffers die state
i whends to conting enter the soil or works there of how. There evidence
in plied and maintained by Limpo and or any after form end or any
l .
- Ugenery.
· Wherefore, The accused, DomoNIC MALONE, respectfully requests this
Making the sould be Making to Process and Pool of the land
Horosoth real to grant 1 is Motion in Preserve and Produce Evidence,
and order the State in presence and produce the items enumerated
issur. Alternatively, in reguests the Court to Dole a harring
- noncerning that mothers set Buth busin
19 DIN Marc 1611 Ann of Transaction 1911
Todal His 28th day of Junior 2000
by: Dove is in
17 (2000 12 12 200 H 101089)
14 Pro Per
The contract of the contract o
10) Les Verse Les Ma 300 1
20 Las Vigne 1 1 200 1
*··
7,



EII ED	56
FILED	′
Demonic 1. 1670891	1
2 Claris County Detention Center Center	
3 330 S. Castro Center Blvd.	
4 Las Vicus, NV 89101	- *-
5 In Piereria Persona	
V	
Eighto Judicial District Court	
Clark County, Nevada	
2/16/10	
State of Nevada,	
Plaintiff Case No: C27-1512	
Dest No: XVII	
T. Danonia Malora etal.	
Defendant !	2n)
RECEIVED FX PACE STATE OF THE PACE OF THE	
	144)
CLERKOFTHE COURT FOR PRIVATE TIMESTINGATORS	
Comes for the Destinate Tomanic Interes in	 
expression personal and pursuant to N.P.S. 7.135, respect	
requests this Honorable Court to authorize the penditure of funds not to exceed a sum cert	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Luly authorized by this Court, to enable the	
Defendant to obtain the Services of	
and private investigators	<u> </u>
a defense investigation of the facts surrou	יון ( <u>ה</u> ייטה ־
	<u> </u>
(1)	_0977=

1 this case. and	each.
2 receive \$45.00 hour for their respective services.	
3 As groupes therefore, the Defendant sto	tes that
4 he is insigent and while to pay for an	
5 services, and that the requested funds a	re
6 reasonably necessary to prevent in tr	om
7 being subjected to aisodvantage in prepar	
8 preserving his case adequately; in compar	
9 one who could afford to pay.	<del></del>
10 Wherefore, this Court is respectfully us	racel to
Il authorize the excenditure of funds to po	ay for
12 the reasonable services of a private i	avestigistic
and for such other and further relie	fas
14 to this fourt may seem just and proper	- 
15	
Dates this 28th day of January, 20:0	
Respectfull Submi	Theo,
10	
20	
Domonic Malone #1	16708°.
In Properia Pers	<u>joUtz</u>
22	
24	
).(c	<del></del>
<u> </u>	
	0978

. u r

1		
1	TRAN	Ellen
2		FILED
3	COPY	Mar 5 9 50 AH 10
4	DISTRICT C	OURT
5	CLARK COUNTY	, NEVADA CLERK OF THE COURT
6		
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
8	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C224572
9	vs.	DEPT. XVII
10	DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE,	
11	}	
12	Defendant.	
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. \	/ILLANI DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
14	11	ALD WILL BIOTH OF COOK FOOD CE
15	TUESDAY, FEBRUA	ARY 16, 2010
16	RECORDER'S TRANSCRIP	
17	ALL PENDING I	MOTIONS
18	APPEARANCES:	
19	For the State:	MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ.
20	II · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CHRISTOPHER LALLI, ESQ. Deputy District Attorneys
21		•
22	11	RANDALL H. PIKE, ESQ. CHARLES A. CANO, ESQ.
23		Special Public Defenders Stand-by Counsel)
24		· ,
25	RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEY, CO	OURT RECORDER

### 

# 

### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2010

[Proceeding commenced at 8:33 a.m.]

THE COURT: 224572, Domonic Malone who's present in custody. Mr. Cano, Mr. DiGiacomo for the State. This is Defendant's Pro Per Motion to Preserve and Produce Evidence Including Potentially Exculpatory Evidence and Defendant's Pro Per Motion for Expenses for Private Investigator. And you are representing yourself; correct, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

THE COURT RECORDER: You need to speak up.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Actually, sir, there was perhaps 20 pages of your motion and because of they were such poor quality as far as the penmanship and as far as the copy machine you would have utilized in the jail, the Court could not pull up your motion because it was just marks on the page.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I noticed that too. I had wrote in pencil; that's all I had was a pencil.

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

THE DEFENDANT: I said I wrote in pencil 'cause that's all I had at the time, sir.

THE COURT: Is the State able to get a better copy?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Mr. DiGiacomo, Mr. Lalli?

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, I was able to catch every couple of words. I - I

could tell that he was requesting some sort of criminal history, but I couldn't what else he possibly was requesting in his motion to produce and preserve evidence. I obviously don't take a position on the investigator ex parte motion.

THE COURT: And also just for the record we have Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike were stand-by counsel; correct?

MR. PIKE: Correct.

MR. CANO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir, do you have the original, the motion 'cause no one could read your motion?

THE DEFENDANT: No. No. I sent it to the Court, sir. I don't have the original with me, sir.

THE CLERK: It might be in the file.

THE COURT: It's not in the file.

Mr. Cano or Mr. Pike, did you have opportunity to read his motion so I know what's in it 'cause we couldn't read it?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, it's kind of going to get lost 'cause when I had got the copy back myself, I saw that it was a lot missing, so I kind of figured that it'd be hard for everybody to see it. The only thing I was only asking for is the discovery from the State to determine the discovery [indecipherable]; that's all I was really requesting.

THE COURT: Well, you should have received that. Has that been turned over, Mr. Cano or Mr. Pike?

MR. CANO: Yes, it has, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did your attorneys give you a big packet of police reports?

THE DEFENDANT: I think they gave me what I had asked for, sir, but I had

wanted to check it with what they had already given me with Mr. DiGiacomo here, sir.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, both Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike had been to my office, gone through my file, checked their file versus my file. I don't know if you wanted to request them to do it again because I don't know how else --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DIGIACOMO: -- we're going to be able to accomplish that.

THE COURT: I'm assuming, Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike, you've found anything different in your file Mr. DiGiacomo or Mr. Lalli would have made a copy for you.

MR. PIKE: That's correct, Your Honor. We've made an inventory and we've provided that sheet to Mr. Malone. I'm not aware if there's been any additional reports or anything generated.

MR. DIGIACOMO: The last thing we got was right around the trial date which was a video of Mr. Herb which I turned over to them. I don't know if they're able -- if Mr. Malone's been able to view that in the jail in any manner; it's a DVD.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I was able to view that.

THE COURT: Okay. So, sir, you sound like you have all the discovery. If you think you're missing something, set forth specifically what you're requesting instead of just the general request. It sounds like your attorneys, your former attorneys, and your present stand-by counsel have provided you with everything they have which appears to be everything the D.A. has.

On your motion for an investigator, that motion's granted. You'll need to prepare the appropriate order on that.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: I didn't hear what you said, sir.

THE COURT: Your motion for an investigator --

THE DEFENDANT: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- is granted.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. You'll need to prepare an order and identify the investigator you're going to utilize.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay, so I have to file.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: Anything else by --

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, is there any way we can get somebody to give him a black felt tip pen for any --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DIGIACOMO: -- future motions so that we all have the ability to read them?

MR. PIKE: We'll deliver some over to him.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Pike.

MR. CANO: Well, Your Honor, I think the situation is I thought we can't get him this like pens or things of that nature. It's just going to be with the jail because the jail has certain, you know, things that they consider contraband. I was speaking to Mr. Malone about that. Like, you know, we turned everything over in a huge box. He probably won't be able to keep the box to keep his files even organized. Even if he put colored paper in between --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANO: -- there's things of that nature they don't even allow to have those kinds of things.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CANO: I was informed by the jail.

THE COURT: Officer, what kind of pen can we give him?

CORRECTION'S OFFICER: Your Honor, if it's in the Court Minutes and you have a copy of that when you come to the jail, they will deliver the felt tip black pens to the inmate, but if it's in the Court Minutes documented that you're authorizing it for legal use pro se.

THE COURT: It's in the Court Minutes right now. Okay.

MR. CANO: Okay.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Malone?

THE DEFENDANT: I need help like with order. Yeah, like with the box they'll ---

THE COURT: Okay, sir, what do you need me to -- what do you need?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I need help with organization I guess with the if I can separate the stuff in case they take the box from me 'cause it's a lot of stuff right.

THE COURT: Well, sir, I can't help you with that. Your stand-by counsel, I don't think they can sit there and just organize. It's your job.

THE DEFENDANT: No. No. It's organized correctly. It's already organized, but sooner or later the jail going to take the box from me [indecipherable] some have a lot of paper all over the room.

MR. CANO: I think what he's asking for is like the supplies in order to keep his files organized. Like file folders, things of that nature in order to keep his files

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

23

22

2425

organized.

THE COURT: Can you give him blank -- can someone send him blank file folders in rubber band I guess?

CORRECTION'S OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor, it's the same thing. As long as it's in the Court Minutes since he is pro se to use for legal purposes only. As long as there's no metal or sharp objects attached to any staples.

THE COURT: All right. We'll put that in the minutes as well that -- can you handle that, Mr. Cano or Mr. Pike?

MR. CANO: Yeah, we can get him -- like I said we can give him the supplies

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CANO: -- but the only problem is with the jail.

THE COURT: Okay, the minutes will [indecipherable] rubber bands to keep everything together. All right. Anything else, Mr. Malone?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I believe the private investigator -- how am I supposed to be able to contact the private investigator, sir?

THE COURT: They will -- I mean, that should be in the order they can have -- they can have physical contact with you. They going to meet you in one of the meeting rooms and talk to you.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. That'll be in the order.

THE DEFENDANT: All right.

THE COURT: You need to prepare the order.

THE DEFENDANT: I will.

THE COURT: You can seek some assistance from someone else; you

understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: No. That should be it so for right now, sir.

MR. CANO: Or actually -- he actually -- I had spoke to him over the weekend. He actually wanted to come over our office and view our file as well because what we've given over to him so far is all the trial phase of the case. We also have some mitigation that we have at our office that he would like us to hold on to and wanted to view it in our office, so he probably wants to submit an order to the Court like an order transport so he can come to our office and do that. We have no problems with that.

THE COURT: Well, I think on something like that we need a formal motion so the State can respond appropriately. Or you might need to serve also the attorney for the jail because they're going to have to make the arrangements.

THE DEFENDANT: I do not know the attorney in the jail, sir.

THE COURT: Pardon?

THE DEFENDANT: I said I'm not aware of the attorney in the jail, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, that's the problem you representing yourself. You can talk to stand-by counsel, but everyone tried to talk you out of this, but you're bound and determined so your request has been granted and so now --

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else by the State?

MR. DIGIACOMO: No, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. MR. DIGIACOMO: Thank you. [Proceeding concluded at 8:41 a.m.] ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. Michelle Ramsey Court Recorder/Transcriber 

FEB 26 | 1 12 AM '10

ORDR

DOMONTIC MALONE

INMATE NO. 1670391

330 S. Casino Center Blvd.

Las Vegas, NV. 89155

Afterney in Proper Person

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ADAVJA YO STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C224572

DEPT. NO. XVII

V5.

9

II

14

K

18

19

DOMONIC MALANE # 1670891

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION

ECEIVED

:DATE OF HEARTHE:

FEB 26 2011

CLERK OF THE COURT

TIME OF READZUC:

The above entitled matter having come before the court on Defendant's tho Per Motion to Preserve and Produce Girdence Including Whentrally Exculpatory Evidence and Motion for Expenses for Private Investigators on February 14, 2010, the Defendant being represented by himself. Stund by counsel, attorneys DAVID M. SCHIECK, Special Public Defender, Charles A. CAND, Deputy Special Public Defender 24 and RANDALL 4 PINE, Assistant Special Rublic Defender also being present, and a representative of the Clark County Oistrict Attorney's Office appearing on behalf 24 of the State of Nevada, the State having no opposition to the Court granting 27 motions to the Describert, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Pro Per

Motion to Preserve and Produce Evidence Including Potentially Ex
Culpatory Evidence is granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion for

Expenses to there a Private Investigator is granted \* TOM DILLARD

LYMPD Ret. NY Lie.: 657 Intersional Investigators Inc. 123 N. 9th Street,

Les Veyno, NV. 89101 (702) 383-4005 \* Agrant that Mr. Dillard is allowed to have contact visits with the Defendant,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clark County Detention Conter allows Defendant who is proceeding in Proper Person to have in his possession ink pens and or ink markers, legal pads, file folders, post-it notes, rubber bands and a container to house files for the purposes of trial preparation.

DATED that 2017 day of February 2010

WWW AV

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

22 SWEATTED BY:

1

'n

18

19

10

D Durai & Males

21 DOMONGE MANONE

Attorney in Proper Purson

24 cope 330 S. Ousino Center Blud

27 Lasyeyas, NV. 89101

1	DAVID M. SCHIECK  ODE CHAIN PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		
2	SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER Nevada Bar #0824  MAR - 2 2010		
3	CHARLES A. CANO Deputy Special Public Defender		
4	Nevada Bar #5901 RANDALL H. PIKE		
5	Deputy Special Public Defender Nevada Bar #1940		
6	330 So. Third Street, Suite #800 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155		
7	(702) 455-6265 FAX: (702) 455-6273		
8	E-MAIL: canoca@co.clark.nv.us E-MAIL: rpike@co.clark.nv.us		
9	Attorneys for Domonic Ronaldo Malone		
10	DISTRICT COURT		
11	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
12	THE STATE OF NEVADA, ) CASE NO. C224572		
13	Plaintiff DEPT. NO. 17		
14	vs.		
15	DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, ID 1670891,		
16	Defendant.		
17	MOTION FOR MINION AND REPRINGING THOM OF		
18 19	MOTION FOR JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF STANDBY COUNSELS OBLIGATIONS PURSUANT TO HOLLAWAY V. STATE.		
20	DATE: 3/10/2010 TIME: 0000M 8/5/977		
21			
COMES NOW, DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, by and through			
23	DAVID M. SCHIECK, Special Public Defender and CHARLES A. CANO, Deputy Special		
24	Public Defender, and RANDALL H. PIKE, Deputy Special Public Defender, and moves this Court to Issue an Order regarding the duties of Standby Counsel in the event of a Penalty		
25			
Hearing in the instant matter.			
27	This Motion is made and based on the pleadings of file herein, the Affidavit attached		
28	hereto, and any argument of counsel at the time of hearing of the motion.		
	NOTICE OF MOTION		
	TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and		

(Alle)

TO: DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Plaintiff's attorneys:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the \_\_\_\_\_th day of March, 2010, at the hour of 7:45AM

# POINTS AND AUTHORITIES STATEMENT OF FACTS

DOMONIC MALONE is facing a laundry list of offenses, the conviction of which may require that he spend the rest of his natural life in jail. In addition to the above, the State has filed a Notice of intent to seek the death penalty.

The Defendant has received permission of the Court to proceed in proper person and has appointed the Special Public Defender as Standby Counsel. The Special Public Defenders Office interprets the Court's Order as those indicated in the concurring opinion of Justice Rose in the Case of Hollaway v. State (attached hereto), specifically requiring that the SPD shall present a mitigation defense regardless of the Defendant's wishes unless the Court precludes such a presentation. Due to the expense and time involved in the preparation and presentation of the mitigation in this case, the SPD requires a pre-trial ruling from the Court regarding its admission or preclusion of such a presentation.

### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

In the case of <u>Hollaway v. State</u>, 116 Nev. 732; 6 P.3d 987;(2000) Justice Rose, in a concurring opinion determined that regardless of a capital defendant's desire to represent himself and to control his own defense and self representation at the penalty phase that there existed a concurrent interest of the State that "separate counsel be appointed to represent the **State's** interest in ensuring a reliable penalty determination". *See* New Jersey v. Koedatich, 112 N.J. 225, 548 A.2d 939 (N.J. 1988). In determining that Nevada's statutory scheme includes numerous safeguards to ensure that the death penalty determination is reliable and not given randomly or disproportionately. Justice Rose felt that the mandate of NRS 175.554(3) prohibits a jury from imposing a death sentence in matters where the mitigating circumstances

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

26

27

28

1

outweigh the aggravating ones and that the State, not the Defendant had an obligation to ensure that these were presented. Justice Rose felt that the United **States** Supreme Court requires a jury to be able to consider and give effect to any relevant mitigating evidence regardless of the self-representation by a Defendant. Citing. Penry v. Lynaugh, 492 U.S. 302, 328, 106 L. Ed. 2d 256, 109 S. Ct. 2934 (1989). "I do not see how a jury could fulfill its legal, and perhaps moral, duty of considering the mitigating circumstances when no such evidence is presented."

Further, NRS 177.055(2)(d) Justice Rose noted, compels this court to consider "whether the sentence of death is excessive, considering both the crime and the defendant." (emphasis added). This provision not only permits, but requires, this court to consider any mitigating evidence when determining whether a death sentence is excessive. This statutory mandate, however, is thwarted in circumstances where compelling mitigating evidence is neither investigated nor presented at the sentencing phase.

Justice Rose went so far as to intimate that Standby counsel should be prepared to act, at the time of a sentencing hearing, as a "representative . . . for sentencing to prevent such arbitrary imposition of the death penalty. This representative would act as an amicus curiae and investigate and present mitigating factors, thus fulfilling the aforementioned statutory directives that safeguard against random and arbitrary death sentences."

#### CONCLUSION

Standby Counsel intends upon presenting this mitigation regardless of the Defendant's desires unless the Court specifically determines that no such obligation exists and that the Court will not allow such evidence over the objection of the self representing defendant herein.

DATED this Of March, 2010.

DAVID M. SCHIECK SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

CHARNES A. CANO Deputy Special Public Defender

Nevada Bar #5901

330 So. Third Street, Suite #800 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

(702) 455-6265

FILED ROC DAVID M. SCHIECK SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER 10 35 AN 110 Nevada Bar No. 0824 CHARLES A. CANO 3 Deputy Special Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 5901 4 RANDALL H. PIKE Assistant Special Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 1940 330 South Third Street, Ste. 800 Las Vegas, NV 89155-2316 (702) 455-6265 7 (702) 455-6273 fax canoca@co.clark.nv.us 8 rpike@co.clark.nv.us 9 Attorneys for MALONE 10 DISTRICT COURT 11 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 13 CASE NO. C 224572 Plaintiff. DEPT. NO. XVII 14 15 VS. DOMONIC MALONE #1670891, 16 17 Defendant. 18 19 RECEIPT OF COPY 20 DATE OF HEARING: 3/16/10 TIME OF HEARING: 8:15 a.m. 21 RECEIPT of a copy of Motion for Judicial Determination of Standby Counsels 22 Obligations Pursuant to Hollaway v. State is hereby acknowledged. 23 Dated: 24 DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE 25 26 27 200 Lewis Ave. 3rd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89155 28

'ECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

LARK COUNTY NEVADA

	DAVID M. SCHIECK	FILED
2	11	·
2	SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER	MAR 3 1 54 PH 10
3	Nevada Bar No. 0824	MAR 3.
4	CHARLES A. CANO Deputy Special Public Defender	Acres & School
·	Nevada Bar No. 5901	COURT
5	RANDALL H. PIKE	CLERK
6	Assistant Special Public Defende	er ·
7	Nevada Bar No. 1940 330 South Third Street, Ste. 800	
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155	
8	(702) 455-6265	
9	(702) 455-6273 fax canoca@co.clark.nv.us	
10	rpike@co.clark.nv.us	
11	Attorneys for MALONE	
		DISTRICT COURT
12		
13	CLA	ARK COUNTY, NEVADA
14	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	) CASE NO: C 224572
15	Plaintiff,	) DEPT NO: XVII
	VS.	)
16		j
17	DOMONIC MALONE #1670891,	)
18	Defendant,	)
19		
	CERI	TIFICATE OF FACSIMILE
20		
21	I HEREBY CERTIFY that	on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2010, I sent via facsimile a
22	true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion for Judicial Determination of Standby	
23	Counsels Obligations Pursuant to Holloway v. State to the following:	
24	Benjamin Durham, Esq.	Anthony Sgro, Esq.
25	720 S. Fourth St. #100 Las Vegas, NV 89101	726 S. 7 <sup>th</sup> Št. #300 Las Vegas, NV 89101
	Fax: (702) <del>202-1686</del>	Fax: (702) 386-2737
26	946-1396	o///
27		Veronica Ayala
28		Legal Secretary of the Special Public Defender's Office

SENDING REPORT

Mar. 03 2010 11:10AM

YOUR LOGO : Special Public Defender YOUR FAX NO. : 7024556273

NO. OTHER FACSIMILE PAGES RESULT START TIME USAGE TIME MODE Mar.03 11:08AM 01'53 SND **Ø**5 OK 01 3862737

TO TURN OFF REPORT, PRESS 'MENU' #04. THEN SELECT OFF BY USING '+' OR '-'.

FOR FAX ADVANTAGE ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CALL 1-800-HELP-FAX (435-7329).

SENDING REPORT

Mar. 03 2010 11:23AM

YOUR LOGO : Special Public Defender YOUR FAX NO. : 7024556273

NO. OTHER FACSIMILE START TIME USAGE TIME MODE PAGES RESULT 01 9461396 Mar. 03 11:21AM 01'24 SND 04 OK

> TO TURN OFF REPORT, PRESS 'MENU' #124. THEN SELECT OFF BY USING '+' OR '-'.

FOR FAX ADVANTAGE ASSISTANCE, PLEASE CALL 1-800-HELP-FAX (435-7329).

# Office of the Special Public Defender



#### COMMISSIONERS

Rory Reid, Chairman Susan Brager, Vice-Chairman Tom Collins Chris Ciunchigliani Lawrence Weekly Larry Brown Steve Sisolak

Virginia Valentine, P.E.,, County Manager

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER David M. Schieck Randall H. Pike, Assistant

330 S. Third Street, Suite #800 Las Vegas NV 89155

(702) 455-6265 Fax: (702) 455-6273 Family Defense Division: (702) 455-6266 Family Defense Division Fax: (702) 380-6948

# **FAX TRANSMISSION**

Date:	3/23/10
То:	<u>Eic</u> Fax No. 671-4468
From:	Porie
Subject:	Milone
COMMEN 	MTS:  Your request - Mtn Judicial Jetumination
Shou	uld you have difficulties receiving this fax, please call
	Pages:, including cover sheet

FILED TRAN DON'S N 2 APR 14 2 21 PM '10 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLERK OF THE COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 CASE NO. C224572 Plaintiff, 10 VS. DEPT. XVII 11 DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, 12 Defendant. 13 14 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 2010 16 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE: 17 MOTION FOR JUDICIAL DETERMINATION 18 19 **APPEARANCES:** 20 MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ., For the State: **Deputy District Attorney** 

RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER

21

22

23

24

25

For the Defendant:

RANDALL H. PIKE, ESQ.,

Special Public Defenders

(Standby Counsel)

DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.,

## 

### 

### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 2010

[Proceeding commenced at 8:24 a.m.]

THE COURT: Which page?

THE MARSHAL: Page 15.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Yours might say Mr. Herb still, but it's the motion for Mr. Malone.

THE COURT: You're right, but we do have Mr. Malone present in custody and this is 224572. We have Mr. Schieck, Mr. Pike, Mr. DiGiacomo. This Motion for Judicial Determination; it was on calendar last Tuesday. However, Mr. Malone wasn't brought down because the calendar was in error. Any objection by the State?

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, we're obviously not taking a position. We're really here to make sure the records clear, but other than, it's between Mr. Malone and his lawyers.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Malone, do you have a copy of the motion that your standby counsel filed?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Pardon?

THE DEFENDANT: No [indecipherable].

THE COURT RECORDER: You have to speak up.

THE DEFENDANT: No. No, sir.

MR. PIKE: Your Honor, we sent that to him and also Mr. Cano and myself went over and discussed the contents of the motion and advised him that we're seeking the Court's ruling on our duties as standby counsel based upon what we

perceive is a split of authority because of the concurring opinion in Holloway whether we should be considered. Regardless of Mr. Malone's choices that we should if he decides not to put on a mitigation defense that we then have an ethical obligation to put that on regardless of his wishes and that we more or less assume an amicus position with the Court's which is an unusual position, but it was proposed by Justice Rose in the -- in his decision on that case and given the nature of death penalty cases and the expense that we have to incur in this case specifically flying in out-of-state witnesses and bringing in the experts that if -- if the Court's going adopt one position over the other, we want to make sure that we're ready to assume our -- our correct role and determine what Your Honor believes is our correct role in this -- in cases like this.

THE COURT: Mr. Malone, sounds like from Mr. Pike that he and, is it, Mr. Cano came over and spoke with you at the jail?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I spoke to them. Yes.

THE COURT: And they talked to you about what they're -- what they're trying to do here is to help you if in fact you are found guilty that they would be presenting or assisting you in presenting mitigation evidence which would have an impact on your ultimate sentence, that's if you are found guilty; do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You want them to help you with that?

THE DEFENDANT: After I told them that I was objecting to that. Yes, sir, on the mitigation part.

THE COURT: Why is that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Because I feel that they -- if I'm going to be wrongfully

1	convicted, I just might as well just go ahead and do the whole thing and just
2	[indecipherable] go through a mitigation.
3	THE COURT: Well, the whole thing
4	THE DEFENDANT: [indecipherable]
5	THE COURT: State seeking the death penalty; correct?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. That's what the State is seeking.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Well, sir, so you want to go along with the whole thing
8	whole thing meaning the death penalty?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, the death penalty, sir, if I was to be wrongfully
10	convicted. Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: You have any questions about their motion
12	THE DEFENDANT: I have
13	THE COURT: I think they went over and spoke with you about it. Do you
14	have any questions whatsoever about the motion they've filed to assist you?
15	THE DEFENDANT: I haven't seen it, but they came and spoke with me, so
16	my understanding was that I've told them that I was going to make an objection to i
17	and want to leave it up to you.
18	THE COURT: Well, let's make let's pass this make sure he has a copy
19	of it. I want to have the record as clean as possible that he has a copy of the
20	motion. What's better Tuesday or Thursday of next week? Which would be better
21	MR. PIKE: Thursday please.
22	MR. DIGIACOMO: Tuesday's fine for the State.
23	THE COURT: All right. All right, Thursday and, sir, we have a trial date
24	coming up; you understand that?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. That is a question I have for you today. I've

been trying to get the Order to Transport signed so I can go over there and view all the files and stuff and listen to the recordings and see the video, but I have been having a hard time with that. I had sent Mr. Cano to see would he be able to get you to sign it for [indecipherable] need to in the jail, but the jail people inside would be giving me the run around. They're not telling me who I supposed to give it too, so I was wondering how we're going to go about that.

THE COURT: So you want to go where to review?

THE DEFENDANT: I wanted to go to the Special Public Defender's Office, sir.

THE COURT: Well, they can -- I understand that they've turned over all the documents; is that correct? All the discovery in this case that you have?

MR. PIKE: We've given a copy of the discovery to Mr. Malone. We also have coordinated with his appointed investigator, Mr. Dillard [phonetic], to come into the office. He's had complete access to all of our files, so that he could take any files or any videos or any audio tapes -- excuse me, CD's and take them into the -- the Clark County Detention Center so that Mr. Malone can review them there.

We -- the nature of the Order I guess that was submitted was that on the transportation Order it's four officers security and for -- for safety the inmate is not supposed to know when he's going to be transported out of the -- the detention center except for Court hearings that are necessarily part of that. So I believe that's the problem that he's having, so we've made the accommodation with his investigator who's been appointed and who's been appearing and working with us. I don't --

THE COURT: Without divulging --

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor ---

 THE COURT: -- the specific day is this in the works?

MR. SCHIECK: -- if I might, Your Honor. From an administrative standpoint, Mr. Malone is asking basically that he be allowed to utilize our office to prepare his case for trial and to, in essence, work out of our office on his case and it creates not only a security problem for the jail, but problems for inside of our office also of having transport officers present for hours at a time while we're trying to conduct other business within our office.

And I think part of the Faretta Canvass on an inmate who is in custody includes that they understand that they're going to be preparing and trying their case from -- from being in custody.

THE COURT: I don't recall signing such an Order. I may have. I mean, I sign 50 orders a day.

MR. SCHIECK: I don't believe you signed a transport order.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I object.

THE COURT: Sir, Mr. Dillard -- you have all the discovery. Mr. Dillard can make arrangements for you if you need to view a DVD or something. I'm sure you can make arrangements with the Correction Officers to have that viewed. I'm not going to sign an Order at this point to hold up, you know, five -- four or five Correction Officers and then got to -- we may have security issues.

THE DEFENDANT: In regards to Mr. Dillard, due to the fact that he had needed more time to work on my case and I had told him that I wanted to go to trial now --

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: -- that he would not be able to help me. So as of right now, I'm not sure if Mr. Dillard is still even on my case 'cause he had came to see

me before Mr. Cano and Mr. Pike had came to see me.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to pass this 'til next Thursday. Mr. Schieck or Mr. Pike, if you can just perhaps have Mr. Dillard appear. I mean, if you have a phone number for him. Contact him.

MR. SCHIECK: We have.

MR. PIKE: We'll contact him.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PIKE: He's willing to do whatever Mr. Malone has requested ---

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PIKE: -- any appropriate requests and he came into our office.

THE COURT: Sir, Mr. Dillard's a very experienced investigator and I'm sure if you give him appropriate investigation form he'll conduct it and so we'll have him here next Thursday and we'll make sure that a copy of the motion's been filed. Will be provided to you in the next day or two and we'll see you back next Thursday.

Sir, Mr. Schieck is absolutely right and Mr. DiGiacomo, Mr. Pike; this is one of the short comings of representing yourself on a capital case. I think everyone told you it's a bad decision. You're held back in going forward representing yourself on a death penalty case and so we're going to grant your wish. All right. We'll see how it turns out for you.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

MR. PIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Thank you, Judge.

THE CLERK: March 25<sup>th</sup> at 8:15.

[Proceeding concluded at 8:32 a.m.]

ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Michelle Ramsey
Court Recorder/Transcriber

FILED **TRAN** 2 DISTRICT COURT APR 12 2 22 PM 10 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 CASE NO. C224572 Plaintiff, 8 VS. DEPT. XVII 9 DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE. 10 Defendant. 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2010 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE: 15 **ALL PENDING MOTIONS** 16 17 **APPEARANCES:** 18 For the State: MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ., CHRISTOPHER LALLI, ESQ., 19 **Deputy District Attorneys** 20 For the Defendant, Malone: RANDALL H. PIKE, ESQ., 21 DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ., Special Public Defenders 22 (Standby Counsel) 23 For the Defendant, McCarty: CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ., 24 ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. 25 RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER

## LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2010

[Proceeding commenced at 8:21 a.m.]

MR. ORAM: Your Honor, Mr. Sgro said he was on his way. He's going to be a couple of minutes. Do you want to call it now or do you --

THE COURT: Well, this is just for a motion for judicial determination relating to Mr. Malone, not to your client. You guys have a motion on Tuesday I believe to sever; don't you?

MR. ORAM: I also believe that they were going to address a motion to continue.

THE COURT: That's not on the calendar right now, but if you want to bring it up.

MR. PIKE: Yes, Your Honor, we will.

MR. LALLI: Are we waiting for Mr. Sgro?

THE COURT: Are we able to go, Mr. Oram, because this is just a procedural matter, just calendaring?

MR. ORAM: I think we should probably wait for Tony, but I think they're going to ask for a continuance I think.

MR. PIKE: That's correct. We come into Chambers before. An issue came up.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's wait 'til Mr. Sgro.

[Matter trailed]

[Matter recalled at 8:48 a.m.]

THE COURT: State versus Malone. Mr. Malone is present in custody. We have Mr. Pike, Mr. Schieck, Mr. Oram, Mr. Sgro, Mr. Lalli, Mr. DiGiacomo; and this

is -- there is -- couple of things, we have a motion for judicial determination filed by Mr. Pike, Mr. Cano on this case.

MR. PIKE: That's correct, Your Honor. It's our position that the <u>Holloway</u> case indicates that we have to take that position which maybe contrary to the proper Defendant's position as far as whether or not mitigation should be presented and so with -- with that opinion not being really clear, we decided it was appropriate to ask the Court for guidance on that issue.

THE COURT: We were here last week and Mr. Malone had stated he had not received the motion although counsel had spoke to him about it, so I continued it for a week for him to get a copy of the motion.

MR. PIKE: Right. Mr. Cano delivered that to him and discussed it with him. It maybe moot now because Mr. Malone indicated that Mr. Cano that he desires us to assume the case at this time.

THE DEFENDANT: Still working on that part. I was --

THE COURT: Okay, what's your -- sir, we're here on the motion.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, well my --

THE COURT: What is your -- do you object to the motion?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, my objection is still the same. I still object to it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I had read it.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. You have not filed a written opposition; correct?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Well, the Court reads NRS 175.554 as if the juries

THE COURT: So I'm granting your motion to that extent. No improper

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

24

MR. LALLI: I'm sure we can respond orally depending on what it is.

1	THE COURT: Okay.	
2	MR. DIGIACOMO: To reconsider the Writ obviously is jurisdictionally barred.	
3	THE COURT: Right.	
4	MR. DIGIACOMO: But two weeks would put us in the middle of trial, Judge.	
5	THE COURT: That's true.	
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.	
7	THE COURT: Okay, we'll do this on next Thursday.	
8	MR. DIGIACOMO: Calendar Call will be fine, Judge.	
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.	
10	MR. PIKE: And	
11	THE COURT: Calendar Call on Tuesday; is that going to give you enough	
12	time?	
13	THE DEFENDANT: It's very short.	
14	MR. DIGIACOMO: As to the to the motion, yeah.	
15	THE COURT: Okay.	
16	MR. DIGIACOMO: To reconsidering the Writ, I think we can probably have a	
17	response in tomorrow, so	
18	THE COURT: All right.	
19	MR. DIGIACOMO: it'll be plenty of time to file a response.	
20	THE COURT: Yes, sir?	
21	THE DEFENDANT: I did would like to have my counsel back. However,	
22	that I do not agree with pushing this case off any further than what it has already	
23	been pushed off if that would be the case that it is. So that's the reason why we're	
24	told the right to do that at this point in time. And when I had filed a motion, I	
25	specifically put a NRS that, you know, for a standard for somebody as in my position	

 to be able to present the argument that I tried to present. If allowed to have the oral argument --

THE COURT: Sir, am I hearing you correct that you do not wish to represent yourself now?

THE DEFENDANT: At this point in time, that's what I was working on, sir.

THE COURT: Okay, listen to my question very carefully.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you saying today you do not wish to represent yourself.

You want representatives of the Special Public Defender's Office to represent you?

THE DEFENDANT: Sir --

THE COURT: That's a yes or a no.

THE DEFENDANT: -- at this point in time no, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. And, sir, all right.

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor --

THE COURT: We have an issue that's going to come up next week or can we handle it today?

MR. PIKE: Well, this is -- this is a condition or this is what happened. As Your Honor's aware I had back surgery and I had that in January. I'm anticipating that I'd be given the clean bill of health and I was given the clean bill of health for trials that proceeded towards the -- the final recovery time.

Because of subsequent follow-up, medical investigative and treatment, it appears that there is necessary surgery that needs to be done in an expeditious fashion. And enough so that my neurosurgeon bumped the patient and has scheduled me for surgery for the 20<sup>th</sup> of April which will necessitate me being laid out -- laid off for about three weeks.

It's -- it's to not have this I've been informed would adversely impact the spinal fusion that I had and I got that information last week and pursuant to the Court's Order I immediately notified the Chambers and so notified all counsel the situation so that they could all be here today and because even to fulfill my responsibilities as back-up counsel I would not be able to do that.

THE COURT: All right and we've had Mr. Cano and we've had Mr. Schieck.

MR. PIKE: Mr. Cano's out of the country and Mr. Schieck is just appearing

on Mr. Cano's behalf.

THE COURT: Okay, so Mr. Schieck you're not ready if Mr. Cano is ready; correct?

MR. SCHNITZER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: State?

MR. LALLI: Well, here's -- here's the concern, Your Honor. Obviously, we fully accept Mr. Pike's representations and he needs to do medically what the doctors are telling him to do. We certainly want him to do that.

With respect to standby counsel, Rule 250 is silent as to the number of counsel who are required in a death penalty case to be standby. The Court has currently appointed two. Even this morning, the Defendant seems somewhat equivocal about his right whether he continues to invoke his right to represent himself. And it is not in my opinion at all beyond the realm of possibility that in the middle of this trial, he would then assert that right which I think would complicate things.

As it is right now, if that were to happen when we have two competent 250 lawyers, fine they pick up and we just continue. Without two 250 lawyers, it is a concern of ours what happens if we get to that point especially when

jeopardy will have attached to one Co-defendant. Actually, to both Co-defendants and it -- I just see a lot of problems not proceeding with two 250 standby counsel.

THE COURT: No. I agree. That was my intent to always have to have two 250 standby counsel; can you go forward on Mr. McCarty?

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, we have repeatedly litigated the motions to sever in this particular case. And, in fact, every previous continuance of this case has been at the request of Mr. McCarty's lawyers. So I don't think it would be appropriate to -- to sever the case now because now Mr. Malone is making really with what amounts to be the first one.

As the Court will recall, we actually got to the weekend before starting trial last time and then there was an emergency Mr. McCarty's lawyers.

THE COURT: Okay, so now we have -- we have a trial date in October 5<sup>th</sup>.

MR. LALLI: We do.

MR. DIGIACOMO: We do.

MR. LALLI: I mean we anticipated that there would be problems with this date and -- and took two trial dates for that reason.

THE COURT: Let's hear from Mr. Sgro or Mr. Oram.

MR. ORAM: Your Honor, we understand. Mr. Pike called me immediately -excuse me last week and told me this and then I received a phone call from Mr.
Cano as well indicating that this would was going to take place. I'm in a capital
murder trial against Mr. DiGiacomo right now. It doesn't look like we're even going
to have our jury picked until I would think it will take all of this week and we'll start
trial next week, so we're in a little bit of a quandary any way.

THE COURT: Okay, sounds like a continuance is in order. This trial date will be vacated. We'll go back to the October 11<sup>th</sup> trial date.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- and October 5<sup>th</sup> Calendar Call date.

THE DEFENDANT: Mr. Villani, could we just pass this case to overflow to get this --

THE COURT: This case is not overflow eligible, so --

THE DEFENDANT: -- 'cause -- Judge, Your Honor, as I'm hearing the -- the surgery is scheduled for the 20<sup>th</sup>. We scheduled this case for the 5<sup>th</sup>, so that --

THE COURT: It may not be done in time, sir, that's why.

THE DEFENDANT: I thought that would be enough time to get this case done.

THE COURT: Okay. It's not.

MR. SGRO: Your Honor?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, you --

THE COURT: Okay, sir, it's not enough time.

THE DEFENDANT: -- I'm not trying to argue with you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm glad. Okay, what's your next issue?

THE DEFENDANT: The issue is that I came to you with this before that -that I have a right to go to trial, you know, so we thinking as you wrote in your letter
that if we have any issues right; that present them witness that the letter that you
had given to me which was given to me by my standby counsel first, but then you
sent it to me, so I'm thinking that we -- I'm finally going to get my day in Court where
I can get a trial.

Every time that I have came so far to have this issue to go to trial, I keep getting pushed back and pushed back and pushed back; and I as always stated in the courtroom that the only reason why I even waive my speedy trial right

because my attorney at the time, Cano, had advised me that he needed more time to work on my case or I wouldn't have never done that.

Now, I'm not here to be sitting here doing prison time waiting on a court trial that will never happen. Who's to say that when October comes something else done now pop up and I don't never go to go to trial. Then I'll be in 2011. Then 2011 pass by, 2012. Then we get there it going to be 2020. I'm doing all this prison time for nothing. I should have the right to go to trial. Everybody here is here.

THE COURT: Okay, sir, listen to me. On death penalty case, you must have two attorneys represent --

THE DEFENDANT: And I --

THE COURT: -- representing you with standby, but I made the determination that that requires two death penalty qualified attorneys even standby because there might be a situation where there maybe coming in and representing you on the entire case which I'm saying is not going to happen, but I have an order that they're allowed to represent you in the penalty phase if we get that far. We will not have two attorneys 'cause Mr. Pike has some medical issues.

Trial date is being -- is being vacated for good cause and we have a new trial date in October and then you have the date here for his new motions filed. All right?

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, may I --

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. SGRO: -- Your Honor, may I ask a quick question?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SGRO: The -- as the record stands now because we filed a renewed motion for severance based on the Faretta Canvass that occurred on the election of

23

24

25

Mr. Malone to proceed on his own behalf.

THE COURT: Is that next week or --

MR. SGRO: It is. I just want to make it clear we don't come back and the Court has already determined that that motion maybe moot, so the motion is still a viable motion based upon today's proceedings.

THE COURT: Oh, absolutely.

MR. SGRO: Okay.

THE COURT: Until we have an opposition.

MR. LALLI: Well, can I be heard on that? And I don't know if the Court's has looked at the motion and I've looked at it and there's not a single case or statute as legal support for the proposition that when one person presents themselves and another person is represented by counsel that that is a ground for severance.

THE COURT: I haven't read the motion --

MR. LALLI: All right.

THE COURT: -- 'cause it's not on calendar yet.

MR. ORAM: So are we back on Tuesday, Your Honor?

THE COURT: If that's the date of the motion, then we're on that date.

MR. ORAM: Thank you very much.

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, could they serve Mr. Malone with that motion --

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, 'cause --

MR. SCHIECK: -- he's attorney of record on that.

MR. SGRO: We'll get it to him, Judge.

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, can we just -- I'm sorry --

THE COURT: Well, we might have to bump it two weeks because since he's pro per --

MR. LALLI: Very good. MR. DIGIACOMO: Okay. MR. LALLI: Thank you. MR. SGRO: Thank you. [Proceeding concluded at 9:03 a.m.] ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. Michelle Ramsey
Court Recorder/Transcriber 

## **ORIGINAL**

FILED IN OPEN COURT

		MAR 2 0 2010		
1	0001 DAVID M. SCHIECK SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER	STEVEN D. GRIERSON CLERK OF THE COURT		
2	Nevada Bar No. 824 RANDALL H. PIKE	BY Caral Dayahu		
3	Assistant Special Public Defender	CAROL DONAHOO DEPUTY		
4	OHANEEO A OANO			
5	1101444 541 110. 000 1			
6	Lag vegac, iv oc ice Le ic			
7	(702) 455-6265 (702) 455-6273 fax			
8	roike@co.clark.nv.us			
9	Attorneys for MALONE			
10	DISTRICT CO	DURT		
11	CLARK COUNTY.	NEVADA		
12	THE STATE OF NEVADA. ) CASE NO	O. C 224572 EPT. NO. XVII		
13	Plaintiff,	EPT. NO. AVII		
	<b>V3.</b>			
14	)			
15	Belendants.			
16	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PROHIBIT INTRODU	ICTION OF HEARSAY STATEMENTS		
17	MADE BY CO-DEFENDANT MCCARTY A	IND OTHERS THAT REFERENCE		
18	Date of Hea			
19	Time of Hea			
20	Comes defendant, DOMONIC MALONE, by	undersigned counsel, pursuant to the sixth.		
21	eighth and fourteenth amendments to the Unit	•		
22				
23	Constitution and moves this court to bar the introduction of hearsay evidence, including the misuse of the co-conspirator exception to the hearsay rule, and/or to conduct an evidentiary			
24	hearing to determine the admissibility of the hea	·		
25	before the jury.	tour tournoing prior to it being probeinted		
26	This Motion is based upon the attached poil	ote and authorities, arguments of coursed of		
27	This Motion is based upon the attached poil	nio and admonico, algumento di codisei d		
26				

the time of the hearing on this matter as well as the points and authorities contained within both of the defendants Writs of Habeas Corpus heretofore file in this matter. 2 NOTICE OF MOTION 3 THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and 4 TO: DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Plaintiff's attorneys: 5 TO: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Motion 6 on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of August, 2009, at the hour 7 of a.m. 8 PROCEDURAL STATEMENT 9 POINTS AND AUTHORITIES 10 Since this has been designated as a capital prosecution, exacting standards must be 11 met to assure that it is fair. The death penalty "is unique in it irrevocability." Furman vs. 12 Georgia, 408 U.S. 238, 306, 92 S.Ct. 2726, 33 L.Ed. 2d. 346 (1972) (Stewart, J. concurring). 13 As the United States Supreme Court has held, "[t]he fundamental respect for humanity 14 underlying the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment gives 15 rise to a special "need for reliability in the determination that death is the appropriate 16 punishment" in any capital case." Johnson vs. Mississippi, 486 U.S. 578, 584, 108 S.Ct. 1981, 17 100 L.Ed. 2d 575 (1988) (quoting Gardner vs. Florida, 430 U.S. 349, 363-64, 97 S. Ct. 1197, 18 51 L.Ed 2d 393 (1977) (quoting Woodson vs. North Carolina, 428 U.S. 280, 305, 96 S.Ct. 19 2978, 49 L.Ed. 2d 944 (1976) (White, J., concurring). LEGAL ARGUMENT 21 In the present case, the State is offering a theory of conspiracy amongst the three 22 original defendants. A conspiracy charge is, it is said, the "darling of the modern prosecutor's 23 nursery." Harrison v. United States, 7 F.2d 259, 263 (2nd Cir. 1925). One can see why this is 24 true from this case. The hearsay statements allegedly made by Co-Defendant McCarty a.k.a. 25 "Romeo" are used against Romeo and also implicate Defendant Malone. Indeed it is hard to 26 27

ንዩ

- 1 determine how the statements of Romeo, if admitted, could be redacted sufficiently to allow a
- 2 joint trial. While some arguably could be construed as legitimate co-conspirators' statements,
- 3 much of the hearsay simply cannot fit within the definition of co-conspirators' statements and
- 4 must be excluded.

Unlike <u>State v. White</u>, 168 Ariz. 500, 815 P.2d 869, 875, n.1 (1991), where "defendant has not claimed that admission of the hearsay statements violated his constitutional right to confront witnesses against him," Defendant Malone argues exactly that. Malone's right to confront and cross examine the witnesses against him will be violated if the same or similar hearsay statements are admitted against him. <u>See</u>, U.S. Const., Amends. V, VI, VIII, XIV.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

Defendant, through this reference adopts the Statement of Facts contained in the "FACTUAL BACKGROUND" of the Writ of Habeas Corpus heretofore filed before this Honorable Court as though set forth herein. Specific to this Motion are the conflicting statements of the two alleged co-conspirators, Donald Herb, who has struck a negotiation with the State and has testified against his two codefendants and the codefendant McCarty, who provided a statement to police in which he alleges that it was in fact Herb and Malone who committed the alleged crimes. The body of this motion addresses a number of hearsay issues that arise due to the joint trial ordered with the defendants. For purposes of organization only, the body of the Motion shall address the hearsay statements as introduced by witness.

### **HEARSAY TESTIMONY OF COREENA PHILLIPS**

Some of the statements that are most egregious were introduced at the time of the preliminary hearing. In particular, "Coreena," a witness who testified at the preliminary hearing stated while watching the T.V. with Romeo there was a report about the instant deaths. She testified that Romeo told her that someone was "framing him and D-Roc" for the murders. (II p. 51). She also testified that "days before" Romeo had told her that "they were going to take them out to the desert and they were going to, weren't going to kill them or anything like that.

1 . [t]hey did mention going to take them out to the desert, smack them around a couple of 2 times, teach them a lesson, I guess, because they owed them money or something." (Id).

3 Coreena never talked with D-Roc about the deaths. (II p. 52). Correna Phillips, lived at the

4 Sportsman Manor with her girlfriend, Lynn Nagel (II p. 4) during the week in question. On

5 March 16<sup>th</sup>, Tuesday night, Romeo, D-Roc, Christina, and Victoria came to their residence (II

p. 7). It was the first time she had met Christina, although she had known Romeo for "about a

7 month and a half" prior to that date and D-Roc "a couple of weeks less than that" (II p.8-9).

8 She believed that "the leader to me, I though was kind of like Romeo. But then I thought D-

9 Roc, though too in a way. But Romeo, like Donny, controlled all the money and stuff like that.

10 Romeo and Donny would sell together, and D-Roc pretty much sold on his own.... It seemed

11 like Romeo, like pretty much controlled Donny, and like he and Donny not so much D-Roc. D-

12 Roc was pretty much on his own." (Il p. 26).

On the Friday following the above events, Coreena testified that she overheard D-Roc on the telephone and he had mentioned something "about I had taken their clothes off and left them out there." (II p. 38). She did not know to whom he was speaking. (Id). On that same day, when Romeo, Donny and D-Roc picked her up from work, D-Roc took his shorts off and threw them away. Coreena did not question this, as "[D-Roc] did weird things, so I just thought it was something he did". (II p. 41).

Coreena took the green car from Romeo the next Monday and tried to have the tires replaced, was unsuccessful and returned the car to Romeo who stated, "me and D-roc will go and take care of it." (II p. 45). While D-roc was in the room at the time, he didn't say anything or nod his head, "he was just standing there". (II p. 48).

Coreena testified that she discussed them matter with Donald Herb (a.k.a. Donny) at his residence. She overheard Donny telling his parents that "a couple girls were killed in the desert, that they were trying to frame him for the murder." Donny and his father told her "not to talk to anybody without his lawyer." (II p. 54-55).

27

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

## HEARSAY TESTIMONY OF DONALD HERB A.K.A. "DONNY"

Donny was a regular at Sportsman's Lounge and he was selling drugs at that location, "pretty much every day." (V p. 48). Donny testified that he was the owner of the two cars in question, the 2002 green Oldsmobile Allero and the 1993 white Honda Accord (V p. 5). Donny allowed Romeo to use the green car for the entire months of April and May of 2006. (V p. 6). This despite the fact that the Honda was not registered and has an expired 30 day permit. (V 64). Romeo was a friend of Donny's for three to four years and they had resided together for a period of about two years. (Id). Donny and Romeo communicated frequently by cellular telephones, Donny's number was 453-9274 and Romeo's number was 237-3308 (V p. 8). They saw each other "almost every day." (V p. 9) 

Donny described the events of the night before the death of the girls. Donny stated that on that evening, he called Romeo and stated "I'm going to come and get my car." (V p. 15). Romeo gave him directions to Exit 56A on the 95 south. (id). Donny stated that he did this because Romeo said he was going to leave the state with the car. (V p. 60) However, Donny had not made any arrangements to have someone assist him in retrieving his car. (V 65) Nor was there any conversation about Donny and Romeo switching cars (V 66). They had numerous calls back and forth until Donny arrives (V p. 16-18). Romeo states on the cell phone prior to Donny arriving: "You know what we're doing out here. We're not just beating them up this time. You're involved in two murders now." (V p. 18). Allegedly in the background, he hears a voice he believes to be that of Mr. Malone saying that "he broke the club that they had." They only brought one. Mr. McCarty proceeds to tell him, "Okay. Just hit the bitch in the head with a rock." During one cell phone call, Romeo tells Donny "Victoria is dead" and then hung up (V p. 39).

Arriving at the scene, Donny sees Romeo and D-Roc in the green car. He follows them toward Boulder City. (V p. 19). Romeo's hearsay statements (as to D-Roc) describe the prior battery by D-Roc on Red. (V p. 24). About a week prior to that, Romeo complained to Donny

that Victoria " had went to work and then not showed up for a couple of days. She took some 1 work [drugs] with her. She was smoking it-this being Victoria..." (V p. 25). Red had received 2 some drugs from D-Roc, and she was also missing. (V p. 26). The two vehicles stop about 3 "four miles south of the dam" and Romeo and D-Roc start removing things from the trunk of 4 the car. (V p. 28). Donny gets out of his car, D-Roc hands him a head of a golf club and tells him to get rid of it. Donny then throws it into the desert. Donny, Romeo and D-Roc discussed 6 alibis, and what everyone's alibi would be. (V p. 36). Romeo later advised Donny that " he would have two of our friends, Coreena and Lynn . . . would say that he was at their house at 8 that time, and that the green car was there, they remember him." (V p. 38). After cleaning out the rest of the trunk, everyone leaves in the two cars, until they stop at Russell Road and 10 Boulder highway. Romeo asks Donny, to go inside and get a bottle of water for him," to which 11 Donny complies (V p. 30). 12

From that location, Romeo "asks [Donny] to drive Mr. Malone home" Romeo "heads towards the Sportsman." (Id). Donny takes D-Roc to his (Donny's) house, where Donny turns off his alarm, changes his clothes for work, and drops off D-Roc near Lake Mead and Martin Luther King Drive, then Donny picks up Lenny and takes him to work. (V p. 31).

During this time, D-Roc was wearing black shorts, sandals and a long sleeved black t-shirt. At the spot near the dam, several discussions about clothing was held. This culminated when Romeo "told Mr. Malone to take the girls' clothes and burn them". (V p. 34). The night after the deaths, Romeo gave additional information to Donny, although he did not say exactly how they were killed. (V p. 38). D-Roc "didn't say anything about it," stating "We shouldn't talk about what happened at all."(V p. 40).

In an effort to destroy evidence, Romeo "told [Donny] we needed to change the tires so they wouldn't match the tire marks at the crime scene... I then gave him \$200 cash so he could take care of that" (V p. 41). D-Roc, although present, said nothing. (Id).

Prior to assisting the police, Donny admitted lying to them. He lied to them about his

27 วя

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 1 involvement as well as Romeo's and D-Roc's involvement. (V p. 43). After interrogations,
- 2 wherein, the police told Donny that Romeo had said that Donny and D-Roc did it and that D-
- 3 Roc said that Donny and Romeo did it, the police made him an offer: "I could either be a
- 4 witness or I could be a suspect..." (Id). After determining that he would assist the police, Donny
- 5 took officers out to the locations that he had described and assisted police in recovering
- 6 evidence. (V p. 42).
- 7 What is most troublesome to Mr. Malone is that number and nature of the hearsay
- 8 statements of the co-defendant McCarty that serve to impliedly inculpate Mr. Malone. For
- 9 instance: Prior to this time, Romeo had explained to Coreena how he pimps girls, how he got
- 10 them and how he made money off of them. (II p. 19). This included how he controlled them.
- 11 (Id). She did not have these conversations with D-Roc.(Mr. Malone). (Id). For instance,
- 12 Coreena had a conversation with Romeo (McCarty) wherein he advised her that he was
- leaving and he was going to "take the girls to the Hard Rock. I will see you later," (II p. 12)
- 14 They went to the Hard Rock "because Romeo mentioned that the girls wanted to go to the
- .15 Hard Rock." (II p. 98).
- Additionally, Coreena was apparently recruited by McCarty to assist him, Coreena took
- 17 the green car from Romeo the next Monday and tried to have the tires replaced, was
- unsuccessful and returned the car to Romeo (II p. 45).
- 19 Apparently, Romeo had convinced Coreena that there was money and drugs hidden
- 20 somewhere. Romeo took Coreena into the desert and "showed me a spot where it was, where
- 21 he had buried it. Supposedly 95,000 or 90,000 and two kilos". (II p.56). Coreena was unable to
- 22 find the money and drugs however, "it wasn't there. I looked". (id). Coreena testified that during
- 23 her interview the police knew about the money due to "three way calls" from Romeo through
- 24 the bail bondsman to Coreena (II p. 117).
- 25 Certainly it appears from Coreena's testimony that Romeo was attempting to recruit her
- 26 into some sort of conspiracy. Yet, there is no testimony that Mr. Malone was privy to any of

ንዩ

1 these conversations or telephone calls.

Coreena gave numerous statements to the police, when confronted by officers and being told by officers that she was going to either be a suspect or a witness, she stated "I wanted to be on the other side, on the witness side. I was just scared" (II p.108).

Melissa Estores a.k.a. "Red" told Leonard Black that she suspected "D-Roc" and Rome of entering his apartment, and based on this information Leonard Black went to the Sportsman to confront Rome and "D-Roc" which resulted in beating up Rome, and Red left with Leonard and DeMarco (p. 129). "Red" had no further contact with either Rome or D-Roc after that. After learning of the deaths, "Red" contacts the police. (p. 131). She had a number of recorded statements as well as 15-20 contacts with the police. (p. 138). She was temporarily provided living accommodations and food expenses by the police because of this incident. (p.147).

"Red" admitted to drinking "almost every day" and smoking a "blunt" (a marijuana cigarette) almost every day. (ld). Red cannot read (p. 159) and has memory problems (id). She must be cautioned prior to her testimony regarding any hearsay statements about Mr. Malone.

#### 1. Confrontation Clause

"There are few subjects, perhaps, upon which [the Supreme] Court and other courts have been more nearly unanimous than in their expressions of belief that the right of confrontation and cross-examination is an essential and fundamental requirement for the kind of fair trial which is this country's constitutional goal." Pointer v. Texas, 380 U.S. 400, 405 (1965). The Sixth Amendment's Confrontation Clause, made applicable to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment, provides: "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right ... to be confronted with the witnesses against him." The right to confrontation is, likewise, guaranteed by the Nevada Constitution. The Confrontation Clause reflects a preference for face-to-face confrontation at trial and that "a primary interest secured by [the provision] is the right of cross-examination." Douglas v. Alabama, 380 U.S. 415 (1965); see also California v. Green, 399 U.S. 149 (1970) ("it is this literal right to 'confront' the witness at the time of the trial

that forms the core of the values furthered by the Confrontation Clause"). Cross-examination
has been described as the "greatest legal engine ever invented for the discovery of truth."

California v. Green, 399 U.S. at 158 quoting 5 J.Wigmore, Evidence 1367 (3d ed. 1940).

The Confrontation Clause provides for a personal examination and cross-examination of the witness, in which the accused has an opportunity, not only of testing the recollection and sifting the conscience of the witness, but of compelling him to stand face to face with the jury in order that they may look at him, and judge by his demeanor upon the stand and the manner in which he gives his testimony whether he is worthy of belief. Mattox v. United States, 156 U.S. 237, 242-43 (1895).

Without these important means of testing accuracy and in the absence of proper confrontation of the *alleged primary declarant* "the ultimate integrity of the fact finding process' ... [is] call[ed] into question." <a href="Chambers v. Mississippi">Chambers v. Mississippi</a>, 410 U.S. 284, 295 (1973), quoting <a href="Berger v. California">Berger v. California</a>, 393 U.S. 314, 315 (1969). As a consequence, courts have been reluctant to allow the admission of witness statements made outside the courtroom unless the witness testifies. This preference for face-to-face confrontation does not require the exclusion of all out-of-court statements of persons who do not appear at trial. There are exceptions to the basic rule against hearsay. See Nevada Rules of Evidence, 51.065 et seq. But, even in those situations, where courts do allow hearsay testimony, two conditions must, generally, be met: (1) the declarant's in-court testimony must be unavailable, and, (2) the declarant's out-of-court statement must bear an adequate "indicia of reliability." <a href="Ohio v. Roberts">Ohio v. Roberts</a>, 448 U.S. 56, 67 (1980). In addition, the Defendant's rights of confrontation will be severely limited not only with the hearsay of the alleged co-conspirator Jason McCarty introduced by a variety of witnesses, there is still an issue of McCarty's statement to police wherein he states that it was Donny and Malone that committed the offenses.

Pursuant to the chosen procedure by the District Attorney in this case, codefendant, Donald Herb, was allowed to plead to a lesser offense and agreed to testify against Malone

and McCarty. During the testimony of "Donny" he testified regarding a number of telephone conversations that were allegedly made by McCarty. These were improper to consider against Mr. Malone, and may not be admitted in a joint trial.

Both the United States Supreme Court and the Nevada Supreme Court have issued decisions concerning admission of alleged co-conspirator statements in joint trials. In <u>Gray v. Maryland</u>, 118 S.Ct. 1151, 140 L.Ed.2d 294 (1998), the United States Supreme Court explained the historical foundation for this argument:

The issue in this case concerns the application of <u>Bruton v. United States</u>, 391 U.S. 123, 88 S.Ct. 1620, 20 L.Ed.2d 476 (1968). <u>Bruton</u> involved two defendants accused of participating in the same crime and tried jointly before the same jury. One of the defendants had confessed. His confession named and incriminated the other defendant. The trial judge issued a limiting instruction, telling the jury that it should consider the confession as evidence only against the codefendant who had confessed and not against the defendant named in the confession. Bruton held that, despite the limiting instruction, the Constitution forbids the use of such a confession in the joint trial.

<u>Id</u>. at 1153. While the same analysis should be applied in the preliminary hearing stage, in binding both defendants over to trial, the Honorable Justice of the Peace did not articulate how he considered the testimony as it applied in this instance.

The <u>Gray</u> case differed from <u>Bruton</u> because the prosecutors in <u>Gray</u> redacted the codefendant's confession by substituting for the defendant's name in the confession a blank space or the word "deleted." <u>Id</u>. The Supreme Court held that these substitutions did not make a significant legal difference and that <u>Bruton's</u> protective rule applied. <u>Id</u>.

The introduction of an out-of-court confession by a codefendant at the trial of an accused violates the accused's right, protected by the Sixth Amendment, to cross-examine witnesses. Bruton, 391 U.S. at 137, 88 S.Ct., at 1628. While defense concedes that the rights of cross examination are not necessarily applicable to presentations before the Grand jury, but the unbridled presentation of evidence against one defendant in a joint indictment, without proper caution or instruction raises constitutional due process violations.

Bruton, as interpreted by Richardson, holds that certain "powerfully incriminating

extrajudicial statements of a codefendant"-- those naming another defendant -- considered as

2 a class, are so prejudicial that limiting instructions cannot work. Richardson, 481 U.S., at 207,

3 107 S.Ct., at 1707; Bruton, 391 U.S., at 135, 88 S.Ct., at 1627. Unless the prosecutor wishes

4 to hold separate indictments or to use separate empaneled grand juries or to abandon use of

the confession, he must redact the confession to reduce significantly or to eliminate the

special prejudice that the Bruton Court found.

The impact of a codefendant's statements have long been recognized as being so harmful, that even redaction may be insufficient to ameliorate the prejudice. That is why Judge Learned Hand, many years ago, wrote in a similar instance that blacking out the name of a codefendant not only "would have been futile.... [T]here could not have been the slightest doubt as to whose names had been blacked out," but "even if there had been, that blacking out itself would have not only laid the doubt, but underscored the answer." <u>United States v. Delli Paoli</u>, 229 F.2d 319, 321 (C.A.2 1956), aff'd, 352 U.S. 232, 77 S.Ct. 294, 1 L.Ed.2d 278 (1957), overruled by <u>Bruton v. United States</u>, 391 U.S. 123, 88 S.Ct. 1620, 20 L.Ed.2d 476 (1968). See also <u>Malinski v. New York</u>, 324 U.S. 401, 430, 65 S.Ct. 781, 795, 89 L.Ed. 1029 (1945) (Rutledge, J., dissenting) (describing substitution of names in confession with "X" or "Y" and other similar redactions as "devices ... so obvious as perhaps to emphasize the identity of those they purported to conceal").

Finally, as the court in <u>Bruton</u> held that the "powerfully incriminating" effect of what Justice Stewart called "an out-of-court accusation," 391 U.S., at 138, 88 S.Ct., at 1629 (Stewart, J., concurring), creates a special, and vital, need for redress by this reviewing Court.

## Co-conspirators' Statements by McCarty to Herb

It is anticipated that many of the hearsay statements at issue in this motion sought to be admitted were made by co-conspirator Jason McCarty. While defendant Malone disputes the wholesale categorization of the statements as such, because a conspiracy is alleged, a discussion of the admissibility of co-conspirators' statements is, nevertheless, warranted. For a

co-conspirator's hearsay statement to be admissible, the statement must be made during the course of and in furtherance of the conspiracy and the State must establish: 1) the existence of the conspiracy; 2) the defendant's connection to the conspiracy; 3) that the statements were

4 made in the course of the conspiracy; 4) that the statements were made in furtherance of the

5 conspiracy; and 5) the statements must satisfy the Confrontation Clause.

## a. During the Course of the Conspiracy

The general rule for determining what behavior occurred "during the course" of the conspiracy is whether the behavior "was made while the plan was in existence and before its complete execution or termination." See State v. Yslas, 139 Ariz. 60, 676 P.2d 1118 (Ariz. 1984). A conspiracy does not continue merely because there is a concerted action to avoid detection. *Id.* Similarly, a co-conspirator's statement to police incriminating another co-conspirator is not made during the course of a conspiracy. State v. Darby, 123 Ariz. 368, 599 P.2d 821 (Ariz. App. 1979). It is crucial that there be some showing by the prosecution that the activities, both preceding and proceeding the central crime, were part of the original plan. State v. Yslas, *supra*. "The overt acts averred and proved may thus mark the duration, as well as the scope, for the conspiracy." Fiswick v. United States, 379 U.S. 211 (1946).

In this case, the last overt act as demonstrated by the testimony at the preliminary hearing that allegedly included Mr. Malone was the alleged destruction of the instrumentality of the death near the Boulder Dam. This fact alone would exclude much of the most objectionable hearsay.

Additionally, actions that included the attempt to trade out the tires on Donny Herb's automobile, the telephone calls and attempts of Jason McCarty to retrieve drugs and funds that he allegedly hid are also not admissible as co-conspirators' statements.

## b. In Furtherance of the Conspiracy

The State must additionally prove that any out-of-court statement was made in furtherance of the conspiracy. Statements are made in furtherance of a conspiracy if the

1.7

ንዩ

declaration advances any objectives of the conspiracy. United States v. Fielding, 630 P.2d 1357 (9th Cir. 1980). Casual comments, explanations and post-arrest statements are not "in 2 furtherance" of the conspiracy and must be excluded. See United States v. Bibbero, 749 F.2d 3 581 (9th Cir. 1984) (mere conversation between co-conspirators not admissible); <u>United States</u> v. Fielding, 645 F.2d 719 (9th Cir. 1981) (mere narrative declarations not admissible); United States v. Moore, 522 F.2d 1068 (9th Cir. 1975) (casual admissions of culpability not 6 admissible); United States v. Green, 600 F.2d 154, 157-8 (8th Cir. 1979) (casual comments 7 inadmissible); United States v. Lieberman, 637 F.2d 95, 102-103 (2nd Cir. 1980) (idle chatter 8 about past events not admissible). See also Leach v. State, 38 Ark.App. 117, 831 S.W.2d 615 9 (1992) (in prosecution for conspiracy to commit aggravated robbery of carrier, co-conspirator's 10 statement to wife about what he was supposed to do (pull over the truck and rob the driver) 11 were not in furtherance of the conspiracy because co-conspirator was not seeking to induce 12 his wife to join conspiracy; he was merely informing her about his activities); State v. Baruso, 13 72 Wash.App. 603, 865 P.2d 512 (1993) (casual retrospective statements about past events 14 do not fall within the co-conspirator exception to the hearsay rule); People v. Hardy, 825 P.2d 15 781, 5 Cal.Rptr.2d 796, 2 Cal.4th 86 (Cal. 1992) (co-conspirator's gratuitous ramblings to 16 girlfriend and her father about first conspirator's desire to find hitman to kill his wife could not 17 be deemed "in furtherance of conspiracy" within meaning of co-conspirator exception to the 18 hearsay rule); Williams v. State, 815 S.W.2d 743 (Tex.App. 1991) reversed on other grounds, 19 829 S.W.2d 216 (Tex.Crim.App. 1992) (types of co-conspirator statements which are made in 20 "furtherance" of conspiracy, and are thus admissible under exception to hearsay rule, include 21 those made with intent to induce another to deal with co-conspirators or in any other way to 22 cooperate with or assist co-conspirators, with intent to induce another to join conspiracy, in 23 formulating future strategies of concealment to benefit conspiracy, with intent to induce 24 continued involvement in conspiracy, or for purpose of identifying role of one conspirator to 25 another; types of co-conspirator's statements not in "furtherance" of conspiracy, and thus not 26

admissible under hearsay exception, include those that are casual admissions of culpability to 1 someone declarant has individually decided to trust, mere narrative declarations, mere conversations between co-conspirators or "puffing" or "boasts" by co-conspirator); Deeb v. 3 State, 815 S.W.2d 692 (Tex.Cr.App. 1991) (co-conspirator's statements to cellmate 4 concerning conspiracy to murder one victim for revenge and another victim to collect insurance 5 proceeds, were not made in furtherance of conspiracy for purposes of co-conspirator 6 exception to the hearsay rule; statement did not advance cause of conspiracy or serve in any 7 way to facilitate conspiracy); State v. Jennings, 815 S.W.2d 434 (Mo.App. 1991) (co-8 conspirator's statement "we was in that," made while watching television news broadcast 9 about murders, was not made in furtherance of conspiracy and was not admissible in murder 10 prosecution under co-conspirator exception to hearsay rule; although evidence indicated that 11 conspiracy continued at time co-conspirator made statement, statement was not made in effort 12 to conceal crimes or to defeat prosecution); Henry v. State, 324 Md. 204, 596 A.2d 1024 (Md. 13 1991) (portion of witness' testimony relating statements of defendant's accomplices when they 14 heard television news reports about murders were not admissible under co-conspirator 15 exceptions to hearsay rule; defendant argued that events took place after fulfillment of 16 conspiracy and that events were not in connection with concealment or disposal of fruits of 17 crime). The great majority of the hearsay statements with which Malone is concerned can be 18 analyzed and determined to be inadmissible in the upcoming trial for the reason that they were 19 not in furtherance of the conspiracy when they were made. 20

21 ...

22 ...

23 ...

## c. McCarty's statements to the police and recordings of calls while in custody

None of the statements to the police were made in furtherance of the conspiracy. At best, the statements were mere conversations among McCarty, an alleged co-conspirator and

27

24

25

26

his attempts to extract himself from the situation by giving information to the Police. The "three-way" telephone calls were to recruit others for services and/or statements concerning 2 past events. Not only were a majority of the statements made after the completion of the 3 alleged conspiracy, but they were certainly not intended to further the interests of the 4 conspiracy. Any testimony regarding these statements, therefore, is also not admissible as co-5 conspirators' statements.

## d. Sufficient Indicia of Reliability

Finally, even if the statements sought to be introduced were made during the course of and in furtherance of the conspiracy, there must be sufficient indicia of reliability for the statements not to violate the confrontation clause. United States v. Ordonez, 737 F.2d 793 (9th Cir. 1984); State v. Martin, 139 Ariz. 466, 679 P.2d 489 (1984); but c.f., Bourjaily v. United States, 483 U.S. 185, 107 S.Ct. 2775, 97 L.Ed.2d 144 (1987). The circumstances surrounding the statement determine what constitutes an indicia of reliability. Circumstances to be considered include whether the declaration contains assertions of past fact; did the declarant have personal knowledge of the identity and role of the persons in the conspiracy; did the declarant rely upon faulty recollection; and, was there reason to believe that the declarant 16 misrepresented the defendant's involvement in the crime. State v. Martin, 139 Ariz. at 479, 679 17 P.2d at 502, citing United States v. Perez, 658 F.2d 654 (9th Cir. 1981). For this reason alone, 18 their hearsay testimony should be precluded.

20

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

19

21

22

23

24

25

CONCLUSION 26

27

The statements set forth in this motion were not made during the course of or in furtherance of any conspiracy. This testimony should not be admitted in a trial in which the co-defendant, Malone is fighting for his very life. WHEREFORE, Defendant moves this court bar the introduction of improper hearsay evidence, and that, prior to attempts of admission, the Court conduct an evidentiary leave. Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of August, 2009. RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED: DAVID M. SCHIECK SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER RANDALL H. PIKE CHARLES A. CANO 330 South Third Street, Ste. 800 Las Vegas, NV 89155 Attorneys for Malone 

1	EXHIBIT "A" PROPOSED REDACTIONS TO MCCARTY'S STATEMENTS TO THE
2	POLICE.
3	Redactions from May 25, 2006 interview with Jason McCarty
4	Page 17 through Page 18
5	Page 21, line 17 - Page 23, line 2
6	Page 25, line 1 - Page 26, line 21
7	Page 31, line 21 – Page 35, line 13
8	Page 38, line 17 – Page 39, line 8
9	Page 40 through Page 43, line 15
10	Page 47, line 2 – Page 49, line 3
11 12	Page 51, line 24 – Page , line 25
12	Page 54, line 4 – Page 58, line 16
13	Page 60, line 7 – Page 64, line 1
15	Page 60, line 11 – Strike Rocky D-Roc
16	Page 69: "What are you asking me to be a witness to?"
17	Page 70: "What do you want me to tell you?"
18	Page 71: D-Roc kind of roughed her up.
19	21: We put him out the car.
20	25: We put him out the car at the Sportman's.
21	Page 73: Me and Victoria and Christine started walking off.
22	Gave D-Roc keys to car to pick up.
23	Page 72: (17) Q. And then you guys took her. Took them all to the Hard Rock.
24	(19) A. I haven't seen them since.
25	Page 73: McCarty disavows knowledge of D-Roc and Red.
26	(9) A. We got away from them (D-Rock and Red).
27	(13) A. Me and Victoria and Christine start walking off like this.

- 1 Q. Okay
- 2 A. Him and Red stayed behind.
- 3 Page 74: In reference to beating by Defendant of Red
- 4 Line 12 "I didn't let him do her in"
- 5 Redact line 9 Page 76, line 16.
- 6 Page 77
- 7 line 7 line 13
- 8 line 21 Page 78, line 6
- 9 Page 79 through Page 80
- 10 line 7 line 7
- 11 Page 80 through Page 81
- 12 line 18 line 4
- 13 Page 85 through Page 86
- 14 line 25 line 2
- 15 Page 94 through Page 95
- 16 line 8 line 4
- 17 Page 96 through Page 97
- 18 line 21 line 4
- 19 Page 98 through Page 98
- 20 line 3 line 10
- 21 Page 99, line 9 Page 100, line 18
- 22 Page 100, line 23 Page 108, line 17
- 23 Page 109, line 17 18
- 24 Page 111, line 16 Page 113, line 5
- 25 Page 116, line 3 Page 117, line 24
- 26 Page 119, line 13 Page 121, line 11

ኃዩ

- 1 Page 124, line 22 "And D-Roc"
- 2 Page 125, line 24 "You and D-Roc"
- 3 Page 126, line 2 "And D-Roc"
- 4 Page 129, line 10 Page 132, line 12
- 5 Page 135, line 17 line 25
- 6 Page 138, line 18 line 19
- 7 Page 141, line 7 line 24
- 8 Page 143, line 4 line 18
- 9 Page 145, line 2
- 10 Page 148, line 2
- 11 Page 149, line 17 Page 151, line 10
- 12 Page 156 Change "they" to Donnie" or he
- 13 Page 157, line 19 Page 158, line 15
- 14 Page 159, line 25 Page 160, line 10

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

l	
2	
3	
4	•
5	
6	BOC.
7	ROC DAVID M. SCHIECK SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER
8	Nevada Bar No. 824 RANDALL H. PIKE
9	Assistant Special Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 1940
10	CHARLES A CANO Deputy Special Public Defender
11	Nevada Bar No. 5901 330 South Third Street, Suite 800
12	Las Vegas, NV 89155-2316 (702) 455-6265
13	(702) 455-6273 fax rpike@co.clark.nv.us
14	canoca@co.clark.nv.us Attorneys for MALONE
15	Attorneys for Mixteorie
16	DISTRICT COURT
17	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
18	
19	THE STATE OF NEVADA, ) CASE NO. C 224572 ) DEPT. NO. XVI
20	Plaintiff, ) vs. )
21	DOMONIC MALONE #1670891,
22	Defendants.
23	
24	DEADINT OF ACOV
25	RECEIPT OF COPY DATE OF HEARING:
26 27	TIME OF HEARING:
21	
. ^	

1	RECEIPT of copy of Motion in Limine to Prohibit Introduction of Statements Made by		
2	Co-Defendant McCarty at the Time of Trial is hereby acknowledged.		
3	3 Dated:		
4	4 DISTRICT A	TTORNEY'S OFFICE	
5	5		
6		re. 3 <sup>rd</sup> . Floor	
7	7 Las Vegas, N	IV 89155	
8	8		
9	9		
10	10		
11	11		
12	12		
13	13		
14	14		
15	15		
16	16		
17	17		
18	18		
19	19		
20	20		
21	21		
22	22		
23	23		
24	24		
25	25		
26	26		
27	27		
<b>ን</b> ዩ	<b>ን</b> ዩ		

Nevada Bar #005398

Electronically Filed 04/09/2010 04:19:31 PM

**OPPS** 1 DAVID ROGER **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 CHRISTOPHER J. LALLI Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005398 4 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Plaintiff. Case No: C224572 10 Dept. No: XVII 11 -VS-April 13, 2010 Date: DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, Time: 8:15 a.m. 12 #0670891 JASON DUVAL McCARTY, 13 #0932255, 14 Defendants. 15 STATE'S OPPOSITION TO McCARTY'S RENEWED 16 MOTION TO SEVER 17 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through 18 CHRISTOPHER J. LALLI, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby opposes Defendant 19 McCarty's Renewed Motion to Sever. This Opposition is made and based upon all the 20 papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and 21 oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court. 22 DATED this 9th day of April, 2010. 23 DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney 24 Nevada Bar #002781 25 26 BY /s/ Christopher J. Lalli CHRISTOPHER J. LALLI 27 Chief Deputy District Attorney

C:\Program Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858052-974504.DOC

28

#### **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

On or about May 17, 2006, Jason McCarty and Domonic Malone murdered Charlotte Combado and Victoria Magee. The killing was horrific. Charlotte and Victoria were stabbed and beaten repeatedly and then left in the desert to die. Their bodies were discovered on May 20, 2006. The Defendants were charged with murder and multiple other offenses and eventually held to answer in a preliminary hearing which concluded on July 31, 2006. Once in District Court, the Defendants litigated whether their trials should be severed. On November 30, 2006, McCarty's Motion to Sever was denied. He now files his Renewed Motion to Sever.

In this newest Motion, Defendant McCarty claims that his severance request must now be granted because his co-defendant has chosen to represent himself. See Def.'s Mot. at 4. He has, however, failed to cite any relevant authority to the Court supporting his position. Moreover, federal courts have determined this to be an insufficient ground upon which to grant a severance motion. In United States v. DeMasi, 40 F.3d 1306 (1st Cir. 1994), the appellant argued that severance was required because of the spillover from evidence admitted against his codefendants, the effect of one codefendant's pro se representation, and the impact from members of the jury seeing the pro se defendant enter the courtroom in handcuffs. The Circuit Court rejected this argument and determined that severance was not warranted. Id. at 1312.

When addressing the specific claim of prejudice from being tried with a defendant who represents himself, the court stated, "[a] codefendant's *pro se* representation is not, without more, grounds for severance; a defendant must additionally show that strong prejudice resulted from the representation." *Id.* at 1313 (citing United States v. Tracy, 12 F.3d 1186, 1194 (2d Cir. 1993); *Person v. Miller*, 854 F.2d 656, 665-66 (4th Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1011 (1989); *United States v. Cross*, 928 F.2d 1030, 1039-40 (11th Cir. 1991) (no "compelling prejudice" resulted from codefendant's *pro se* representation), *cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 985 (1991), *and cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 1060 (1992)).

28 | ///

As in *DeMasi*, the Defendant here has failed to point out any specific prejudice 1 resulting from going to trial with Malone. His argument is unconvincing that this fact -2 alone – creates the need for severance. His Renewed Motion to Sever should, therefore, be 3 denied. 4 DATED this 9th day of April, 2010. 6 DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney 7 Nevada Bar #002781 8 BY /s/ Christopher J. Lalli 9 CHRISTOPHER J. LALLI Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #005398 10 11 12 13 CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION 14 I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 9th day of 15 April, 2010, by facsimile transmission to: 16 17 ANTHONY SGRO, ESQ. FAX: (702) 386-2737 18 CHRISTOPHER ORAM, ESQ. 19 FAX: (702) 974-0623 20 21 BY: /s/ Jennifer Georges 22 Secretary for the District Attorney's Office 23 24 25 26 27 28

Electronically Filed 04/09/2010 04:14:04 PM

1	OPPS	Alm & Chum
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 MARC DIGIACOMO	
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955	
5	200 Lewis Avenue	
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	
7	Thomas for Famour	
8	DISTRICT COURT	
9	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)
11	Plaintiff,	CASE NO: C224572
12	-VS-	OEPT NO: XVII
13	DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE,	
14	#1670891	
15	Defendant.	3
16	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MALONE'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	
17	DATE OF HEARING: 04-13-10	
18	TIME OF HEARING: 8:15 A.M.	
19	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by DAVID ROGER, District Attorney, through	
20	MARC DIGIACOMO, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached	
21	Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion.	
22	This opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein,	
23	the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of	
24	hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.	
25	///	
26	111	
27	///	
28	111	

#### **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

On May 20, 2006 at approximately 0915, the Henderson Police Department received a 9-1-1 emergency call that there were two naked deceased females in the desert just west of Paradise Hills and Dawson Street. (PH, vol 3, p. 366). Patrol officers responded to the location and secured the scene. At the time, there was no identification for the partially decomposed females who appeared to have been killed by both blunt and sharp force trauma. (PH, vol 3, p. 368).

#### **MELISSA ESTORES aka "RED"**

The next day, during the autopsies, two individuals contacted the HPD about the bodies, Ryan Noe and Melissa Estores (hereinafter "Red"). (PH, vol 1, p. 130). Red was a friend of Noe who informed him that she believed she knew who the two females in the desert were. Noe brought Red to the police station. (PH, vol 1, p. 131).

Red is a street hustler that sells both "hard" and "soft" drugs for various people. "Hard" refers to crack cocaine while "soft" refers to methamphetamine. In the months leading up to the killings, Red worked mainly for an individual named Tre Black (later identified as Ramaan Hall) selling methamphetamine. (PH, vol 4, p. 75). Tre Black had a protégée named D-Roc (later identified as Defendant Domonic Malone). Red would sell crack for D-Roc. (PH, Vol 1, 52-58). Red's main area of sale was the bar at the Royal Sportsman Manor located at the corner of Tropicana and Boulder Highway. (PH, vol 1, p. 60).

#### APRIL KIDNAPPING AND

#### BEATING OF RED

At some point, Red and D-Roc struck up some sort of sexual relationship. Thereafter, D-Roc either wanted more than Red, or wanted it exclusive with Red which she did not. (PH, vol 1, p. 91). Sometime in April of 2006, D-Roc showed up at the bar in the Royal Sportsman Manor and told Red he wanted to talk to her. Red left the bar with D-Roc and he led her behind it, at night, where no one could see them. (PH, vol 1, pp. 103, 225, 230). Once they were back there, D-Roc demanded his "work" and money back from Red. Red gave D-Roc all of his stuff D-Roc then told Red it was "PT" time or "prayer time." This is a

C:\Pro2ram Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

saying for getting a beating. (PH, vol 1, p. 68). Other witnesses have said "PT" stands for Pimp Training. (PH, vol 2, p. 18).

D-Roc explained the rules of the beating. (PH, vol 1, p. 65). He was going to punch Red in the chest. If she tried to block, he was going to hit her in the right temple, left temple and forehead. Then he was going to do it all over again. D-Roc began by punching Red in the chest. When he did so, she naturally tried to block. (PH, vol 1, p. 66). Then he would punch her in the head three times, and start all over. This went on for a lengthy period of time until Red ultimately was down and severely hurt. (PH, vol 1, p. 67). In fact, her injuries and pain lasted for more than six weeks. (PH, vol 1, p. 70). At that point, a friend came and helped her to a car. (PH, vol. 1, p. 68).

During the beating, Red lost Tre Black's work and money, although she isn't sure how. After several days of convalescing, Red went back to work. When she went back, she learned that Tre Black never received the "work" she had given back to D-Roc, and he wanted to get paid.

#### TUESDAY MAY 16th KIDNAPPING OF VICTORIA

On Tuesday, May 16, 2006, Red was "working" in the Royal Sportsman manner when she saw Charlotte Combado (hereinafter "Christine"). Christine was another local hustler who sold drugs for "D boys," or low level street drug dealers. (PH, vol 1, p. 77). On this occasion, Christine was selling for another individual known simply as "Black" (later identified as Leonard Robinson, hereinafter Leonard Black). Christine sold her work in the bar; however, she lost all of her money in the gambling machines, so she owed Leonard Black \$150 and didn't know what to do. (PH, vol 1, pp. 79, 122). Red offered to help Christine. (PH, vol 1, p. 78). This eventually led to them coming into contact with Defendant Jason McCarty (hereinafter Rome) in a green Oldsmobile Alero. (PH, vol 1, p. 80).

While everyone knew the green Oldsmobile as Rome's car, the car is actually owned by Donald Herb (hereinafter "Donny") the accessory after the fact to the murder. (PH, vol 2, p. 20). Donny is "D Boy" that hung around D-Roc and Rome. (PH, vol 1, p. 174).

C:\Program Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

Rome began driving downtown. As they were going, Christine told Rome her problem of needing \$150. Rome explained that he was having an issue with one of his girls, Victoria Magee as she owed him \$80. (PH, vol 1, pp. 87-9). The group wound up at the Oasis hotel downtown and began to smoke Marijuana. (PH, vol 1, p. 84). During this time, Rome and Christine struck up an agreement that Christine would find Victoria and bring her to Rome and Rome would cover her debt to Leonard Black. (PH, vol 1, pp. 87-9).

Red fell asleep in the room. When she woke up, Christine and Rome were gone. While they were gone, she looked out the window, saw the green Oldsmobile across the street at a Burger King. In the parking lot, Christine had her arm around Victoria and was leading her to the car. (PH, vol 1, pp. 93-4).

The car left, however, shortly thereafter, Rome arrived at the room. Rome and Red left the Oasis on foot and walked towards the Stratosphere. (PH, vol 1, p. 94). On the way, Rome was on the Nextel two-way with Christine in the green Oldsmobile. (PH, vol 1, p. 95). Rome told Christine that they would meet at the valet to the Sahara Hotel. By this time, it was early evening.

When Red and Rome arrived at the valet, they came into contact with green Oldsmobile. In the Oldsmobile with Donny, who was driving, was D-Roc, Christine and Victoria. (PH, vol 1, pp. 95-7). Everyone piled into the Green Oldsmobile. From the Sahara, the group drove to Donny's house, where Donny got out and the group left.

Eventually, the group, minus Donny, arrived back at the Sportsman. D-Roc and Red remained in the car, while Rome, Victoria and Christine went into the complex. (PH, vol 1, p. 97). D-Roc told Red that she still owed Tre Black \$360 but Red told D-Roc that she had paid off her debt. The \$360 was allegedly the money owed from the incident in April where D-Roc had beaten Red. (PH, vol 1, p. 283). After a while, Rome, Victoria and Christine came back to the car. (PH, vol 1, p. 98).

///

///

#### TUESDAY MAY 16<sup>TH</sup> KIDNAPPING AND BEATING OF RED

From the Sportsman, Rome began driving south on I-95. As he was driving, D-Roc was acting strange. (PH, vol 1, p. 99). Eventually, the group pulled off the Wagonwheel exit and wound up in a desert site near some new home construction. (PH, vol 1, p. 101). Once she got there, Red was ordered out of the car by Rome. (PH, vol 1, p. 103). When she got out, D-Roc guided her to a location, and began to beat her again. (PH, vol 1, p. 104). D-Roc explained that once again, this was "PT" time. As D-Roc continued to beat her, Rome was yelling at Red to just take her beating. (PH, vol 1, p. 106). The beating was related to the prior April beating.

Ultimately, Red went down and played unconscious. Rome told D-Roc to leave her there to die and "let's go." When D-Roc stopped, Rome yelled to Red, that she had five (5) seconds to get into the car or he was going to leave her there. (PH, vol 1, p. 106). Ultimately, D-Roc dragged Red back into the car. At this point, it was approximately midnight or early morning on Wednesday, May 17<sup>th</sup>.

On the way back into town, D-Roc wanted Red's purse. (PH, vol 1, p. 110). Ultimately, Red gave D-Roc her purse, and he threw the contents of it out of the window. (PH, vol 1, p. 111). Once they got back into town, D-Roc and Rome explained what was going to happen. (PH, vol 1, p. 113).

## THREATS TO KILL PRIOR TO DROPPING THE GIRLS OFF AT THE HARDROCK

D-Roc and Rome explained to the girls that Victoria had to make \$80 to give to Rome, Red had to make \$360 to give to D-Roc and Christine had to make sure no one got away. (PH, vol. 1, p. 281). If any one of them did not do what they were told, there would be three shallow graves in the desert where Red had just been beaten. (PH, vol 1, p. 113). Defendant Malone alleged the \$360 was owed to Tre Black from the April beating, even though Red believed she had paid the money back to Tre Black. (PH, vol 1, p. 283).

C:\Profram Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

///

///

Thereafter, the three girls were left off at the Hardrock Hotel. Red felt like D-Roc and Rome were trying to "put her on the track." (Prostituting). (PH, vol 1, p. 115). The group remained at the hotel for hours; however, Red had nothing to sell and refused to prostitute herself, Victoria couldn't catch a date, and Christine used all the drugs that she was supposed to sell. (PH, vol 1, pp. 115-6).

Ultimately, fearing that D-Roc and Rome were coming back, Red called a friend named David Parker. Parker came and picked all three girls up and took them back to his house behind the Cancun Hotel. (PH, vol 1, p. 116).

The group spent most of Wednesday, during the day, at Parker's house. (PH, vol 1, p. 117). Finally, the three decided that they needed to head back to the South Cove Apartments where both Tre and Leonard Black live. Early in the evening on Wednesday, the group wound up at the South Cove Apartments.

## WEDNESDAY KIDNAPPING OF VICTORIA AND CHRISTINE FROM THE SOUTH COVE APARTMENTS

When they got there, they tried to go to Leonard Black's apartment which is 222, however, they could not get in. (PH, vol 1, p. 117). The group ran into Tre Black near his apartment at 217 and Tre Black told Red that D-Roc was looking for her. (PH, vol 1, p. 118). Finally, Leonard Black arrived, with a friend named DeMarcus. The three girls then got into 222. (PH, vol 1, p. 120). Leonard Black, Red and Demarcus left to go get gas in Demarcus' car.

When they return to the apartment, Victoria and Christine were gone, there was a golf club missing from the apartment, as well as signs that they did not leave voluntarily. (PH, vol 1, pp. 124-5). The clothes of both people were still there along with other personal items. Most importantly, Victoria's sandals were still there. They were the only shoes that Victoria owned, and she would not have left without them.

C:\Program Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

Leonard Black was upset that someone broke into his home and asked Red who did it. Red told Leonard Black that it was D-Roc and Rome. (PH, vol 1, p. 127). Early the next morning, Leonard went looking for D-Roc and Rome at the Sportsman.

#### THURSDAY MAY 18<sup>th</sup> BEATING OF ROME BY LEONARD BLACK

On May 18<sup>th</sup>, at 4 a.m., Leonard Black found Rome in the parking lot of the Sportsman and beat him pretty badly. (PH, vol 1, p. 128). The police were called and the ambulance arrived.

A couple of days later, Red saw a news story related to the two bodies and knew, since she had not seen them, that the two girls in the desert were Victoria and Christine. (PH, vol 1, p. 130). The police had Red show them where her beating took place, and she directed them to a desert area just across the street from where the bodies were taken. Based upon this information, the police set out to find D-Roc, Rome, and Donny.

#### CORRINA PHILLIPS AND LYNN NAGEL

In the Sportsman, a lesbian couple, Corrina Phillips and Lynn Nagel were eventually contacted. Corrina initially tried to alibi Rome and D-Roc but eventually changed her tune. (PH, vol 2, p. 103).

Corrina corroborated that Rome, Victoria and Christine showed up at their place in at the Sportsman on Tuesday night. (PH, vol 2, pp. 7-8). While there, Rome and D-Roc sent Victoria upstairs to "give a blow job to somebody for a rock." (PH, vol 2, 12). Also, D-Roc was on the phone talking about taking the girls out to the desert for "PT time." (PH, vol 2, 14).

Rome had once explained to her that he was a pimp, and the "PT training" or Pimp Training, was a method of putting his prostitutes to work and keeping them in line. (PH, vol 2, p. 18). He had previously explained that he and D-Roc were going to take the girls out to the desert and smack them around. (PH, vol 2, p. 51).

Corrina remembers D-Roc and Rome picking her up on Wednesday night from work and taking her home somewhere around 11 p.m. (PH, vol 2, p. 26). At around midnight, D-Roc and Rome left together. They did not see Rome until several hours later when he was

beat up in the parking lot by Leonard Black. (PH, vol 2, p. 30). They heard statements by Rome in front of D-Roc after the murder about having the tires on the car changed. (PH, vol 2, pp. 43-44). In fact, Corrina at one point tried to get the tires changed. When queried why he needed the tires changed, Rome, in the presence of D-Roc, stated that he had been out in the desert where the girls had been killed. (PH, vol 2, p. 46). When Corrina could not get the tires changed, she told Rome and D-Roc about the problem. They indicated that they would take care of it. (PH, vol 2, p. 49). Corrina heard D-Roc make mention of leaving the girls in the desert without clothing. (PH, vol 2, p. 37). Corrina overheard a conversation between D-Roc and Rome on Friday where they were checking the paper to see if there was any news in it. (PH, vol 2, p. 40).

#### ACCESSORY DONNY HERB'S TESTIMONY

Donny Herb waived his preliminary hearing to plead guilty to accessory to murder. Donny testified during the preliminary hearing. Donny testified that he owned the green Oldsmobile but that Rome had borrowed it for the past two months. (PH, vol 5, pp. 5-6). On some day in mid-May, Donny said he drove the green Oldsmobile to the Sahara Casino to pick-up Rome and Red. (PH, vol 5, p. 12). At the time, D-Roc, Victoria, and Christine were in the vehicle. After picking them up, he drove to his house and stayed there. (PH, vol 5, p. 13). The rest left in the green Oldsmobile. Sometime thereafter, Rome told Donny that D-Roc beat up Red and that Rome, Victoria and Christine were there also. (PH, vol 5, pp. 22-3). After the beating, Rome told Donny that they drove to the Hard Rock to "put the girls to work" to sell drugs and prostitute themselves. (PH, vol 5, p. 24). D-Roc and Rome explained the reason for the beatings was the money owed by Victoria and Red. (PH, vol 5, p. 25). Additionally, both Defendants had been looking for the girls for several days.

At approximately 1:30 a.m., on Thursday morning, Donny received a call from Rome. (PH, vol 5, p. 15). At the time, Donny was home. In the first phone call, Rome told Donny that D-Roc and Rome had the girls, that they were "had to put in some work", and asked him if he wanted to come. (PH, vol 5, p. 27). Donny said no. Rome called back and told him that if he wanted the green Oldsmobile, he was going to have to come and get it or they were

///

Donny drove the detectives out to the remote location. (PH, vol 5, p. 42). During the ensuing search, a golf putter, broken in three places was found.

#### **DETECTIVE COLLINS**

Detective Collins testified to the examination of the crime scene. One thing of note, was a golf ball that appeared to be relatively new. (PH, vol 3, p. 373). On one occasion, Accessory Donald Herb helped him locate some of the murder weapons. (PH, vol 4, p. 87). On another occasion, Rome helped him locate some of the murder weapons. (PH, vol 4, p. 88). Additionally, Detective Collins interviewed the Defendant D-Roc.

#### **D-ROC'S STORY**

D-Roc was first contacted on May 23, 2006 by HPD. (PH, vol 3, p. 378). At that time, D-Roc denied any knowledge of the any of the crimes, with the exception of beating Red in April. (PH, vol 3, p. 382). Specifically, D-Roc told Detective Collins that Red owed money to Tre Black, and D-Roc felt it was his responsibility to collect, so he beat her. (PH, vol 3, p. 383). On May 31<sup>st</sup>, D-Roc admitted to being at the Sportsman the day of the crime, however, said that Rome took him home around midnight. (PH, vol 4, p. 68).

#### <u>AUTOPSIES</u>

#### **CHARLOTTE "CHRISTINE" COMBADO**

On May 21, 2006, Dr. Piotr Kubicek of the Clark County Coroner's Office conducted an autopsy on the person of Charlotte Combrado. (PH, vol 4, p. 5). Dr. Kubicek identified multiple blunt force and sharp force injuries to the head, neck, thorax, abdomen, and upper and lower extremities. (PH, vol 4, p. 16). Ultimately, he appeared to identify at least 20 blunt force injuries and two sharp force injuries. (PH, vol 4, pp. 17-20). The one to the chest appears to be a superficial incision before death, however, the stab wound to the neck is perimortum as there is no injury to the skin itself from the wound. Ultimately, the cause of death is blunt and sharp force trauma to the head and thorax. The manner of death is homicide. There is an amount of methamphetamine in both the decomposition fluid and the liver.

#### VICTORIA MAGEE

C:\Prdgram Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

On the same date, Dr. Piotr Kubicek of the Clark County Coroner's Office conducted an autopsy on the person of Victoria Magee. (PH, vol 4, p. 5). Dr. Kubicek identified multiple blunt force and sharp force injuries to the head, neck, thorax, abdomen, and upper and lower extremities. (PH, vol 4, p. 6) Ultimately, he appeared to identify at least 31 blunt force injuries and three sharp force injuries. (PH, vol 4, pp. 8-15). All three appear to be superficial to the head, however, the stab wound to the jaw is peri-mortum as there is no injury to the skin itself from the wound. Ultimately, the cause of death is blunt and sharp force trauma to the head and thorax. The manner of death is homicide. There is an amount of cocaine in both the decomposition fluid and the liver.

#### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

I.

#### THE MOTION BEFORE THE COURT IN NOT COGNIZABLE

NRS 34.700 provides almost the exclusive authority to attack an indictment:

- 1. Except as provided in subsection 3, a pretrial petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge may not be considered unless:
- (a) The petition and all supporting documents are filed within 21 days after the first appearance of the accused in the district court; and
- (b) The petition contains a statement that the accused:
- (1) Waives the 60-day limitation for bringing an accused to trial; or
- (2) If the petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, consents that the court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinitely or to a date designated by the court.
- 2. The arraignment and entry of a plea by the accused must not be continued to avoid the requirement that a pretrial petition be filed within the period specified in subsection 1.
- 3. The court may extend, for good cause, the time to file a petition. Good cause shall be deemed to exist if the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury is not available within 14 days after the accused's initial appearance and the court shall grant an ex parte application to extend the time for filing a petition. All other applications may be made only after appropriate notice has been given to the prosecuting attorney.

(Emphasis added). NRS 34.710 precludes the consideration of the petition unless it is in the proper form:

- 1. A district court shall not consider any pretrial petition for habeas corpus:
- (a) Based on alleged lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge unless a petition is filed in accordance with NRS 34.700.

Defendant cannot avoid the requirements of NRS 34.700 *et seq.* by entitling the petition a motion for reconsideration.

Moreover, not only is Defendant barred by the timing of his motion under NRS 34.700, but any argument is successive in that Defendant already filed a pre-trial writ of habeas corpus which was denied. NRS 34.710 (b) specifically states:

- 1. A district Court shall not consider any pretrial petition for habeas corpus:
- (b) Based on a ground which the petititioner could have included as a ground for relief in any prior petition for habeas corpus or other petition for extraordinary relief.

Defendant certainly was aware from the original indictment, that was returned several years ago. His failure to raise any issue in his prior petition precludes this court from even considering the merits of his allegation.

In <u>Craig v. Sheriff, Washoe County</u>, 92 Nev. 741, 557 P.2d 710 (1976), the defendant filed a pretrial petition for habeas corpus challenging probable cause at the time of the preliminary hearing. One month later he filed a second pretrial petition for habeas corpus contending that the grand jury was without jurisdiction to indict him. The Nevada Supreme Court held that the petitioner's second pretrial petition for habeas corpus was not cognizable "because it contained grounds for relief which could have-and should have-been asserted in the prior petition. 92 Nev. at 742.

///

///

///

///

## EVEN IF THE COURT COULD CONSIDER A TIME BARRED AND SUCCESSIVE PETITION, DEFENDANT DOES NOT ASSERT A GROUND FOR RECONSIDERATION

Defendant has previously made a petition for writ of habeas corpus which the Court denied. Now, without permission, Defendant Counts has filed a request of the Court for reconsideration with the Court. District Court Rule 19 and Eighth Judicial District Court Rule 7.12 states

When an application or a petition for any writ or order has been made to a judge and is pending or has been denied by such judge, the same application, petition or motion may not again be made to the same or another district judge, except in accordance with any applicable statue and upon the consent in writing of the judge to whom the application, petition or motion was first made.

Clearly, Defendant Counts has failed to abide by the rule and his motion should be denied on that basis alone. Additionally, Defendant has provided no reasonable change in circumstances to re-assert a petition already denied by the Court.

III.

# EVEN IF THE COURT HAD JURISDICTION, AND DEFENDANT HAD BEEN PROVIDED WRITTEN PERMISSION OF JUDGE GLASS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF HIS WRIT, THIS COURT WOULD STILL DENY THE WRIT

The burden before a grand jury or justice of the peace is slight as compared to the burden of proof at trial. See Sheriff v. Hodes, 96 Nev. 184, 186, 606 P.2d 178, 180 (1980); Woodal v. Sheriff, 95 Nev. 218, 220, 591 P.2d 1144, 1144-5 (1979). Probable cause to support a criminal charge "may be based on slight, even 'marginal' evidence, . . . because it does not involve a determination of the guilt or innocence of an accused." Sheriff v. Steward, 109 Nev. 831, 835, 858 P.2d 48, 51 (1993) (quoting Sheriff v. Hodes, 96 Nev. 184, 186, 606 P.2d 178, 180 (1980)). To commit an accused for trial, the State is not required to negate all inferences which might explain his conduct, but only to present enough evidence

to support a reasonable inference that the accused committed the offense. Kinsey v. Sheriff, 87 Nev. 361, 363, 487 P.2d 340, 341 (1971); see also, Sheriff v. Milton, 109 Nev. 412, 851 P.2d 417 (1993).

The sole function of the justice of the peace is to determine whether all of the evidence establishes probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed by a specific individual. The Court need not consider whether the evidence presented in the record would support a conviction since the State need not produce the quantum of proof required to establish guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt. Miller v. Sheriff, 95 Nev. 255, 256-7, 952 P.2d 774, 774-5 (1973). By applying the evidence elicited at the preliminary hearing to the probable cause standard, it is apparent the State met its burden.

IV.

## SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED INDEPENDENT OF DONALD HERB'S TESTIMONY TO SUPPORT DEFENDANT MALONE'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE HOMICIDES

Defendant Malone asserts that without the testimony of Donald Herb, there was insufficient evidence to support his involvement in the murders. Defendant Malone's assertion fails to account for the motive evidence, his statements of prior intent, his plan to commit the homicide, his admissions after the homicides and his involvement in concealing the homicides.

Red described how Defendant Malone beat her in April of 2006. This beating was what prompted Defendant Malone to allege that Red owed Tre Black \$360 in lost "work." Defendant Malone felt it was his responsibility to collect. On May 16, 2006, Defendant Malone attempted to collect the debt. The manner in which he did so was to engage in a coordinated series of acts with Rome to lure Red out to a desert location to beat her. At the time, Rome was engaged in an effort to collect \$80 from Victoria. After the two engaged in the beating of Red, Defendant Malone and Rome drove the three girls to the Hard Rock. During the drive, Defendant Malone told all three girls, that if Victoria and Red did not pay

3 4

5 6 7

9 10

8

12 13

11

14 15

16

17 18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

back the money, or if Christine allowed either one of them to get away, there would be three shallow graves out in the desert where Red was beaten.

Red escaped and Victoria did not pay back the money. Christine and Victoria were found in the desert exactly where Defendant Malone stated they would be killed, just a day after they got away. The evidence shows the girls were taken from Room 222 of the South Cove Apartments and that Defendant Malone lived in Room 217 of those Apartments with Tre Black. Moreover, Defendant himself acknowledged that he felt compelled to collect the debt from Red to the police.

If that were not enough, Corrina Phillips testified that Defendant Malone and Rome were in her apartment at the Sportsman on Tuesday May 16<sup>th</sup>. During that time, Defendant Malone indicated he was overheard on the phone indicating he was going to take the girls out to the desert for "PT time." Additionally, during that time, he pandered Victoria by ordering her to "give a blow job to somebody for a rock." (PH, vol 2, 12).

On Wednesday evening, Corrina puts Defendant Malone and Rome together at the Sportsman after 11 p.m. on Wednesday, May 17<sup>th</sup>. Corrina indicated that they left at about midnight, together. Corrina next saw Rome after he had been beaten by Leonard Black. After the homicide, Corrina overheard Rome and Defendant Malone discuss changing the tires. She also heard Defendant Malone indicate that he left the girls in the desert without clothing. The victims were found naked. Finally, Defendant Malone was witnessed looking in the newspaper for stories about the bodies before they were reported. Certainly, that alone is sufficient evidence to support the bindover of Defendant Malone on the homicide charges. However, the Court still needs to consider Donald Herb.

/// ///

///

///

/// ///

C:\Prdgam Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

DONALD HERB IS NOT A CO-CONSPIRATOR AS A MATTER OF LAW, AND

THEREFORE NEED NOT BE CORROBORATED

NRS 175.291 states:

- 1. A conviction shall not be had on the testimony of an accomplice unless he is corroborated by other evidence which in itself, and without the aid of the testimony of the accomplice, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense; and the corroboration shall not be sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof.
- 2. An accomplice is hereby defined as one who is liable to prosecution, for the identical offense charged against the defendant on trial in the cause in which the testimony of the accomplice is given.

While a reading of the statute appears to only apply to trial, the Nevada Supreme Court has ruled that the corroboration rule applies to preliminary hearings. *See* Lamb v. Bennett, 87 Nev. 89, 482 P.2d 298 (1971).

Under 175.291, an accomplice is defined as a person who is liable to prosecution for the <u>identical</u> offense charged against the defendant. If, from the testimony of the witness' alone, there is no doubt the witness is liable for the charged crimes, he is an accomplice as a matter of law. *See* Rowland v. State, 118 Nev. 31, 39 P.3d 114 (2002). However, if the testimony of the witness leaves doubt whether he is liable for the charged crime, then the question of whether or not he is an accomplice is a matter of fact. *See* <u>id</u> (*citing* Austin v. State 87 Nev. 578, 588-89, 491 P.2d 724, 730-31 (1971)). Matters of fact are determinations for a jury. *See* Ford v. State, 99 Nev. 209, 660 P.2d 992 (1983).

Donald Herb's testimony taken at face value alone does not establish that he is liable for the murders of Christine and Victoria. From his testimony, there is no evidence to support an accusation that Donny participated in the killing of Victoria and Christine. At most, it may be argued that at some point, he had knowledge that the murder was occurring. However, mere knowledge or approval of, or acquiescence in, the object and purpose of a conspiracy without an agreement to cooperate in achieving such object or purpose does not make one a party to conspiracy. Doyle v. State, 112 Nev. 879, 894, 921 P.2d 901, 911 (1996)

(overruled on other grounds by, Kaczmarek v. State, 120 Nev. 314, 91 P.3d 16 (2004)). 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Mere presence is never sufficient to make someone liable for a crime. See Winston v. Sheriff, Clark County, 92 Nev. 616, 555 P.2d 1234 (1976). Moreover, in order to hold someone liable for a crime on an aiding and abetting theory, it must be shown that the person had the specific intent that the crime be committed. See Sharma v. State, 118 Nev. 648, 56 P.3d 868 (2002). As such, Defendant is not a co-conspirator as a matter of law. Therefore, the determination of whether or not he is a co-conspirator is a question left to the jury. As such, he need not be corroborated, unless and until, a jury determines he is a co-conspirator. See Rowland v. State, 118 Nev. 31, 39 P.3d 114 (2002) and Ford v. State, 99 Nev. 209, 660 P.2d 992 (1983).

VI.

#### EVEN IF DONNY WERE A CO-CONSPIRATOR AS A MATTER OF LAW, HE WAS CORROBORATED

The Nevada Supreme Court has defined sufficient corroboration as:

Corroboration evidence need not be found in a single fact or circumstance and can, instead, be taken from the circumstances and evidence as a whole. LaPena v. State, 92 Nev. 1, 544 P.2d 1187 (1976). Corroboration evidence also need not in itself be sufficient to establish guilt, and it will satisfy the statute if it merely tends to connect the accused to the offense. See State v. Hilbish, Et. Al., 59 Nev. 469, 97 P.2d 435 (1940).

Cheatham v. State, 104 Nev. 500, 761 P.2d 419 (1988). As discussed supra, even without the testimony of Donny, there was sufficient evidence to hold Defendant to answer for the charges of murder. However, that is not the standard. Donny is sufficiently corroborated should there be any evidence which "merely tends to connect the accused to the offense." <u>Id</u> (citing State v. Hilbish, Et. Al., 59 Nev. 469, 97 P.2d 435 (1940)).

As has been repeatedly discussed, there is a mountain of evidence which tends to connect Defendant Malone to the instant offense. He participated in the kidnapping and beating of Red the night before. He threatened to kill the victims in the exact manner they were killed. He made statements to Corrina Phillips both before and after the crime connecting him to the offenses. Finally, he engaged in destruction of evidence and

C:\Prdg/am Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

1

3

4 5

6 7

8

9 10 11

12 13

14

15 16

17 18

19

20 21

22 23

24

25

26

27 28

reviewing of the newspaper for the body before the crimes were reported Certainly, that is more than sufficient corroboration should it even be required.

#### VII.

#### ROME'S STATEMENTS DURING THE CRIME WERE STATEMENTS BY A CO-CONSPIRATOR DURING THE COURSE AND IN FURTHERANCE OF THE **CRIME**

Defendant Malone asserts that the statements made to Donny during the crime were a violation of the Bruton rule and as such inadmissible against him. Nothing could be further from the truth. As statement made during the course and in furtherance of the conspiracy by a co-conspirator is admissible under NRS 51.035(e) against all co-conspirators. Statements admitted under NRS 51.035(3)(e) are non-hearsay and not a violation of the Bruton rule. See Bourjaily v. United States, 483 U.S. 171, 182-84, 107 S.Ct. 2775, 97 L.Ed.2d 144 (1987). Moreover, the decision in Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36, 124 S.Ct. 1354 (2004), excludes them from the definition of "testimonial." Crawford. at 56, 124 S.Ct. 1354.

If there is any question that the Confrontation Clause only applies to "testimonial" statements, that question was answered in <u>Davis v. Washington</u>, 547 U.S. , 126 S.Ct. 2266 (2006). In Davis, the Court needed to decide whether the Confrontation Clause **QNLY** applied to testimonial statements:

We must decide, therefore, whether the Confrontation Clause applies only to testimonial hearsay; and, if so, whether the recording of a 911 call qualifies.

The answer to the first question was suggested in Crawford, even if not explicitly held:

"The text of the Confrontation Clause reflects this focus [on testimonial hearsay]. It applies to 'witnesses' against the accused-in other words, those who 'bear testimony.' 1 N. Webster, An American Dictionary of the English Language 'Testimony,' in turn, is typically 'a solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact.' Ibid. An accuser who makes a formal statement to government officers bears testimony in a sense that a person who makes a casual remark to an acquaintance does not."

541 U.S., at 51, 124 S.Ct. 1354.

### A limitation so clearly reflected in the text of the constitutional provision must fairly be said to mark out not merely its "core," but its <u>perimeter</u>.

Davis, 126 S.Ct. at 2274 (footnotes omitted, emphasis added).

In the instant matter, the statements made by Rome while he and Defendant Malone were at the murder scene viciously killing Christine and Victoria clearly qualify under NRS 51.035(e). The statements were made by a co-conspirator, Rome. All but one of the statements were made to enlist the help of the accessory after the fact to come and help the co-conspirators conceal the crime. The other statement was giving direction to his other co-conspirator, Defendant Malone, on how to kill one of the victims. As such, they are in the course of and in furtherance of the conspiracy, and admissible.

#### VIII.

### DEFENDANT MALONE WAS PROPERLY CHARGED WITH A KIDNAPPING IN RELATION TO BOTH BEATINGS OF RED

Defendant Malone asserts that because no force was used to get Red behind the bar or to the desert location, he cannot be held to answer for a kidnapping. Defendant is incorrect in his assertion that force is necessary for a kidnapping. The crime of kidnapping only requires an act which seizes, confines, **inveigles**, **entices**, **decoys**, abducts, conceals, kidnaps or carries away a person **by any means whatsoever** with the intent to hold or detain . . . for the purpose of substantial bodily harm. NRS 200.310 (emphasis added). Certainly the facts of this case fall within that definition.

As to the location behind the bar, Defendant Malone enticed Red behind the bar where she was excluded from the view of other people. The purpose in doing so was to beat her with impunity without anyone seeing or coming to her rescue. While no force was used to get her to the secluded location behind the bar, forcible movement is never a requirement of a kidnapping. *See* Bridges v. State, 116 Nev. 752, 765 (2000).

In <u>Bridges</u>, the Defendant convinced his ex-wife and her new boyfriend to drive to a location where Defendant claimed a trailer with his ex-wife's stuff was located. Once they got to the location, Defendant killed the new boyfriend. Defendant Bridges asserted

C:\Prdgam Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

essentially the same claim that Defendant McCarty now claims, essentially that the new boyfriend voluntarily went to the location of his death. In rejecting the argument and affirming his death sentence, the Supreme Court indicated using taking someone without force still constitutes a kidnapping. This analysis clearly applies to this case.

As to the May 16<sup>th</sup> beating, Defendant Malone and Rome drove Red to a remote location so she could be beaten with impunity. The only purpose for going to the location was to beat Red where she would neither be seen or heard. In fact, Defendant Malone indicated that the purpose in taking the girls to the desert location was so that he could give them "PT time." As such, he is guilty of kidnapping even if Red went along willingly as, forcible movement is never a requirement of a kidnapping. *See* Bridges v. State, 116 Nev. 752, 765 (2000).

#### VIII

### DEFENDANT MALONE WAS PROPERLY CHARGED FOR A CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING AND A BATTERY OF RED ON MAY 16<sup>th</sup>

Defendant asserts that no evidence was presented which indicated that Defendant Malone and Rome entered into an agreement to kidnap Red on the night she was beaten by Defendant Malone. The circumstances of Defendant Malone and Rome's behavior demonstrates that he is guilty of conspiracy.

Nevada law defines a conspiracy as "an agreement between two or more persons for an unlawful purpose." "A person who knowingly does any act to further the object of a conspiracy, or otherwise participates therein, is criminally liable as a conspirator ...." "Evidence of a coordinated series of acts furthering the underlying offense is sufficient to infer the existence of an agreement and support a conspiracy conviction."

<u>Bolden v. State</u>, 124 P.3d 191, 194 (Nev.2005) (internal footnotes and citations omitted) (Emphasis added).

"[C]onspiracy is seldom susceptible of direct proof and is usually established by inference from the conduct of the parties." <u>Gaitor v. State</u>, 106 Nev. 785, 790 n. 1, 801 P.2d 1372, 1376 n. 1 (1990) (quoting <u>State v. Dressel</u>, 85 N.M. 450, 451, 513 P.2d 187, 188 (1973)).

- *,* 

28 | ///

<u>Doyle v. State</u>,112 Nev. 879, 894, 921 P.2d 901, 911 (1996) (<u>overruled on other grounds by</u>, <u>Kaczmarek v. State</u>, 120 Nev. 314, 91 P.3d 16 (2004)).

Certainly, slight or marginal evidence was presented that Defendant Malone and Rome engaged in a coordinated series of acts furthering the underlying kidnapping and beating of Red. First, Rome lured Red to the green oldsmobile at the Sahara Valet which contained Defendant Malone. Thereafter, once Donny was dropped off, Rome drove the car back to the Royal Sportsman where D-Roc was acting strange with Red. After getting back in the car, Rome proceeded to drive Red to a remote location where D-Roc beat her without any evidence that Rome was told where to go. While she was getting beaten by Defendant Malone, Rome told Red not to fight back and just take the beating. Rome told Defendant Malone to leave her out there to die. Finally, Rome told her if she did not get back into the vehicle, Rome would leave her there. On the way back from the desert, Defendant Malone and Rome engaged in the threats to kill Red if she did not repay the money owed to D-Roc. Defendant Malone and Rome also threatened to kill Christine if she left Red get away. These coordinated series of acts is enough to convict Defendant Malone of the Conspiracy to Kidnap Red on May 16th, let alone the "slight or marginal evidence" necessary to hold Defendant to answer.

If that overwhelming amount of evidence was not enough, Corrina Phillips testified that both Rome and Defendant Malone were talking about taking the girls out into the desert to beat them prior to it happening. So in addition to the "coordinated series of acts", there is evidence of prior planning. All of the evidence is more than necessary to hold Defendant Malone to answer to the charge.

IX.

#### DEFENDANT MALONE WAS PROPERLY CHARGED WITH PANDERING

Defendant Malone asserts there was insufficient evidence to establish that he pandered either Victoria or Christine. There was direct evidence of his pandering of Victoria and the facts and circumstances of the case establishes that he pandered Christine.

C:\Pr2elam Files\Neevia.Com\Document Converter\temp\858003-974433.DOC

Corrina Phillips testified that Defendant Malone and Rome sent Victoria upstairs to "give a blow job to somebody for a rock." (PH, vol 2, 12). That alone is sufficient to support the charge of pandering. However, Donny testified that Rome told him, before the murder but after the beating, that they had dropped the girls off at the Hard Rock to "put them to work." Such a statement is admissible against Defendant Malone as a co-conspirator statement in the course and in furtherance of the crime. See NRS 51.035(e).

Defendant Malone was overheard indicating that he intended to take the girls out to the desert for "PT time." What happened on the evening of May 17th was an extension of pimp training. Pimp training is just an inarticulate word for pandering. As such, the beating of Christine was an extension of Defendant Malone's pandering efforts.

Moreover, the facts of the case when the victims were dropped off at the Hard Rock demonstrate that Defendants were attempting to pander all three (3) victims. They were dropped off at a hotel and told to make money. Red took this to mean that they were trying to prostitute them. Additionally, the evidence showed that Christine was one of Defendant McCarty's girls and he described himself as a pimp. Defendant Malone was his coconspirator.

X.

### DEFENDANT MALONE WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER OF CHRISTINE AND VICTORIA

Defendant Malone asserts there is insufficient evidence to charge him with a conspiracy in the killing of Victoria and Christine.

"Evidence of a coordinated series of acts furthering the underlying offense is sufficient to infer the existence of an agreement and support a conspiracy conviction."

Bolden v. State, 124 P.3d 191, 194 (Nev.2005) (internal footnotes and citations omitted) (Emphasis added).

"[C]onspiracy is seldom susceptible of direct proof and is usually established by inference from the conduct of the parties." <u>Gaitor v. State</u>, 106 Nev. 785, 790 n. 1, 801 P.2d 1372, 1376 n. 1 (1990) (quoting <u>State v. Dressel</u>, 85 N.M. 450, 451, 513 P.2d 187, 188 (1973)).

<u>Doyle v. State</u>,112 Nev. 879, 894, 921 P.2d 901, 911 (1996) (<u>overruled on other grounds by</u>, Kaczmarek v. State, 120 Nev. 314, 91 P.3d 16 (2004)).

Aside from the overwhelming evidence of the coordinated series of acts to commit the murder with Rome, there was direct evidence of the murder. First, Defendant Malone indicated before the murders that they intended to take the girls out to the desert and beat them. Once he was out in the desert, Rome told Donny that they were going to murder the girls. See NRS 51.035(e). Finally during the murders, Rome told Defendant Malone to hit one of the girls with a rock when Defendant Malone indicated that the golf club had broken. After the murder, Defendant Malone engaged in disposal of the murder weapons and clothing.

Defendant McCarty indicated to Donny during while driving the girls to the murder scene, that Defendant Malone and he had the girls and were going to "put in some work." See NRS 51.035(e). If that were not enough, Defendant Malone along with Rome specifically told the victims they were going to kill them if they did not make the money. Defendant Malone, along with Rome, told them they would be killed in the area where Red was beaten. The money wasn't repaid and the girls wound up dead in the exact location Defendant Malone and Rome said they would be killed. Additionally, Defendant Malone was overheard by Corrina Phillips that he left the girls in the desert without their clothes.

XI.

### DEFENDANT WAS PROPERLY CHARGED WITH BOTH A BURGLARY AND A CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT BURGLARY

The evidence reflects that Defendant McCarty and D-Roc engaged in a coordinated series of acts which resulted in the Burglary of 222. The last place that Victoria and Christina were seen alive was in Room 222 of the South Cove Apartments. The evidence shows that they were taken from that location because of the items which remained in that location, including the shoes of Victoria, the only pair she owned and would not have left. Moreover, one of the murder weapons was taken from Room 222. When Red was first in Room 222, there were several golf clubs. When she returned, not only were the girls

missing, but so was a golf club. One of the murder weapons located was a broken golf club. Also, at the scene of the murder was a fresh golf ball.

"Evidence of a coordinated series of acts furthering the underlying offense is sufficient to infer the existence of an agreement and support a conspiracy conviction."

Bolden v. State, 124 P.3d 191, 194 (Nev.2005). As such, Defendant McCarty is properly charged.

Defendant Malone also asserts that because there was no evidence that Defendant Malone was not welcome at Room 222, that the crime of Burglary cannot be established. Defendant is charged in Count 12:

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit assault and/or battery and/or a felony, to-wit: Kidnapping and/or Murder, that certain building occupied by LEONARD ROBINSON, located at 1525 East Fremont, Room No. 222, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

(Exhibit 1). Evidence presented at the preliminary hearing is that the occupant of the apartment was Leonard Robinson and that Victoria and Christine were left there by Leonard Black, DeMarcus, and Red shortly before their abduction.

Consent to enter is not a defense to the crime of burglary so long as it is shown that entry was made with the specific intent to commit the alleged crimes. *See* Thomas v. State, 94 Nev. 605 (1978). The intention with which entry was made is a question of fact which may be inferred from the defendant's conduct and all other circumstances disclosed by the evidence. *See* Flynn v. State, 93 Nev. 247 (1977). Whether Leonard Robinson gave consent to enter is not relevant to the determination of whether a person committed a burglary. In fact, a person can burglarize their own home. The question is whether the evidence shows that Defendant entered with the intent to commit an assault, battery, kidnapping, or murder therein. Clearly, the evidence demonstrates those facts.

Defendant also asserts that there is insufficient notice in the charging document to allow him to know what conduct he is being charged with. Such an argument is meritless.

Defendant is alleged to have entered Room 222, whose owner is Leonard Robinson, on May 17<sup>th</sup>, with the intent to commit the alleged crimes. What more information need he be provided. Moreover, Defendant provides no authority for the proposition that if this Court found insufficient notice in the pleading document, that dismissal is the proper remedy. The proper remedy would be to allow the State to amend the information. See NRS NRS 173.095(1); State v. Eighth Judicial District Court, 997 P.2d 126 (Nev. 2000).

#### XII.

## THERE IS NOTHING IMPROPER WITH PLEADING AN ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT TO THE CRIME HE COMMITTED WITH AN AGREEMENT TO TESTIFY TRUTHFULLY

Defendant asserts, without citing to controlling authority in this jurisdiction to the contrary, that plea bargaining of Donny was inappropriate. The Nevada Supreme Court has stated:

We now conclude that bargaining for specific trial testimony, i.e., testimony that is essentially consistent with the information represented to be factually true during negotiations with the State, and withholding the benefits of the bargain until after the witness has testified, is not inconsistent with the search for truth or due process. However, we emphasize that our ruling does not countenance a bargain for testimony conforming to a predetermined script or for leniency or other consideration contingent upon the State obtaining a conviction. We hold only that when our prosecutors bargain in good faith for testimony represented to be factually accurate, it is not a violation of due process or public policy to withhold the benefit of the bargain until after the witness testifies.

Although we have concluded that executory plea agreements are acceptable under Nevada law, we are not unmindful of the danger posed by perjured testimony concocted by persons seeking lenient treatment in connection with their own criminal problems. We have already noted that the State may properly enter into plea arrangements when the putative witness persuasively professes to have truthful information of value and a willingness to accurately relate such information at trial. The less than remote possibility remains, however, that the recipient of the State's promise has fabricated his or her information and will repeat it at trial as a perjurer. Courts across the land have, in part, sought to deal with the incentive to commit perjury by requiring at trial the baring of all aspects of the bargain pursuant to which the testimony is given. As a result, it is generally determined that the terms of the State's bargain concern only the weight, and not the admissibility of the testimony.

In accordance with the foregoing, we now embrace the rule generally prevailing in both state and federal courts, and hold that any consideration promised by the State in exchange for a witness's testimony affects only the

weight accorded the testimony, and not its admissibility. Second, we also hold that the State may not bargain for testimony so particularized that it amounts to following a script, or require that the testimony produce a specific result. Finally, the terms of the *quid pro quo* must be fully disclosed to the jury, the defendant or his counsel must be allowed to fully cross-examine the witness concerning the terms of the bargain, and the jury must be given a cautionary instruction.

Sheriff, Humboldt County v. Acuna, 107 Nev. 664, 819 P.2d 197 (1991). The State strictly conformed to this holding. In the Guilty Plea Agreement as well as the Agreement to Testify, the State did not bargain for anything other than the truth from Donald Herb. See Exhibit 2. Additionally, it isn't even the State's responsibility to decide what that truth is; it is the responsibility of the Court. As such, Defendant's argument is without merit.

#### CONCLUSION

As the Court lacks jurisdiction, Defendant has not received permission for reconsideration and overwhelming evidence was presented to support each and every charge in the information, Defendant Malone's Motion for Reconsideration of his Writ of Habeas Corpus (Pre-Trial) should be denied.

DATED this 9th day of April, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY /s/ Marc Digiacomo

MARC DIGIACOMO
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006955

#### CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 9th day of April, 2010, by facsimile transmission to:

DOMONIC MALONE, #1670891 c/o CCDC Court Services FAX: (702) 671-3763

BY: /s/ Jennifer Georges
Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

#### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 9th day of April, 2010, by Electronic Filing to:

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER E-mail Address: KFitzger@co.clark.nv.us

BY: /s/ Jennifer Georges
Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

ELECTRONICALLY FILED 08/30/2006 01:15:15 PM

Shuley Stan 1 **AINF** DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 CHRIS J. OWENS Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #001190 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 5 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Case No: Plaintiff, C224572 Dept No: 11 -VS-AMENDED 12 DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, #1670891 INFORMATION 13 JASON DUVAL MCCARTY, #0932255 14 Defendants. 15 STATE OF NEVADA 16 ) ss. COUNTY OF CLARK 17 DAVID ROGER, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of 18 Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court: 19 That DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE and JASON DUVAL MCCARTY, the 20 Defendant(s) above named, having committed the crimes of CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT 21 KIDNAPPING (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 199.480); FIRST DEGREE 22 KIDNAPPING (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320); BATTERY WITH SUBSTANTIAL 23 BODILY HARM (Felony - NRS 200.481); PANDERING (Felony - NRS 201.300); 24 CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 199.480); 25 CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT BURGLARY (Gross Misdemeanor - NRS 205.060, 26 199.480); BURGLARY (Felony - NRS 205.060); MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY 27

WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165); and ROBBERY WITH USE OF A

DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165), on or between April, 2006 and May

C:\PROGRAM FILES\NEEVIA.COM\DOCUMENT CONVERTER\TEMP\126384- 7716.

28

1071

19, 2006, 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 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING**

Defendant DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE did, in April of 2006, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away MELISSA ESTORES, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said MELISSA ESTORES against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of inflicting substantial bodily harm on the said MELISSA ESTORES.

#### **COUNT 2 - BATTERY WITH SUBSTANTIAL BODILY HARM**

Defendant DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, did, in April of 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously use force or violence upon the person of another, towit: MELISSA ESTORES, by beating and kicking the said MELISSA ESTORES about the head and body, resulting in substantial bodily harm to the said MELISSA ESTORES

#### **COUNT 3 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPPING**

Defendants did, on or about May 16, 2006, 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: kidnap MELISSA ESTORES, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 4-6, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

#### COUNT 4 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING

Defendants did, on or about May 16, 2006, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away MELISSA ESTORES, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said MELISSA ESTORES against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of inflicting substantial bodily harm on the said MELISSA ESTORES.

#### **COUNT 5 - BATTERY WITH SUBSTANTIAL BODILY HARM**

Defendants did, on or about May 16, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and

C:\PROGRAM FILES\NEEVIA.COM\DOCUMENT CONVERTER\TEMP\126384-

feloniously use force or violence upon the person of another, to-wit: MELISSA ESTORES, by beating and kicking the said MELISSA ESTORES about the head and body, resulting in substantial bodily harm to the said MELISSA ESTORES, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following theories of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by directly or indirectly committing said crime, and/or (2) by conspiring with each other to commit the crime of battery and/or kidnapping where each co-conspirator is liable for the general intent crimes committed by fellow co-conspirators which were a foreseeable consequence of the conspiracy; and/or (3) by aiding and abetting, by Defendant JASON DUVAL MCCARTY driving the said MELISSA ESTORES and Defendant DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE to the location where said battery took place, then instructing the said MELISSA ESTORES to submit to said beating.

#### **COUNT 6** - ROBBERY

Defendants did, on or between May 16, 2006 and May 17, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: purse and/or its contents, from the person of MELISSA ESTORES, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said MELISSA ESTORES, the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following theories of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by directly or indirectly committing said crime, and/or (2) by conspiring with each other to commit the crime of battery and/or kidnapping where each co-conspirator is liable for the general intent crimes committed by fellow co-conspirators which were a foreseeable consequence of the conspiracy; and/or (3) by aiding and abetting, by Defendant JASON DUVAL MCCARTY driving the said MELISSA ESTORES and Defendant DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE to the location where a battery took place, then instructing the said MELISSA ESTORES to submit to said beating, thereafter driving both DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE and MELISSA ESTORES from the location as DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE robbed MELISSA ESTORES of her purse and/or its contents.

| //

1

**COUNT 8 - PANDERING** 

9 10

8

11 12

14

15

13

16 17

18 19

20 21 22

24

23

25 26

27 28

Defendants did, on, about, or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, 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: kidnap MELISSA ESTORES and/or CHARLOTTE COMBADO and/or VICTORIA MAGEE, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 2-3, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

Defendants did, on or between May 16, 2006 and May 17, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously induce, persuade, encourage, inveigle, entice, or compel CHARLOTTE COMBADO to become a prostitute, and/or to engage or continue to engage in prostitution.

#### **COUNT 9 - PANDERING**

Defendants did, on or between May 16, 2006 and May 17, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously induce, persuade, encourage, inveigle, entice, or compel VICTORIA MAGEE to become a prostitute, and/or to engage or continue to engage in prostitution.

#### COUNT 10 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, 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: Murder, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts 13-19, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

#### COUNT 11 - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT BURGLARY

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully and unlawfully conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: Burglary, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Count 13, said acts being

C:\PROGRAM FILES\NEEVIA.COM\DOCUMENT CONVERTER\TEMP\126384- 7716.

incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

#### COUNT 12 - BURGLARY

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit assault and/or battery and/or a felony, to-wit: Kidnapping and/or Murder, that certain building occupied by LEONARD ROBINSON, located at 1525 East Fremont, Room No. 222, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

#### **COUNT 13 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING**

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away CHARLOTTE COMBADO, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of committing murder.

#### **COUNT 14 - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING**

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away VICTORIA MAGEE, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said VICTORIA MAGEE against her will, and without her consent, for the purpose of committing murder.

#### <u>COUNT 15</u> - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill CHARLOTTE COMBADO, a human being, by striking the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO about the head and body with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a golf club and/or a knife and/or a rock and/or an unknown blunt object and/or an unknown sharp object, the said actions of the Defendants resulting in the death of the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO; the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by having premeditation and

C:\PROGRAM FILES\NEEVIA.COM\DOCUMENT CONVERTER\TEMP\126384- 7716.

deliberation in its commission; and/or (2) the killing occurring during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of kidnapping and/or robbery and/or burglary and/or (3) by being liable as co-conspirator for the acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy, which acts were intended by the Defendants; and/or (4) by aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime by accompanying each other to the crime scene where the Defendants acted as lookouts for one another, the Defendants did physically take the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO, to a remote area, the Defendants did take personal property from the person or presence of the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO, the Defendants did either both physically strike the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO, or did act as lookout and prevent her from escaping while the other struck the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO about the head and body with a golf club and/or a knife and/or a rock and/or an unknown blunt object and/or an unknown sharp object, the said actions of the Defendants resulting in the death of the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO, the Defendants left the crime scene together, the Defendants encouraging one another throughout by actions and words, the Defendant and the accomplice acting in concert throughout each with intent to commit murder.

#### COUNT 16 - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill VICTORIA MAGEE, a human being, by striking the said VICTORIA MAGEE about the head and body with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a golf club and/or a knife and/or a rock and/or an unknown blunt object and/or an unknown sharp object, the said actions of the Defendants resulting in the death of the said VICTORIA MAGEE; the Defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: (1) by having premeditation and deliberation in its commission; and/or (2) the killing occurring during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of kidnapping and/or robbery and/or burglary and/or (3) by being liable as co-conspirator for the acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy, which acts were intended by the Defendants; and/or (4) by aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime by accompanying each

other to the crime scene where the Defendants acted as lookouts for one another, the Defendants did physically take the said VICTORIA MAGEE, to a remote area, the Defendants did take personal property from the person or presence of the said VICTORIA MAGEE, the Defendants did either both physically strike the said VICTORIA MAGEE, or did act as lookout and prevent her from escaping while the other struck the said VICTORIA MAGEE about the head and body with a golf club and/or a knife and/or a rock and/or an unknown blunt object and/or an unknown sharp object, the said actions of the Defendants resulting in the death of the said VICTORIA MAGEE, the Defendants left the crime scene together, the Defendants encouraging one another throughout by actions and words, the Defendant and the accomplice acting in concert throughout each with intent to commit murder.

#### COUNT 17 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: clothing, from the person of CHARLOTTE COMBADO, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said CHARLOTTE COMBADO, said Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a golf club and/or a knife and/or a rock and/or other unidentified blunt or sharp object, during the commission of said crime.

#### COUNT 18 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or between May 17, 2006 and May 19, 2006, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: clothing, from the person of VICTORIA MAGEE, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said VICTORIA MAGEE, said

25 //

26 //

27 | //

28 //

1	Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a golf club and/or a knife and/or a rock and/or other unidentified blunt or sharp object, during the commission of said crime.		
2			
3			
4	BY Danie Roses		
5			
6		DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781	
7	Names of witnesses known to the	District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this	
8	Information are as follows:	District Annual of Canada and the control of Canada and	
9	NAME	ADDRESS	
10	ALLRED, CLAY	HPD #1221	
11	BENJAMINS, FELICIA	HPD #720	
12	COLLINS, GERARD	HPD #324	
13	ESTORES, MELISSA	UNKNOWN ADDRESS	
14	FUENTES, FRANKLIN	HPD #621	
15	HALL, RAMAAN	UNKNOWN ADDRESS	
16	HERB, DONALD	UNKNOWN ADDRESS	
17	HERB, HAROLD	140 SIR NOBLE ST., LVN	
18	HOSAKA, MARK	HPD #777	
19	KUBICZEK, PIOTR DR.	CORONER'S OFFICE	
20	NAGEL, LYNN	C/O CCDA OFFICE	
21	PARKER, DAVID	CANCUN APARTMENTS	
22	PHILLIPS, CORRINA	C/O CCDA OFFICE	
23	RIDINGS, CRAIG	HPD #358	
24	ROBINSON, LEONARD	1525 E. FREMONT #F-222, LVN	
25	WEBSTER, MICHAEL	HPD #899	
26			
27	DA#06FH0742A, B/mb HPD EV#06-11513 CONSP; KIDNAP; BWSBH; BURG; MWDW; RWDW - F (TK5)		
28			

(TK5)

C:\PROGRAM FILES\NEEVIA.COM\DOCUMENT CONVERTER\TEMP\126384-7716.

# ORIGINAL •

1 2 3 4 5 6	ANAG DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 MARC DIGIACOMO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	AUG 0 2 2006  EY CHANEL WEST	<u> </u>
7		DISTRICT COURT	
8	CL	ARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	```	
10	Plaintiff,	Case No. C	19
11	-vs-	{	
12	DONALD JAY HERB, #1217129	S Dept No. XII	
13	171611167	}	
14	Defendant.	}	
16		<i>)</i>	

#### AGREEMENT TO TESTIFY

IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between the State of Nevada, by the Clark County District Attorney and through the undersigned Deputy, MARC DIGIACOMO, and DONALD JAY HERB, by and through his undersigned defense attorney, BEN DURHAM:

- 1. DONALD JAY HERB will cooperate voluntarily with the Clark County District Attorney's Office and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department in the investigation and prosecution in Case No. 06FH0742A, B, State of Nevada vs. Domonic Ronaldo Malone and/or Jason Duval McCarty, concerning the murder and/or kidnapping and/or pandering of Charlotte Combado and/or Victoria Magee and/or Melissa Estores, which occurred on or between May 16, 2006 and May 19, 2006.
- 2. DONALD JAY HERB will cooperate voluntarily by providing true information and by testifying fully and truthfully in all court proceedings in the above referenced case against the co-defendants Domonic Ronaldo Malone and/or Jason Duval McCarty.
  - 3. The full terms of the plea agreement are set forth in the document styled Guilty

Plea Memorandum, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. DONALD JAY HERB shall receive the benefits described in this agreement subject to his compliance with all of the terms and conditions contained in this document.

4. It is further understood that as a result of entering this agreement, DONALD JAY HERB is waiving all appeal rights with respect to the entry of plea, speedy trial rights, and any other right to appeal any issue as a result of his prosecution in the instant case.

#### **OBLIGATION TO BE TRUTHFUL**

OVERRIDING ALL ELSE, it is understood that this agreement requires from DONALD JAY HERB an obligation to do nothing other than to tell the truth. It is understood between all the parties to this agreement that DONALD JAY HERB, at all times, shall tell the truth, both during the investigation and while testifying on the witness stand. DONALD JAY HERB shall tell the truth, no matter who asks the questions, including but not limited to investigators, prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys.

It is further understood that this entire agreement shall become null and void and DONALD JAY HERB shall lose the benefits of this agreement for any deviation from the truth, for failure to answer any question that is the subject matter of this investigation, for purposely withholding information regarding this investigation, for providing evasive answers to questions asked by law enforcement officers investigating this case, for providing false information at any time on any matter concerning this investigation. Further, DONALD JAY HERB shall be subject to prosecution for perjury for any intentional false statement which occurs while he is on the witness stand.

The parties agree that the trial court shall determine if DONALD JAY HERB complied with his obligation of truthfulness for purposes of this agreement.

#### ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

1. It is further agreed that if this agreement is declared null and void as a result of violation of the terms and conditions by DONALD JAY HERB, the District Attorney will use any statements made by regarding this investigation against him, in any subsequent criminal trial/prosecution arising in the instant case.

10

17 18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25

27

26

28 mb

- 2. It is agreed that no interviews or communication with DONALD JAY HERB shall be conducted by the District Attorney or its agents unless defense counsel BEN DURHAM has been notified and BEN DURHAM agrees to expressly waive his right to be present.
- 3. Any failure by the Office of the District Attorney and its agents to comply with the above requirements shall render this Agreement null and void and may result in DONALD JAY HERB taking any action which would otherwise be available to him, including but not limited to refusing to testify based on his Fifth Amendment right or seeking to withdraw from the plea agreement in the instant case.
- All parties realize and understand their obligations and duties under this Agreement. Each party enters this Agreement with full knowledge of the meaning and effect of such Agreement.
- DONALD JAY HERB has discussed this matter fully with his attorney. The 5. parties realize and understand that there are no terms to this Agreement other than what is contained herein and in the Guilty Plea Agreement. DONALD JAY HERB fully and voluntarily accepts all the terms and conditions of this agreement and understands the consequences of entering into this agreement.

DONALD JAY HERE

Defendant

BEN DURHAM () Attorney for Defendant

MARC DIGIACOME

Deputy District Attorney

1	GMEM		
2	DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY		
3	Nevada Bar #002781 MARC DIGIACOMO		
4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955		
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212		
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff		
7	DISTRICT COURT		
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO: C DEPT NO: XII		
11	-vs-		
12	DONALD JAY HERB,		
13	#1217129 }		
14	Defendant.		
15	GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT		
16	I hereby agree to plead guilty to: ACCESSORY TO MURDER (Category C Felony -		
17	NRS 195.030, 195.040, 200.010), as more fully alleged in the charging document attached		
18	hereto as Exhibit "1".		
19	My decision to plead guilty is based upon the plea agreement in this case which is as		
20	follows:		
21	The State has agreed to retain the right to argue at the rendition of sentence.		
22	CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLEA		
23	I understand that by pleading guilty I admit the facts which support all the elements of		
24	the offense(s) to which I now plead as set forth in Exhibit "1".		
25	I understand that as a consequence of my plea of guilty the Court must sentence me to		
26	imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of not less than		
27	one (1) year and a maximum term of not more than five (5) years. The minimum term of		
	imprisonment may not exceed forty percent (40%) of the maximum term of imprisonment.		

EXHIBIT "7"

P:\WPDOCS\INF\OUTLYING\6H0\6h074202.doc

.9 

understand that I may also be fined up to \$5,000.00. 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 eligible for probation for the offense to which I am pleading guilty. I understand that, except as otherwise provided by statute, the question of whether I receive probation is in the discretion of the sentencing judge.

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).

1.

. 8

. 9

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.

#### **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.

DATED this	day	of	July,	2006.
------------	-----	----	-------	-------

DONALD JAY HERB
Defendant
AGREED TO BY:

MARC DIGIACOMO

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955

#### **CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL:**

3 .

.12

. 15

- 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 above.

Dated: This \_\_\_\_\_ day of July, 2006.

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

mb

# ORIGINAL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	GMEM DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781 MARC DIGIACOMO Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff  DISTRICT COURT  FILED IN CPUN COURT  AUG 0 7 2006  FILED IN CPUN COURT  AUG 0 7 2006  SWITLEY IN TRANSCULT  EY  DISTRICT COURT		
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,  Plaintiff,  CASE NO: C DUTCH DEPT NO: XII		
11	-vs-		
12 13	DONALD JAY HERB, #1217129.		
14	Defendant.		
15	GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT		
16	I hereby agree to plead guilty to: ACCESSORY TO MURDER (Category C Felony		
17	NRS 195.030, 195.040, 200.010), as more fully alleged in the charging document attache		
18	hereto as Exhibit "1".		
19	My decision to plead guilty is based upon the plea agreement in this case which is as		
20	follows:		
21	The State has agreed to retain the right to argue at the rendition of sentence.		
22	CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLEA		
23	I understand that by pleading guilty I admit the facts which support all the elements of		

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".

24

25

26

27

. 28

I understand that as a consequence of my plea of guilty the Court must sentence me to imprisonment in the Nevada Department of Corrections for a minimum term of not less than one (1) year and a maximum term of not more than five (5) years. The minimum term of imprisonment may not exceed forty percent (40%) of the maximum term of imprisonment. I

P:\WPDOCS\INF\OUTLYING\6H0\6h074202.doc

/ 

: 16 

. 28

understand that I may also be fined up to \$5,000.00. 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 eligible for probation for the offense to which I am pleading guilty. I understand that, except as otherwise provided by statute, the question of whether I receive probation is in the discretion of the sentencing judge.

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

26

27

28

or other grounds that challenge the legality of the proceedings and except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of NRS 174.035.

#### **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.

DATED this \( \frac{1}{2} \) day of July, 2006.

Defendant

AGREED TO BY

Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955

#### **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 above.

Dated: This 10 day of July, 2006.

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

mb

1 1	INFO		
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781		
3	Nevada Bar #002781 MARC DIGIACOMO		
	Deputy District Attorney		
4	Nevada Bar #006955 200 Lewis Avenue		
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212		
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff		
7	I.A. DISTRICT CO	URT	
	CLARK COUNTY,		
8	B. DURHAM		
9			
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
11	Plaintiff,	Case No: C	
12	-vs-	Dept No: XII	
	<b>\</b>		
13	DONALD JAY HERB, )   #1217129	INFORMATION	
14	Defendant.	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 DONALD JAY HERB, the Defendant(s) above named, having committed the		
21	crime of ACCESSORY TO MURDER (Felony	y - NRS 195.030, 195.040, 200.010), on or	

DUVAL MCCARTY, with the intent that the said DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE and/or JASON DUVAL MCCARTY might avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment, having knowledge that the said DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE and/or

P:\WPDOCS\INF\OUTLYING\6H0\6H074201.DOC

# EXHIBIT ""

between May 16, 2006 and May 19, 2006, 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, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully

and feloniously harbor, conceal, or aid DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE and/or JASON

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

JASON DUVAL MCCARTY had committed a felony, to-wit: murder, and was liable to arrest therefore.

BY

DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

DA#06FH0742C/mb HPD EV#06-11513 ACC TO MURDER - F (TK5)

. 13

P:\WPDOCS\INF\OUTLYING\6H0\6H074201.DOC

**TRAN** 2 TRICT COURT APR 14 11 03 AM '10 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 3 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 6 CASE NO. C224572 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. XVII 8 DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE, JASON DUVAL McCARTY, 9 Defendant. 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 2010 13 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING RE: 14 **ALL PENDING MOTIONS** 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the State: MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ., **Deputy District Attorney** 18 RANDALL H. PIKE, ESQ., For the Defendant, Malone: 19 DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ., Special Public Defenders 20 (Standby Counsel) 21 For the Defendant, McCarty: CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ., 22

RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSEY, COURT RECORDER

23

24

25

ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ.,

# 

# 

# LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 2010

[Proceeding commenced at 9:12 a.m.]

THE COURT: 224572, State versus Domonic Malone. Mr. Malone's present in custody. We have Mr. Pike, Mr. Cano, Mr. Oram, Mr. Sgro. This is Malone's Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's denial of the Writ of Habeas Corpus; anything further to add, Mr. Malone?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Which what, sir?

THE COURT: The Motion for Reconsideration of your Writ of Habeas Corpus.

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Well, Your Honor, I received the State's opposition today.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: The -- the denial letter; right? Well, from my understanding -- excuse me, Court's indulgence -- from my understanding for that District Court Rule 13 subsection 3 that they had 10 days to serve and file the motion and they have yet to serve me, Your Honor. I had received this from my standby counsel, Randall Pike, sir.

THE COURT: Sir, what -- sir, what motion?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: The State's opposition. The State has yet to serve me this opposition, sir. I have a copy of it from Randall Pike, sir, this morning.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. DiGiacomo?

MR. DIGIACOMO: It was served on the fax number at the jail pursuant to the procedures for pro per counsel or pro per Defendants on Friday, Judge. I believe there's a receipt on the back of our response, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. The issue here Mr. Malone is that the Court found that there was sufficient evidence to bind you over on these charges. The standard slighter marginal evidence and the Court had previously found that nothing has changed to -- to convince the Court that the original decision was incorrect, so therefore your motion for reconsideration --

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- is denied.

THE DEFENDANT: -- excuse me, Your Honor. I didn't even argue my facts.

THE COURT: But, sir, I'm telling you that there was sufficient evidence presented to meet the burden of slighter marginal evidence and therefore your motion is denied. Furthermore, pursuant to EDCR 7.12 you did not seek permission from the Court to file this motion. And you're held by the same rules of all attorneys are. And so for those reasons, your motion is denied.

Now, we have Mr. McCarty's Motion to Sever Trial from the Codefendant.

MR. SGRO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are you going to argue that, Mr. Sgro or Mr. Oram?

MR. SGRO: I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, essentially here's -- here's what occurred and just so we can briefly touch on a procedural history in this matter because this Court hasn't been on the case since jump street.

When we got the case initially was in front of Judge Glass where most of the pre-trial motion work was done. And amongst the things that were filed in that case were a motion for severance. And the motions for severance were done

that time specifically because of the volume and amount of statements given by each of the Defendants in the case and the potential for Martin -- <u>Ducksworth</u> violation where inadvertently or not a person testifying would impute criminal liability to the other and we have a problem in our record.

And after the State, and Mr. DiGiacomo has been on this case from the beginning, so after we argue in front of Judge Glass, she takes it under advisement and I remember when we got -- when we went back to get the decision, her initial inclination was to grant severance based on the volume and amount of statements that exist in our case. And it was after some vigorous argument by the State and some representations on what they would and wouldn't use relative to redacting and non-redacting and simply not using certain statements that Judge Glass was persuaded to move from her original position and ultimately deny the motion for severance.

And the reason I point that out is because a lot of times some things are done for form, sometimes are done for substance, sometimes are done just to protect the record. We had a righteous issue. There was some consternation on behalf of the District Court Judge who was hearing it at the time and the State prevailed, but not after some healthy debate.

So now we have still the same <u>Ducksworth</u> kind of problem that exists and we have the prosecutor making representations to this Court just like they did before saying we're going to stay away from certain things and we're going to do what we need to do to make sure we don't have this problem. And we have at that time counsel that's all part of the ruling as well.

Now, when there is a departure from, I don't know, 30 or 40 years collectively of trial experience here and knowledge on how to do capital cases, when

that departs from that level to a pro per litigant, that causes some concern. And frankly and I know I say this somewhat flippantly, but I'm a little bit surprised that they oppose it because what's going to happen in this record, Your Honor.

We have a situation where we have a complicated -- the Court's already determined this case has got some complicated issues. Separate and apart from the -- the fact issues that exist in the case, we have complicated legal issues. And we have nuances and I quoted in the brief the <u>Ducksworth</u> where the Supreme Court talks about inferences that were impermissible when the State was asking questions. And by the way, <u>Ducksworth</u>'s Co-defendant was Carl Martin. I had Carl Martin, so this was my case at the trial in appellate level, so I'm very familiar with the facts and circumstances.

When -- whenever persons got on the stand and talked about one without the other because they were both sitting at the same defense table and because the State had put them both together and all the things we all know now about <u>Ducksworth</u> and Martin henceforth, the Supreme Court reverses.

Now with respect to the pre-trial ruling for severance that occurred in front of Judge Glass, it is what it is. The record stands and if we don't prevail in the trial in this matter then we have it for appeal. However, consider now the fact that none of us here want to do this for batting practice. None of us here want to revisit this case again unnecessarily. If it should occur, it should occur. We all want to do it just once. We want to do it correctly.

This Court after conducting its *Faretta* Canvass concluded that there was sufficient cause to allow Mr. Malone to proceed pro se; that's the ruling and that's fine. We're not quarreling with that ruling, but now that that ruling has been entered and Mr. Malone is proceeding pro se, we have no assurance. And the

Court in our opinion can't give us any assurance that Mr. Malone can or can't ask certain questions.

Even this morning, and I understand this morning was a renewal for reconsideration on the Writ, I get that; but even this morning there was a rule cited relative to filing and non-responsive pleadings. And that's a simple rule perhaps. I don't fault Mr. Malone. I only suggest to the Court that if Mr. Malone wants to go on his own, he's entitled too and the Court's given him that latitude, but he can't do it at the expense of Mr. McCarty because if we're all sitting here at the same table and Mr. Malone asks the inappropriate question, what's the Court going to face then; a severance after a week of trial, after two weeks? I think the trial I'll submit in this case is five weeks.

And maybe -- maybe the Court's confidence is greater than mine and Mr. Oram's, but I can't imagine in five weeks in a double homicide case where death is an option for the jurors to consider; and where I think Mr. McCarty alone gave six or seven statements. I can't imagine that this case is going to be so clean that Mr. Malone's lack of legal experience isn't going to matter. This isn't a hand to hand sale with an undercover agent in a parking lot of a Target. This is a very complicated matter and while we don't quarrel with any of the rulings we've gotten so far, the circumstances now have changed where the Court is now causing us to rely on the abilities of Mr. Malone who's not a trained legal professional to comply with Court rulings that were made in this case I think 18 to 24 months ago, it's been a long time, based on Orders that the parties got.

And that's the essence of our -- of our motion and the State has cited to Your Honor a number of Federal Court cases. There's not a single State the Nevada case in their -- in their brief. We rely on -- on the <u>Ducksworth</u> decision to

illustrate the -- the concern that we have and we'll submit it on that Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Malone, although you didn't file anything regarding this motion, do you have a position on Mr. McCarty's Motion to Sever the Trials?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: No, sir. Not that I know of. No.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. DiGiacomo?

MR. DIGIACOMO: Thank you, Judge. Apparently, Mr. Sgro read our response and realized that he had to assert a prejudice --

THE COURT: I'm sorry that?

MR. DIGIACOMO: — he had to assert a prejudice to the fact that they can't just merely 'cause its bad policy to let two Defendants sever themselves by one Defendant taking a *Faretta* Canvass particularly a Defendant who's already said I'm most likely going to take my counsel back, so the issue will probably be moot by the time we get to trial.

The problem for Mr. Sgro though is while he made a very eloquent record about <u>Ducksworth</u> it's his client's statements that are at issue. Not Mr. Malone's statements. So the prejudice doesn't attach to Mr. McCarty from the severance. The argument in front of Judge Glass was that things that Mr. Sgro's client said could implicate Mr. Malone. Not what Mr. Malone says because Mr. Malone doesn't implicate Mr. McCarty in the crime.

So the prejudice they're asserting to you is not a prejudice that they have a right to assert because there isn't any prejudice to them. It's their client's statement who says things like Mr. Malone did it and those types of things which the State has already agreed with the Court that we're going to redact out. So there's no prejudice to Mr. Sgro's client of the <u>Ducksworth</u>-Martin type nature because there's no evidence that would seem to implicate that particular issue for his client.

So that leaves you with what; a Defendant who went pro per.

What they're saying essentially is hey it's a capital case whenever one Defendant decides to go pro per we have an automatic right to a severance. The case law is clearly in opposite to that position and certainly its bad policy to allow two Defendants to automatically get a severance by one person doing a *Faretta* Canvass and then later on he can always choose his counsel back. I don't think that they've established to you that there's any particular prejudice of any piece of evidence that now is going to change for their client. And I'll submit it.

THE COURT: Mr. Sgro?

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, first of all his representations not accurate. These two individuals know the same witnesses according to what the testimony has been thus far. They've had conversations with the same witnesses. Statements have been attributed to them all throughout the case both by the police department as well as by other witnesses. I was simply articulating to the Court one small part of a much larger puzzle and Mr. DiGiacomo knows that.

And Mr. Malone also spoke to the police and we don't know how he's going to conduct his examination. And if he says anything relative to when I said this to you, I was talking about me and Mr. McCarty or any, any -- I don't know how to categorize it because I can't articulate what I don't know. I don't know stylistically how's he's going to approach it, but almost every witness in this case, every lay person knows both of them. Some will say that they've hung out together and knew each other for some period of time. There are very few persons in this entire trial that are going to testify as to the conduct of only one and not the other.

And it's not their testimony that comes out that's going to be the issue because we can regulate the prosecutor by objecting at the appropriate time

the Court's going to make rulings. It's during cross-examination that we have no control. And -- and with all due respect, I don't think the Court can impose the same sort of responsibility on Mr. Malone that he can on an attorney. There's no sanctionable remedy for which Mr. Malone will be accountable.

So it is the prejudice is the nature and circumstances of the case can't be more serious. We have a situation here where there's significant cross over amongst the Defendants where <u>Ducksworth</u> situation is highly likely. No one wants to do a five week trial over again and what I would suggest to the Court is this, we got a trial date in October. It's still six months away. This is not being done at some strategic ploy so that Mr. Malone after we win our severance motion can say good job now I want my lawyers back. I would suggest to the Court, the Court can sever the case on the caveat that when we come to calendar call, Mr. Malone's still proper. And if has elected in that intervening timeframe to reinstitute his attorneys, then the issue was moot and we recognize that.

So my -- my suggestion and our request, Your Honor, would be that the Court enter an Order of Severance in this case based on the grounds we've asserted subject to reporting at Calendar Call that Mr. Malone's still going to proceed pro per. And if he doesn't then although we still wanted the severance way back when the case started, we recognized we've lost that motion. The record goes up how it goes up, but we're not looking for -- this is not some strategic ploy.

So we would ask the Court to order it conditionally and then we'll figure out at calendar call.

THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. DiGiacomo?

MR. DIGIACOMO: No, Judge. Obviously, you know, as the case law says at some point during trial that issue comes up then that issue we can address, but

you shouldn't conditionally grant a motion. If you want to take it under advisement, take it under advisement, but to me there is no legal basis and that's what the law says to you is you need a legal basis to grant a severance. All the legal issues have been addressed. The sole legal issue for you is if a Defendant goes pro per does the Co-Defendant get a severance and that answers got to be no.

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, may I just speak one statement for the record.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SGRO: I appreciate the Court's patience. Mr. DiGiacomo said now two or three times the case law is in opposite, there's no cases which is not true. Their - their pleading only speaks in terms of Federal case law. There's not one Nevada Supreme Court case they rely for those bold assertions. And I'll submit it on that Your Honor.

THE COURT: I want to consider this matter further. We'll pass this to either Tuesday or Thursday of next week. And also I want to review the previous motion to sever.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Thank you, Judge.

MR. SGRO: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Actually, pass it two weeks.

THE CLERK: Two weeks, April 29th at 8:15.

THE COURT: And also I request from the State whether they're severed or not if there's issues of redaction. Mr. DiGiacomo, I would request from the State to provide those redactions at least 30 days before the trial date, so if there's issues of that more needs to be redacted or if the defense wants to file the motion say there's a couple more lines you should have redacted, we can address those issues before calendar call.

1	MR. DIGIACOMO: Sure.
2	THE COURT: All right.
3	MR. SGRO: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
4	MR. CANO: Your Honor, Mr. Malone is requesting to be brought back here
5	as well.
6	THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. Malone
7	MR. CANO: Even though this is Mr. McCarty's motion on the severance, Mr.
8	Malone's requesting to be brought to the hearing as well.
9	THE COURT: Okay, that'll be fine. That'll be the Order.
10	MR. SGRO: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	[Proceeding concluded at 9:28 a.m.]
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	***
20	ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video
21	proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability
22	
23	Michelle Ramsey
24	Court Recorder/Transcriber

		,
		MAY 1 8 2010
1	TRAN	STEVEN D. GRIERSON CLERK OF THE COURT
2		CAROL DONAHOO
3	DISTRIC	CT COURT DEPUT
4		NTY, NEVADA
5		,
6	THE OTATE OF NEWARA	
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	) )
	Plaintiff,	) CASE NO. C224572 )
8	VS.	DEPT. XVII
9	JASON DUVAL McCARTY, DOMONIC RONALDO MALONE,	
10		
11	Defendant.	
12	BEFORE THE HONORARI E MICHAEL	) _ P. VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
13	DEFORE THE HONOR RELEASED	Tr. VILL WW, BIOTHIOT GOOTH GODGE
14	THURSDAY,	APRIL 29, 2010
15	RECORDER'S TRANS	CRIPT OF HEARING RE:
16	McCARTY'S RENEW!	ED MOTION TO SEVER
17	APPEARANCES:	
18		MADO DIOMOGNO FOO
19	For the State:	MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ., CHRISTOPHER LALLI, ESQ.,
		Deputy District Attorneys
20	For the Defendant, McCarty:	CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ.,
21		ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ.,
22	For the Defendant, Malone:	DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.,
23		Special Public Defender (Standby Counsel)
24		(3.5)
25	  RECORDED BY: MICHELLE L. RAMSE	Y, COURT RECORDER

# 

# LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 2010

[Proceeding commenced at 8:42 a.m.]

THE COURT: 224572; this is the Malone matter and McCarty. Is this just -- is this just relating to Malone or to both today?

MR. DIGIACOMO: It was on for status check on your decision on McCarty's Motion -- Renewed Motion to Sever.

THE COURT: Mr. Malone, are you -- where is he?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Yeah, I'm here.

THE COURT: Stand up please. Mr. Malone, are -- are you still hellbent on representing yourself in this matter?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further, Mr. Sgro?

MR. SGRO: Nothing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. You know, Mr. DiGiacomo, I've reviewed this matter and just because someone's represents themselves that's not in and of itself good cause to sever the case. And I definitely don't want to do any trial twice. And I don't want to do it three times either. I think because of the problems with Mr. Malone, I don't know if he's playing games here. At the last minute he's going to say he wants the Special PD to represent him or not, but due to the nature of this case I think we're going to prevent some problems by severing this.

Like I said, I don't do this easily because I don't want to do this trial twice and I really -- like I said, I really don't want to do it three times if you know what I mean 'cause of some issue caused by Mr. Malone.

Now, is there a death penalty against both parties or just one?

MR. DIGIACOMO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Malone, we're going to give you your wish. You're going to go first. We'll keep this trial date for Mr. Malone.

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. It's not going to be continued, sir.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge --

THE COURT: You understood when I did the Faretta canvassing that --

MR. DIGIACOMO: -- Judge, may I be heard on that issue?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DIGIACOMO: All due respect to the Court, the State would prefer to try Mr. McCarty first. You're severing the case. I think the State should have the right to make that choice. We chose to try Mr. McCarty first, Judge. We can try them back to back though.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DIGIACOMO: We'll go twelve, fourteen weeks. Whatever we need to do. We'll start October 14<sup>th</sup> and we'll just keep going, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, I'm assuming Mr. Sgro, Mr. Oram will be ready; correct?

MR. ORAM: We'll be ready, Judge.

MR. SGRO: We will.

THE COURT: All right. We'll go with McCarty first. We got the trial date. Is there any outstanding discovery issues?

MR. DIGIACOMO: No, Judge. We've come up to trial the weekend before trial on this case twice now, but of personal issues that caused it to get continued, so I think everybody's ready to go. I don't think there's any issues related to anything else.

THE COURT: I still have that pending Order for counsel to meet with the submitting detective at least two months prior just in case something pops up. I don't want to be here at Calendar Call and then we're going to bump this to 2011.

MR. SGRO: We'll do -- we'll do that.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Fine, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. And so we need to reset the trial date for Mr. Malone.

We'll still be --

MR. DIGIACOMO: Can we just leave the same trial date? First of all, Mr. Malone chooses his lawyers back between now and then that might change the dynamic here, but also why can't we keep the same trial date? We're going to have the witnesses here. Can't we just set it trailing the other one; we'll do them both?

THE COURT: Don't forget I have a civil, criminal calendar and --

MR. DIGIACOMO: You never know what's going to happen as to one Defendant versus the other, Judge; and so it would seem more appropriate to keep the trial date as to both and we'll just go on the first Defendant first and who knows if that resolves the other case or whatever, but I think we should keep the trial dates.

THE COURT: All right. Will Special PD's office still be available?

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, we have calendared that date --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHIECK: -- as stand-by counsel and for presentation of mitigation if there's a penalty hearing pursuant to the Court's previous Order, so that -- that's the date we have on our calendar right now.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Malone, looks like you wanted to say something?

THE DEFENDANT, MALONE: I was just saying that you say there ain't going to be no continuance. Somehow if Mr. Sgro and them is not ready, I would